"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer today and probably tomorrow; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,213. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THOMPSON HUNTS FOR A RUMORED MORGAN LETTER

Subpoenas Ex-Counsel Colby, Examines Shonts and Dawson, with No Result.

FRANK MOSS NEW COUNSEL

Letter Which All Deny Seeing Said to Advise Against Stevens Contract.

GEO. W. YOUNG SPOKE OF IT

Ex-Director Said to Have Telephoned to Him Before He Sailed, "Remember the Letter."

The Thompson Legislative Committee, from which Bainbridge Colby resigned as counsel last Saturday, selected Frank Moss as chief counsel yesterday. Senator Thompson, under the impression that Mr. Colby had not turned back to the committee all the documents he had in his possession, and particularly a letter said to have been written by J. P. Morgan to President Shonts of the Interborough relating to the Stevens contract, issued subpoenas for Mr. Colby, Miles M. Dawson, the actuary, and George W. Young, a former Interborough Director.

The subpoena server could not find Mr. Colby, who did not return to his home, 49 East Sixty-sixth Street, until late last night. In his absence Mr. Dawson went on the stand. He was closely questioned by both Senator Thompson and Mr. Moss about the missing letter, but swore he did not know such a letter existed. Then Mr. Moss cross-examined Senator Thompson himself, and the Chairman testified that Mr. Dawson had practically admitted the existence of the letter at a recent conference among Thompson, Dawson, and Colby.

Mr. Colby at his home last night denied that he had ever seen such a letter, and said its existence had merely been rumored.

Colby Never Saw Letter.

He said Mr. Young had told him that he (Young) believed that such a letter was in existence, and upon this basis Mr. Colby said he questioned Mr. Shonts about it last Saturday on the witness stand. Mr. Colby said he would willingly take the witness stand himself when the committee meets again tomorrow and give all the information in his possession about the letter.

The entire examination yesterday revolved about the alleged letter. Mr. Shonts went on the stand for a few minutes, and under examination by J. Frank Smith, assistant counsel to the committee, again denied that he had received any such letter. He reiterated that all he knew of the conversation he had had with Mr. Morgan about the visit of Gardner M. Lane and William A. Read to the Morgan office following the disagreement over the proposed Stevens contract was what he had already testified to.

Senator Thompson then sent Mr. Smith with a subpoena to serve upon Mr. Young at the Netherland Hotel. Mr. Smith reported back that some one whom he took to be the proprietor of the hotel had threatnede forcibly to eject him. Senator Thompson thereupon sent the biggest man connected with the committee to serve Mr. Young, but up to a late hour last night the big subpoena server had reported no progress. Then Senator Thompson tried to find Mr. Colby. At his office it was said he would not appear until late in the afternoon. All the Senator could learn was that Mr. Colby had left his home about noon to take an automobile ride. This last item of information was furnished by J. E. Schwerin of Mr. Colby's office, who also was subpoenaed.

Thoroughly exasperated, Chairman Thompson called up Mr. Dawson, and asked him to appear before the committee at once. Mr. Dawson came almost immediately, and as soon as he entered the committee room a diligent attendant handed him a subpoena. Then Mr. Dawson took the stand. He said he had been employed by the committee up to last Saturday. He was then asked if he remembered an occasion at Mr. Colby's house a week ago, when he, Dawson, Thompson, Colby, and Smith were present. Mr. Dawson remembered the occasion.

Dawson Had No Letter.

Q.—Do you remember a conversation about a letter of great importance that passed between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Shonts? A.—I don't recall it.

Q.—Don't you recall that a letter the date of which was after the visit of Mr. Lane and Mr. Read to Mr. Morgan's office? A.—No, I don't recall such a letter.

Q.—Don't you remember saying you had a very important letter and, pulling it out of your brief bag, and showing it to me? A.—I may have mentioned some of my own notes, but I don't recall any such letter as you refer to.

Q.—What became of the notes and correspondence you had then? A.—I gave them either to you or Mr. Colby. When Mr. Colby completed his examination of Mr. Shonts the notes may have been destroyed.

It was at this point that Mr. Moss suggested that Mr. Thompson tell just what happened at the meeting at Mr. Colby's house.

"Well," said Senator Thompson, "the question came up about certain matters connected with the Gillespie papers. Mr. Dawson remarked that he had a much more important letter than anything that had yet come out. Reference made by Mr. Colby to the letter that passed between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Shonts, and Mr. Dawson dug into his bag and partly pulled out a letter. I saw it. Mr. Colby went on to talk about it, and Mr. Dawson put it back in his bag. I never saw it again."

"I don't think you will find it among the correspondence," remarked Mr. Dawson.

"Now, what was that paper you took out?" demanded Mr. Moss, turning to Mr. Dawson.

"I couldn't answer," he replied.

"It was a very important thing, wasn't it?"

"Well, everything was important."

Q.—Can't you refresh your recollection? A.—If all the Interborough papers were brought here and I could look them over I might find what Mr. Thompson alludes to.

Q.—Did you ever see the letter referred to? A.—I did not. If I ever saw it I would remember it.

Q.—Did that paper go into the evidence? A.—All the papers between Morgan and Shonts were given to Mr. Colby and were put in evidence.

Q.—Haven't you and Colby assumed there was such a letter? A.—I never did.

Q.—You sat here on Saturday when Mr. Colby interrogated Mr. Shonts about such a letter? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you think it could have been concealed? A.—Yes, it could.

Q.—Do you think it was? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did the subject of this letter have anything

Continued on Page 2.

New British Forces Sent Up the Tigris

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A British official communication concerning the operations in Mesopotamia, made public tonight, says:

The general officer commanding the troops in Mesopotamia states that on the 17th and 19th of February bombs were dropped by hostile aeroplanes on our camp at Kut-el-Amara. No damage was done. Otherwise there is no change in the situation.

The dispatch of reinforcements to General Aylmer, (who is going to the relief of Kut-el-Amara,) is proceeding satisfactorily.

LIFE'S SAVINGS PAY FATHER'S SHORTAGE

Son Makes Restitution to Canadian City After Thirty Years' Struggle.

PROVIDES FOR MOTHER ALSO

C. G. S. Reid Asks St. John to Strike from the Records All Reference to Errors.

Nineteen years ago the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company took into its employ Charles G. S. Reid, who came to New York about twenty-five years ago from St. John, New Brunswick. In all the years he has been with the Metropolitan Mr. Reid has been a hard-working, faithful employe, who, as one of the officials said yesterday, "has never failed to justify every trust imposed in him."

But none of his fellow-employes knew the secret of Charles Reid's life and why it was that he was so frugal. Yesterday the secret came out when a copy of The St. John Daily Telegraph of Feb. 12 last was received in New York. The Telegraph printed an article which was captioned "Pays $10,000 to County After 30 Years to Clear His Father's Memory."

"Nearly thirty years ago," the story, as told in the Canadian paper, reads, "the municipality claimed a shortage of $3,264.87, upon an audit being made of the accounts of Thomas M. Reid, the County Treasurer, who had just died, and now negotiations are concluding between the municipality and Charles G. S. Reid of New York, a son of the late Treasurer, for the payment of $10,000, it being understood that all references to the accounts of his father be stricken from the records. The son has been laboring for the greater part of his life, it has turned out, to make good the claims upon his deceased father and to erase the alleged blemish against his memory."

The story of the unfortunate incident in the life of the elder Reid, as disclosed after his death, was told in The Telegraph by J. King Kelley, the present Treasurer of St. John. Mr. Kelley, it was explained, told the story with the full consent of Charles G. S. Reid, the son, who, it was stated, "is perfectly satisfied to have his act known in view of the publicity that was given the reflection on his father's memory."

"Thomas M. Reid," said Mr. Kelley in The Telegraph, "was the first Treasurer of the county as it is at present organized. He died in 1886. Upon an audit being made of his accounts it was alleged that he owed the county $5,624.87. Upon the suggestion of the auditors an action was commenced against the bondsmen of Mr. Reid which was carried on for four years. The County Council requested the then Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. Blair, to hand the conduct of the cause over to the municipality, but he declined to do so. He undertook the carriage of the cause himself, but the case never came to trial, so that the county never collected anything from the bondsmen.

"Now Charles G. S. Reid of New York, a son of the late Treasurer, has been in communication with the County Secretary, and at an executive session of the Council on Dec. 17 last a formal proposition was received from Mr. Reid to the effect that he would pay the municipality as an act of paternal affection and on behalf of his esteemed father the sum of $10,000. The Council decided to accept the offer and to eliminate from its official records every reference to the accounts of his father which appeared after his death.

"The Council in executive session was not advised as to whether Mr. Reid desired any publicity to be given his generous offer. The Secretary, after having communication with him on the matter of publicity, was informed that as the matter of his father's alleged shortage had been widely spread through the press, he saw no reason why his payment of $10,000 should not be given out for publication."

Reid asked that bonds of St. John Hopistal, St. John, N. B., be purchased with the $10,000. He requested that the interest on them, $500 a year, be paid to his mother during her life, and that when the bonds came due the City of St. John cancel them, thus wiping out the $5,264.87 shortage with interest. The authorities agreed to this arrangement.

At the offices of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company yesterday it was said that Mr. Reid was on a tour of the Bronx in the interest of the company, and would not be back at his office until Wednesday morning.

"It was a fine thing to do," said T. R. Richardson, head of the conservation department of the company, "but it surprises none of us who know Mr. Reid. It is exactly what we would have expected him to do. I have an idea that the money represents his life savings, and for that reason all the more credit is due him."

CANAL'S REOPENING NEAR.

Definite Announcement Is Expected Within Two Weeks.

PANAMA, Feb. 21.—The progress made in removing the débris from the Gaillard Cut has been so rapid in the last two months that an announcement relative to the definite time for the reopening of the canal is expected within two weeks.

When the waterway is cleared the news will be cabled to Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Zone, in Washington, and he will declare the canal again open to traffic.

According to a survey completed last night, there is an average depth of thirty feet throughout the entire cut and a width of probably 250 feet. These figures change slightly daily, owing to the shifting of dredges and also to the continued movement of earth from both banks. In spite of the short month it is expected that upward of 1,000,000 yards of the slide will be removed by the dredges.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

ARMY OF 135,000, COMMITTEE VOTES

Reorganization Plan to be Reported to the House Framed Without Dissent.

MILITIA IS FEDERALIZED

National Guard Subject to Call for War—Government Nitric Acid-Munitions Plant.

TO DOUBLE WEST POINT

And a Little West Point in Every State—Reserve That Will Reach 1,200,000 by 1926.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The fundamental features of the Army Reorganization bill, one of the two major measures of the national defense program, were agreed upon today by the House Committee on Military Affairs. A standing army of 135,000 men, the federalization of the National Guard, the doubling of the number of cadets at West Point, the construction of a Government ammunition plant, and the creation of a reserve are the principal provisions of the measure. The bill will come from the committee, it is indicated, as a non-partisan measure, and will be ready for report within ten days.

There was no vote today on the Continental Army plan, which had much to do with the resignation of Secretary Garrison. When this subject was reached no member of the committee—there were eighteen present—asked for consideration of the Continental Army estimates, and they were passed over as though they never had been submitted. Instead the committee proceeded to discuss the upbuilding of the National Guard so as to make it a second line of defense.

Speaker Clark's project for the assignment of army officers to private military schools will be included in the bill—an officer to be detailed to instruct every unit of 400 pupils. The bill will appropriate $260,000 for enlarging the capacity at West Point in order that additional cadets may be accommodated there. The House recently passed a bill increasing the number of midshipmen at Annapolis.

The committee is yet to put the Army bill into printed form, but there was no division of sentiment regarding the fundamentals. Chief interest centres in the proposed legislation affecting the National Guard, which is to be a substitute for the legislation advocated by Secretary Garrison.

The Federal Realization Plan.

It is proposed by the committee that the officers and men who enter the State militia shall serve for six years, three years with the colors and three years in the reserve. The equipment, training, and discipline of the militia shall be prescribed by Congress.

Enlistments in the National Guard shall be with the understanding that the President may draft the militia in emergency without requisition upon the Governors of States. No officer shall be appointed until he shall have taken an examination satisfactory to the Secretary of War, who may prescribe the terms of such examination.

The training of the militia is to be regulated by the Secretary of War. In view of the contention that Governors have the power to muster out the militia, the bill will contain a specific provision nullifying such power.

Chairman Hay contends that as the bill now stands the President may use the militia in any way he may see fit in time of emergency and will give the Federal Government predominant control in time of peace, virtual Federalization will be had. It is the intent of the committee to so draft the bill that the National Guard will be entirely responsive to Federal needs in the event of war, and enlistments will be predicated on the understanding that militiamen may be ordered anywhere by the President. This will, in effect, make the militia an organization which has volunteered in advance to serve the United States at any time.

"Able lawyers have examined the proposed scheme," said Chairman Hay, "and they hold that it will not be in violation of the Constitution, although the Federal Government is given all the control it needs over these forces in time of war."

The militia is to be placed on a pay basis. Enlisted men and officers of the committee has tentatively agreed, are to be paid one-fourth the corresponding compensation in the regular establishment. On this basis privates will receive $48 a year, Captains, $500; First Lieutenants, $300, and Second Lieutenants, $250.

The bill will authorize a maximum strength for the National Guard of 425,000 on a basis of 800 men for each member of Congress. The federalization provisions will exceed the proposals of the National Guard Association's tentative bill in many respects, including the maximum strength authorized. The Guardsmen proposed only 500 men to a district. The House Committee bill will add provision for a National Guard reserve and for recruiting regiments sent to the front.

Hand in hand with the federalization of the State militia is to go more extensive training of army officers so that there will be a larger number available for duty with the National Guard and at military schools. The doubling of the capacity of West Point will have a direct bearing on this feature.

The Increases Proposed.

The bill will bring up the authorized strength of the army to 135,000 men under a skeleton form of organization capable of being increased to 275,000 men in time of war. The increase on a peace basis is to be accomplished by adding ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, fifty-two companies of coast artillery, and fifteen companies of engineers. In addition, four aerial squadrons are to be authorized. It is estimated that by adding the complementary forces of the Quartermaster's Department and the Medical Corps, the regular army will be increased in reality to 147,000 men, which will be the peace footing basis. This increase calls for approximately 7,000 officers, as compared with 4,500 as at present.

A new project will be authorized for the formation of cadet companies, to be composed exclusively of men designated from the National Guard and the military schools, to be trained as officers. Each company will comprise 100 men. Upon appointment each man will serve one year in the regular army, and then

Continued on Page 2.

Decision Calls Hydroaeroplanes Vessels; May Hinder Their Export for Use in War

Hydroaeroplanes received the status yesterday of "vessels" in an order issued by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters, and sent out from Washington to all Custom Houses of the country. Aeroplanes, however, it was specified in the order were not to be deemed vessels.

The Underwood tariff makes no provision for hydroaeroplanes as such, and so it happened that when compasses imported to be used on hydroaeroplanes of the United States Navy arrived at the Boston Custom House there was difficulty in classifying the articles for duty purposes.

The Collector held that the compasses were properly dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff provision for "surveying instruments," whereas the importers who were importing the articles under a contract with the Navy Department asserted that as the hydroaeroplane was a "vessel," the compasses were duty free as "all articles necessary for the outfit and equipment of naval vessels, or other vessels of the United States." The Collector then asked for a ruling from Washington.

While the Treasury Department had no precedents to guide it in making a decision, so far as the tariff was concerned, Assistant Secretary Peters in replying to the Boston Collector took occasion to issue the following general order:

The department is of the opinion that hydroaeroplanes constitute "vessels" within the meaning of that term as used in Sub-sections 5 and 6 of Paragraph J of Section 4 of the Tariff act of Oct. 3, 1913, and that compasses for hydroaeroplanes constitute articles of outfit and equipment, and are entitled to free entry as such, subject to compliance with the regulations by T. D. 34,130. Aeroplanes, other than hydroaeroplanes, are not deemed to be "vessels" within the meaning of the said provisions of law.

While the Treasury's ruling has to do with imported hydroaeroplanes or their equipment, the question arose at the New York Custom House yesterday whether the fixing of the status of hydroaeroplanes as "vessels" might not have farther reaching consequence, since American manufacturers at the present time are shipping a large number of hydroaeroplanes to the British Government for use in the war.

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities the flying boat America, built at Hammondsport, N. Y., for an attempted flight across the Atlantic, was purchased by the British naval authorities, and, minus the planes, was put aboard a steamer at this port and shipped to England. Later it was regularly attached to the naval forces for operations against the Germans. Within the last year manufacturers in this country have shipped 120 hydroaeroplanes to the British Government without a protest being made by Germany.

If a protest should now be made, and should be sustained by the State Department against the shipment of hydroaeroplanes, American manufacturers now holding heavy contracts for present and near future delivery would stand to lose large sums.

PARLIAMENT VOTES TWO BILLIONS CREDIT

New British Appropriations for War Make a Total of $10,410,000,000.

DAILY OUTGO $22,000,000

Allies Get $844,500,000 and Munitions Expenditures from April 1 to Feb. 19 Were $4,174,000,000.

LONDON Feb. 21.—The British Parliament tonight passed new votes of credit to the amount of £420,000,000, ($2,100,000,000.) This is expected to carry the war to the end of May, bringing the total sum appropriated by means of votes of credit since the outbreak of the war to £2,082,000,000 ($10,410,000,000)—a sum, according to Premier Asquith, "Not only beyond precedent, but actually beyond the imagination of any financier of this or any other country."

Parliament was occupied today entirely with financial questions. Premier Asquith spoke for fifty minutes in presenting the Government's motion for the new war credits. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, followed with a statement regarding American exchange, which, he said, was now as high as the British Government wished it to be.

The point emphasized by Premier Asquith was not the enormous total necessary for the war, but the fact that by careful economy and safeguards the Government had succeeded in holding down the expenditure well below £5,000,000 a day, which figure he thought unlikely to be exceeded at any time.

"I feel the enormous and overwhelming responsibility in asking the House for this gigantic sum," said the Premier, "and could not do so unless I was satisfied that the Government had most carefully explored the ground, so that we are not asking for a penny more than the exigencies of our cause and the great historic responsibilities which we have undertaken require, and unless we are satisfied that every possible precaution is being taken to see that the taxpayers' money is not being wasted."

Touching on the loans to England's allies, Mr. Asquith said that the amount had now grown to nearly £169,000,000, to which must be added loans to the allies by the Bank of England at the request of the British Government. The amount of this latter item was not made clear by the Premier, but he promised that the provision in the September budget, alloting £423,000,000 for loans to the allies, should not be exceeded.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an optimistic statement regarding the condition of British credit, said:

"Criticism has been made that we are not taking proper steps to maintain our credit, particularly with reference to American exchange. I merely ask the House to compare our American exchange with that of any of the other belligerents. At the present time the rate is 4.76, and the Government does not wish it higher than that. It is still ten cents below normal, but we do not wish it to go either up to or above normal, for the simple reason that we are discouraging imports by keeping the exchange a little below par and checking the export of gold to America.

"It is an absolute marvel that after eighteen months of war we are still almost the only open gold country in the world. Our paper can be exchanged for gold at the bank. Every sovereign in paper money has gold back of it. It would never have been believed two years ago that British credit could stand the extraordinary test to which it has been subjected.

"Notwithstanding the gigantic expenditures, we have maintained our credit. We have great resources, but must husband them with prudence. I have no doubt that a year hence I shall be able to show that our credit is still unimpaired."

Touching on the question as to whether after the war acceptance and discounting of German bills would be discouraged in London, the Chancellor said:

"This subject must be left for the future, but I am sure that the commercial interests of the country will oppose the relinquishment of the trade of accepting and discounting bills drawn abroad, which has made London the admiration and envy of all the world's great commercial cities."

In the course of the evening's debate, Sir Joseph Walton, Liberal member for the Barnsley Division of Yorkshire, criticised the Government for not more carefully inspecting munitions received from the United States.

"Care should be taken that we do not get bad supplies from America," he said. "I am informed that of twenty-eight shells recently fired by one of our Howitzers at the front only four burst."

The first vote of credit was on the supplementary estimate for the current

Continued on Page 2.

TURKS RETREATING, EVACUATE BITLIS

Entire District of Lake Van Now Said to be Occupied by the Russians.

TWO TURK CORPS IN FLIGHT

Were Going to Relief of Erzerum—Kitchener Congratulates Grand Duke Nicholas.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 22.—The Russians have occupied the entire Lake Van district, the Turks retiring southward, and even evacuating Bitlis, according to a Petrograd dispatch received in Rome and given out here by the Wireless Press Bureau.

On the other wing, according to the dispatch, the Russian advance guards have arrived within a short distance of Trebizond, on the Black Sea Coast.

Field Marshal Kitchener, Secretary for War, has telegraphed Grand Duke Nicholas, commander of the Russian forces on the Caucasian front, congratulations on "the brilliant feat of arms at Erzerum." The Grand Duke replied, thanking the Field Marshal and his "brother comrades of the British Army."

PETROGRAD, Feb. 21.—A dispatch from Tiflis to the Boerse Gazette says that two Turkish army corps, which were on their way to reinforce Erzerum, have turned back on being informed that the fortress had fallen.

The War Office today issued the following concerning the operations against Turkey:

In the Black Sea our torpedo boats destroyed thirteen sailing vessels on the Anatolian coast.

In the Caucasus coastal region our units dislodged the Turks from the basin of the River Vitzseu, throwing them back beyond the River Beyoykdere.

Pursuing the enemy in the region of Erzerum, we took as prisoners several hundred Askaris. A detachment of our Cossacks meeting in the mountains a column of Turkish infantry and artillery bravely attacked it, dispersing the infantry and capturing three batteries of field artillery and a number of caissons.

In the region of Chynys (fifty miles northwest of Lake Van) our cavalry charged strong forces of Turkish infantry and a regiment of cavalry attached to them. The Turks abandoned the field after many were killed or taken prisoner.

ERZERUM LITTLE DAMAGED.

Majority of Guns Captured Are Intact with Ammunition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Turkish losses at Erzerum were enormous, most of the forts having been taken at the point of the bayonet. In these sanguinary encounters the fort ditches, it is reported, were filled up by the mass of bodies which choked them.

The town of Erzerum is practically intact, only a few of the Government buildings and stores on the southern side having been blown up and fired by the departing Turks.

The majority of the ordnance captured also was left intact with the stores of ammunition, the Turks in only a few cases having retained a sufficient soldierly spirit to destroy their guns and explode the ammunition.

CZAR'S GUNS OUST GERMANS.

Russians Take Defense Works at Schlossberg and Illoukst.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 21.—The following official statement was issued today:

Our artillery cannonaded a considerable body of German troops at Schlossberg, near Dvinsk, and occupied the defense works after the Germans fled.

At Illoukst we exploded five mines under five German blockhouses and occupied the craters. A desperate struggle ensued for the possession of the two most advanced craters, but in the end we maintained our occupancy.

On Feb. 19 at 11 o'clock at night our aviators threw many dozens of bombs on the station and town of Buczacz, (Galicia.) After the fall of one heavy bomb great tongues of flame and smoke were perceived.

One of our airships threw a number of heavy bombs and darts on the Monsterzyska Station.

In the Dniester region, the district of Uscieczko, our fire effectually stopped enemy attempts to approach our trenches.

BERLIN, Feb. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austro-Hungarian headquarters' report of today as received

Continued on Page 2.

AIR FLEETS OUT; ZEPPELIN WINGED

French Gunner Hits Big Airship and It Falls in Flames Southwest of Verdun.

AEROPLANES IN MANY RAIDS

French Assail Muelhausen and Pagny, Germans Attack Barle-Duc and Revigny.

SHARP MIDAIR ENCOUNTERS

British Drop Bombs on German Depots at Don, Near Lille, Doing Much Damage.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Aircraft were out in great force along the eastern sectors of the French line today, and in the course of the raids, in which both sides took part, a Zeppelin airship was brought down by French guns near Brabant-le-Roi, in the Meuse. While flying from the direction of Ste. Menehould southward the big German flier was hit by an incendiary shell from a battery at Revigny and fell to the ground in flames.

In addition to recording this success briefly, the report of the French War Office tonight enumerates several encounters in the air.

Twenty-eight French machines raided a German arms factory at Pagny. Seventeen machines dropped bombs on Mülhausen. Fifteen German aeroplanes were attacked by a French squadron near Revigny and one of the enemy machines was beaten down. Seven French machines fought four German aeroplanes near Vigneulles-les-Hattonchatel, driving two to earth. There were some combats between individual machines also.

The report of the War Office gives these details:

The day was marked by a number of air fights.

Over Tagsdorff, east of Altkirch, one of our aeroplanes, attacking a Fokker at close quarters, fired fifteen shots at him. The enemy machine slipped over on its right wing, then fell.

In the region of Epinal an Albatross machine was brought down by our artillery fire.

In the region of Bures, north of the forest of Parroy, a German machine, attacked by two of our machines, was brought to earth in our lines. The pilot and passenger were killed.

A squadron of seven French aeroplanes gave combat to four enemy aeroplanes in the region of Vigneulles-les-Hattonchatel. Two of the latter were forced to make a landing; the other two took to flight.

Enemy aeroplanes have bombed Flirmes, Bar-le-Duc, and Revigny. Near the last-mentioned place an enemy squadron, composed of fifteen machines, was attacked by one of our pursuit squadrons and was forced to give fight, in the course of which a German machine was beaten down near Givry-en-Argonne. The two aviators were made prisoner. A second enemy aeroplane was pursued into its own lines.

One of our bombing groups, composed of seventeen machines, dropped sixty-six shells of heavy calibre on the aviation field at Habsheim and on the freight station at Mülhausen.

Another group of twenty-eight machines dropped a number of projectiles on an enemy munitions factory at Pagny-sur-Moselle.

Following these different operations all our aeroplanes returned to their landing places.

Another group of twenty-eight machines dropped a number of projectiles on an enemy munitions factory at Pagny-sur-Moselle.

Following these different operations all our aeroplanes returned to their landing places.

A Zeppelin, proceeding from St. Menehould toward the south, was shelled by a section of auto-canion at Revigny. Struck by an incendiary shell, the Zeppelin fell in flames in the neighborhood of Brabant-le-Roi.

The afternoon report also had something to say about air raiding, all in the same neighborhood. It read:

A squadron of five French aeroplanes bombarded the munitions depots of the enemy at Chateau de Marrimcourt and at Azoudanga, (southwest and southeast of Dieuze.)

German aeroplanes dropped some projectiles last night on Lunéville, Dombasle, and Nancy. They caused only a small amount of damage.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The report of the Headquarters Staff today told of these exploits in the air:

Our aeroplane squadron attacked several enemy positions behind their lines, such as Furnes, Poperinghe, Amiens, and Lunéville. Many successful results were observed.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The British Official statement tonight includes the following:

Enemy aircraft during the last few nights made several attacks on various towns in our area, but with no military result. A few civilians, however, were killed.

An attack on the enemy depôts at Don, (about twelve miles southwest of Lille,) was carried out by twenty-six aeroplanes yesterday. Extensive damage is believed to have been done to stores and railways. All machines returned in safety.

PARIS LIGHTS ARE DIMMED.

Precautions Taken for Coming of Zeppelin, but None Arrives.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The lights in the suburbs of Paris were lowered about 8 o'clock tonight by order of the Military Governor. Similar measures were taken in Paris at 9:15, and only 9:30 only a few lamps were left burning in the city. This is the customary action when there is alarm over the probable approach of Zeppelins.

As usual, the curiosity of the public was keen, and the streets were thronged with people despite the darkness.

At 11:30 o'clock the authorities announced that the danger from Zeppelins was over and the lights of the city were turned on again.

AIR RAID IN ITALY.

Austrian Bombs Kill Four Persons and Wound Five in Brescia.

ROME, Feb. 21.—In raids over the Province of Brescia and toward Milan Austrian aeroplanes today killed four persons and wounded five. Only slight material damage was done.

Two persons were killed at Desenzano, one was wounded at Salo, and two were killed and four wounded at Trezzo Sull' Adda. The victims were all civilians.

SAY AIRMEN HIT VESSELS.

Germans' Report Tells of Two British Tank Steamers Being Sunk.

BERLIN, Feb. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official account of the raid by German naval aircraft on the

Continued on Page 2.

BOMB OR GERMAN SHELL EXPLODES ON A LINER

Some on Tennyson, Bound Here, Think Explosion That Killed 3 Due to Warship's Shot.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 21.—The steamer Tennyson of the Lamport & Holt Line, bound from the Rio de la Plata for New York, has put into the port of Maranhao because of serious damage caused by an explosion in her bunkers on the morning of Feb. 18. Three men were killed, an American, an English subject, and a Dutch subject, believed to have belonged to the crew.

The explosion is attributed by some to an infernal machine, and by others to a projectile fired by a German warship.

The Tennyson, after making necessary repairs at Maranhao, will proceed to Para, where she will be docked.

TORPEDOES TURK SHIPS IN THE BOSPORUS

Allied Submarine Passes Through Dardanelles and Sinks Six Munition Vessels.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—An allied submarine passed through the Dardanelles on Thursday last, reached the Bosporus, and torpedoed a tug and six transports laden with munitions, according to an Athens dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

The presence of the hostile submarine caused a panic at Constantinople.

AGAINST FREE TRADE WITH GERMANY

Manchester Chamber of Commerce Votes Reversal of Its Policy of Fifty Years.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Feb. 22.—The members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce by a vote of 988 to 527 yesterday confirmed its recent decision to refer back to the Directory its memorandum in favor of free trade.

This is the first time the Chamber has declared against free trade since the death of Richard Cobden in 1865, and it is expected that the Directors, after their meeting next Wednesday to consider their position, will decide to resign. Unless they do this, it is understood they will be invited to resign on the ground that they no longer represent either the views or the general policy of the members of the Chamber.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Feb. 14 the Directors urged the adoption of a memorandum favoring free trade. The motion was warmly opposed, some of the members declaring the Directors stood alone in causing the rest of the country to say Manchester favored free trade with Germany. A motion referring the memorandum back was then carried overwhelmingly.

GERMAN AVALANCHE CLAIMS 55 LIVES

Snowslide and Floods Cause Damage — Children Are Among the Victims.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21, (via London.)—Inundations and storms are reported from the Thuringian woods, Franconia, and other parts of Southern Germany.

Some of the smaller places in Bavaria are inundated. A number of children have perished and many cattle have been drowned.

Navigation has been stopped at Würzberg and also on the River Neckar. The situation at Mainz is serious.

A dispatch from Munich says a great avalanche fell in the Hochkoenig region, carrying away a mountain shelter with its occupants.

BERLIN, Feb. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reports from Salzburg state that already there are fifty-five known dead as the result of the snowslide, with forty-nine injured and about thirty still missing.

LINER LAFAYETTE DIDN'T SEE RAIDER

Vessel That Transmitted Warning to the Chicago Saw No German Craft and Was Not Pursued.

A wireless message was received by The Times last night from the Captain of the incoming French liner Lafayette, through which a warning of the presence of German raiders in the Bay of Biscay reached the outgoing French liner Chicago on Feb. 17 in time to make her prepared to flee from a strange vessel which signaled her to heave to. It showed that the raider which alarmed the Chicago, never came within sight of the Lafayette and the voyage of that vessel was not interfered with.

The Captain's message, sent in reply to a wireless inquiring from The Times after news of the escape of the Chicago had been received in a special cable dispatch from Paris, was as follows:

By Marconi Wireless.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, Feb. 21, via Sea Gate.)—No German raider sighted. Rumor of pursuit of this vessel groundless.

CAPTAIN, LAFAYETTE.

Sunday night's Paris dispatch to The Times told how the Captain of the Chicago received two wireless messages when his vessel was nearing the Bay of Biscay, warning him of the presence of "enemy corsairs." One message was from the Lafayette and the other from the French land wireless station.

On the night of the 17th about 1 o'clock a vessel suddenly appeared off the Chicago's starboard bow, about three miles away. There was a heavy mist, so the outline of the vessel was indistinguishable, but she carried all lights and immediately signaled to the Chicago to heave to. The Captain promptly ordered full steam ahead and the stranger gave chase for a quarter of an hour, but the Chicago was making seventeen knots and quickly outdistanced her.

The Chicago's Captain was sure it was a German raider because the wireless warnings said the raiders were disguised as neutral merchantmen carrying lights at night, but were only able to do about fourteen knots.

The Lafayette left Bordeaux on Feb. 12. She is expected to reach her pier at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

COMPARTMENT CARS TO FLORIDA.
Seaboard Florida Ltd., 2:16 P. M. Quickest, best equipped Florida train. Inq. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

WILSON CONFERS WITH LEADERS ON FOREIGN POLICY

Secret Conference at the White House Discusses the German Crisis.

GERMANY MAY LOSE APPAM

Belief Grows That She Will Be Restored to Owners or Ordered to Depart.

STONE GETS DOCUMENTS

Expected to Make an Important Speech on Foreign Affairs in the Senate This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A conference on the international situation, concerning which the greatest secrecy was observed, took place at the White House this evening between President Wilson, Senator Kern, Democratic leader of the Senate; Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Representative Flood, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It was not denied that pending international questions were discussed, but those who conferred with the President said that their lips were sealed and referred inquirers to the White House. It was said by White House officials that they knew nothing of what occurred.

The only important statement made by any of the conferees was that the conference did not indicate that any crisis in the foreign relations of the Government had led the President to seek the counsel of his supporters in Congress. One of the conferees said that no legislation bearing on the international situation was contemplated as a result of the conference.

Although State Department officials said today that they regarded the relations of the United States and Germany as being grave on account of the delay in the settlement of the Lusitania affair, most of Washington refuses to believe that there is still a Lusitania crisis. There has been so much talk of crises that many people here decline to get excited over the recurrent rumors that a break between the two Governments is imminent. It is known, however, that the situation arising over the refusal of the United States to make a final settlement of the Lusitania case until Germany furnishes satisfactory assurances concerning the character and scope of her new policy of sinking armed merchant ships without warning has produced conditions that have caused irritation.

Germany Likely to Lose the Appam.

Another possible cause of bad feeling pertains to the case of the captured British steamship Appam, which was brought into Hampton Roads under a German prize crew. The understanding prevailed today that when Secretary Lansing ruled on the case he would hold either that the Appam must be turned over to her British owners or ordered to be taken away from her port of refuge by her German captors. In either event the Appam would be lost to Germany, for it is conceded that she cannot escape the British cruisers that are guarding the entrance to Chesapeake Bay if she decides to make a run of it.

Among those well informed the more general view is that the Secretary of State will rule that the Appam is a legitimate German prize, but that she cannot make a port of the United States a permanent refuge and must therefore leave American territory. The German argument that the Appam should either be allowed to remain or depart as she sees fit, or be sequestered in an American port until after the conclusion of the war, when her status and ownership could be decided, does not apear to gain sympathy in official circles. Prince von Hatzfeldt of the German Embassy called at the State Department today to discuss the Appam case, but he did not make any protest against the action of the former British owners of the steamship in libeling her through the United States Court at Norfolk and having placed her in the custody of United States Deputy Marshals pending the court's decision. It is realized here that delay in the settlement of the Appam case due to court proceedings will not be distasteful to Germany, which would profit by a postponement to the extent that pending final settlement the Appam would remain constructively a possession of the German Government.

Conferees Refuse to Talk

After tonight's White House conference Senators Kern and Stone and Representative Flood would not discuss its details. It was denied by one of them, however, that there was any impending legislation touching international affairs about which the President wished to talk. It was stated that the conference did not denote that any particular crisis had arisen demanding the attention of Congress in conjunction with the executive branch of the Government, and it was said that there would be no reflection in Congress of tonight's discussion.

It was intimated that the discussion of international affairs at the conference was in pursuance of the President's policy to keep the Chairmen of the two committees and other Congressional leaders advised of any important developments touching the international situation.

When the Mexican situation became critical several weeks ago the President sought, through the Chairmen of the Senate and House committees handling foreign affairs, to check indiscreet discussion of the international relations of this Government. In this Chairman Flood of the House succeeded fairly well, but there have been sporadic outbursts in the Senate which have been more or less displeasing to the Administration.

When asked if the President had again sought tonight

cuss international situation, one of the conferees said there had been no renewal of the former suggestion.

"The conference was without special significance," he added. "No legislation bearing on the international situation is contemplated. The conference resulted in a general discussion of international affairs, which, of course, covered a wide range."

The inference was that the President acquainted his advisers with the latest developments in the submarine controversy with Germany, and that Mexican conditions had been incidentally discussed. There was denial, however, of the rumor that the handling of the submarine controversy had reached such a stage that the legislative branch of the Government was required to take cognizance in any way of the present situation. On former occasions the President has been assured by Senator Stone and Representative Flood that Congress probably would co-operate fully with the Administration in any situation which required consideration through other than diplomatic channels.

While Senator Stone was at the White House, Secretary Lansing's secretary delivered to him a letter understood to contain information to be embodied in a speech on foreign relations which the Senator plans to deliver in the Senate later this week.

Austria's Petrolite Note Coming.

A cablegram from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna today notified Secretary Lansing that the reply of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the request of the United States Government for an investigation and explanation of the Austrian submarine attack on the American tank steamer Petrolite had been handed to him and would be cabled at once to Washington. The message indicated that the Austrian answer would reach Washington within a few days. If Ambassador Penfield indicated the character of the reply that fact was not disclosed at the State Department.

The Petrolite was attacked by a submarine Dec. 5 about 350 miles west of Alexandria and just south of the east end of the Island of Crète. The vessel belonged to the Standard Oil Company and had been in commission since April 14, 1915. The attacking submarine, according to a report made by the United States cruiser Des Moines, carried an Austrian flag, and one man was wounded on the Petrolite by an exploding shell fired by the submarine. An affidavit made by Captain Thompson, the master of the Petrolite, declared that fourteen shots were fired at the Petrolite, one of which crashed into the engine room and injured a seaman, and that the submarine commander took one of the Petrolite's crew aboard the submarine and held him as hostage while he obtained provisions from the steamer.

On Feb. 10 Secretary Lansing announced that he had sent to the Austro-Hungarian Government, through Ambassador Penfield, a dispatch asking for an investigation and an explanation of the attack. It had been published that in this note the State Department made certain "demands" upon the Austrian Government. Secretary Lansing denied that demands had been made, but it was intimated at the time that it was within the range of possibility that demands of some sort might be made in the future should they be warranted by the facts in the possession of the State Department after the result of the Austrian Government's investigation, and its explanation, were received.

Some novel questions are involved in the case. Warships under certain stress may take food from merchantmen if they give proper receipts or payment, but it is realized that if submarines are to do so every neutral ship may be made a base for their operations.

Baron Erich Zwiedinek, Chargé of the Austrian Embassy here, informed Secretary Lansing today that he had no further word from his Government in connection with the new submarine campaign and in reply to the informatory outline of this Government's attitude given to him orally last week by Secretary Lansing.

It was understood that the Baron denied that he had been discussing his negotiations with the State Department for publication.

Secretary Lansing today advised the London Foreign Office for prompt replies to the American notes protesting against seizures of mails and against application of the Trading with the Enemy act against American firms and interests.

PROTEST ON APPAM GUARDS.

German Embassy Appeals to State Department for Relief.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representations against the presence of United States deputy marshals on the captured British liner Appam, a German prize in Hampton Roads, were made today to the State Department by the German Embassy.

Prince von Hatzfeldt, counselor of the Embassy, discussed the whole subject with Counselor Polk. It was said that while the Embassy realized that feature was out of the hands of the State Department and in the courts, it was anxious to know when some decision might be expected.

The presence of the marshals was objected to, it was said, because it was feared some friction might develop.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 21.—Two ship watchmen deputized by the United States Marshal on Saturday to watch the Appam quit their jobs today because Lieutenant Berg, the German prize commander, refused to feed them. Marshal Saunders placed new men on board the vessel and they will work in twelve-hour shifts.

FOR STRONGER WAR BOARD.

Italy Wants Premiers and Foreign Ministers at Next Meeting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 21.—Discussing the conditions for the conference of the Allies at Paris, Baron Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Affairs, holds that each nation should be represented by its own Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs except perhaps Russia, owing to the difficulty of the journey from there.

The conference will have capital importance. Determination of the duties and rights of Allies cannot be intrusted to Ambassadors who would necessarily have to refer matters to their respective Governments while it is urgent for the continuance of the war that definite and unanimous decisions be reached.

The result of the conference will be especially serious for Italy, since if her adhesion to all the military operations of the Allies is agreed upon, it will mean practically a declaration of war on Germany, which has not yet been made.

HAS NO HOPE OF PEACE.

Dutch Socialist Sees Little Use of an Appeal.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 22, (via London.)—The American Socialists' proposal for simultaneous agitation for peace, cabled recently to Henry H. Van Kol, Socialist leader in the Upper Chamber of the Dutch Parliament, is arousing considerable interest here. Camille Huysmans, Secretary of the International Congress, said today concerning the proposal:

"I would regard it as a victory for Socialist ideas if the neutral Governments would associate themselves with this formula for peace, which is based on resolutions of the International Socialist Congress. Such a victory would be complete, if the belligerent Governments would officially accept this solution without ulterior motives.

"I fear, however, that in the absence of a satisfactory declaration by the belligerents the present initiative would still be blocked by a prejudice so great as possibly to impede later mediation."

Invaders in Albania Push On.

BERLIN, Feb. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austro-Hungarian official bulletin received here from Vienna today says: "Albanian detachments under command of Austro-Hungarian officers have reached the Adriatic Sea west of Kavaya."

WANTS $20,000,000 FOR AERONAUTICS

Capt. Bristol's Program Calls for 186 Naval Aeroplanes in Five Years.

WOULD USE DIRIGIBLES, TOO

Aeroplane Would Have Saved Turks Near Erzerum, Dr. Walcott Tells House Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Advocating a $20,000,000 aircraft fleet as a part of the five-year naval building program, Captain Mark Bristol, U. S. N., told the House Committee on Naval Affairs today that the Navy Department had reduced by more than $11,000,000 his estimates proposed for current appropriations for aeronautics.

Captain Bristol informed the committee that his original estimates called for $13,600,000. The estimates submitted to Congress by Secretary Daniels call for an appropriation of only $2,000,000 for aeronautics at this time.

Included in Captain Bristol's estimates were provisions for two aircraft ships—vessels designed for the transportation of aeroplanes, repair parts, and machinery, in conjunction with the fleet. These ships were to cost $3,000,000 each, but Captain Bristol said that, after a conference with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, he was told that this item would have to be eliminated from the estimates.

Subsequently, according to the officer, his estimates were further reduced to the $2,000,000 asked for in the estimates as finally submitted to Congress. Captain Bristol said he was not consulted about these further reductions.

The $13,600,000 program contemplated by Captain Bristol, who is the head of the Aviation Service of the navy, would have completed by about two-thirds the $20,000,000 building program supported by him.

The fleet now needed, he said, 32 aeroplanes, 5 dirigibles, and 41 kite balloons. In addition to the fleet equipment, Captain Bristol estimated for 120 aeroplanes, 15 dirigibles, and 15 kite balloons to be operated from fifteen naval aviation stations under the patrol service.

Captain Bristol also made an estimate on the cost of forty-six aeroplanes for the use of the naval militia.

Captain Bristol said the five-year building program for the fleet should call for a total of 186 aeroplanes, 15 dirigibles, and 53 kite balloons. The entire equipment needed, he said, would cost approximately $20,000,000, and there would be 688 officers and 1,106 men in the aeronautical service of the navy.

The fact that the estimates of Captain Bristol had been slashed by his departmental superiors was developed by Representative Britten of Illinois. He was also developed that Captain Bristol had not been consulted about the proposed special flying corps in the navy, which is recommended in the estimates submitted by Secretary Daniels. Captain Bristol said he did not advocate this special corps, as he believed all members of the Aviation Service should be fully trained in the navy before assignment to the aviation branch and ought to be drawn from the line.

Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and a member of the National Advisory Board on Aeronautics, also appeared before the committee. He asked the committee to appropriate an additional $85,000 for the completion of the board's work in the investigation and development of the science of aeronautics.

"Even if the army were equipped with 1,000 aeroplanes," said Dr. Walcott, in a general discussion of the use of aircraft, "I would not consider that it was anywhere near adequately outfitted."

The purpose of the special board, he explained, was to bring under one head all the scientific research necessary for the development of aeronautics. Such investigations, he said, are now more or less scattered, and, they should be co-ordinated by the Government as a part of the defense plans.

"How quickly can we obtain the necessary information to help men like myself who want to advance this cause?" asked Representative Butler of Pennsylvania. "How can we get the information that will bring this service to the height of its efficiency? To whom shall we apply?"

"One of the objects of this Advisory Commission is to find the right men," said Dr. Walcott.

Dr. Walcott aroused Representative Callaway, a "small navy" member of the committee, by saying that the Thirty-fourth Division of the Turkish Army had fallen into a "Russian trap" near Erzerum.

"If the Turks had had just one aeroplane they could have avoided this trap," commented Mr. Walcott.

Representative Callaway said he regarded it as a remarkable coincidence "that the papers should play up a thing like that on the very morning this committee was going to meet and consider the subject of aeroplanes."

"Do you mean to say," interposed Chairman Padgett, with unfeigned surprise, "that the Turks allowed themselves to be captured for lack of aeroplanes simply for the benefit of this committee?"

"No, I don't mean that," said Mr. Callaway, hastily explaining. The Texas member then launched into a criticism of newspapers and the general accuracy of their reports regarding such topics as the war and national defense.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas produced before the committee last week photographic copies of letters alleged to have passed between Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, head of the Aviation Service, and Captain Arthur S. Cowan, in charge of the San Diego Station, which the Senator said revealed that the service was "contemptibly inefficient." In his supplementary statement today he asserted that, while only about twenty-four officers had qualified as fliers fifteen had been killed, several losing their lives because "they were required to attempt flights in antiquated biplanes known to be defective."

"The inefficiency and unsatisfactory results of the present management of the aviation section," said Senator Robinson in his statement to the committee today, "are disclosed by the fact that during eight years, or about that, in which the Signal Corps has had control of aviation, only about twenty-four qualified fliers with the military rating have been produced. While the statement was made before the House Committee on Military Affairs that there are now forty-six officers who are qualified as fliers, and who are attached to the aviation section, I believe that an investigation will disclose that there are only about twenty-four.

"Very few of the so-called 'qualified fliers' have ever done military work, or even seen from an aeroplane a field gun fired. Only one or two have manoeuvred in aeroplanes with bombs attached to them for use. The service has no bombs, no bomb-sighting device, no method of mounting a gun on an aeroplane, nor has a gun ever been fired from an aeroplane. We have no armored aeroplane, and the machines on hand are not efficient enough for flying duty.

"During the eight years above referred to, which have netted only about twenty-four qualified fliers, there have occurred seventeen deaths in connection with military aviation, fifteen officers having been killed. The other two cases embrace the death of one soldier and one civilian. Thus, approximately, 65 per cent. as many officers have been killed as there are now officer pilots on aviation duty.

"The dangers connected with aviation at this stage of its development, when surrounded by every safeguard which mechanical skill and scientific knowledge and every precaution can secure, are so great that only the ambitious and daring are prompted to undertake to master it. I will not use words to characterize a system such as that prevailing in our service, where incompetence and indifference have added to the dangers inherent in aviation through an unskilful, unscientific, negligent, and corrupt control."

A Congressional investigation into the Army Aviation Service was recommended to the Senate today by the Military Committee, which reported favorably Senator Robinson's joint resolution for the appointment of a special investigating committee of two Senators and three Representatives, with an appropriation of $10,000 for expenses.

ROOT AND BACON REBUFFED

Mrs. Whitehouse Refused to Sign Preparedness Petition.

"The men need the aid of the women in their work, but they cannot expect to receive it while they refuse women the vote," said Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse at a luncheon given for her and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt by Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday.

Mrs. Whitehouse told of being approached in Albany last Saturday by Elihu Root and Robert Bacon and asked to sign a petition in the interest of preparedness and to protest the suffragists to take up the work.

"You wish us to aid you," replied Mrs. Whitehouse, "and at the same time you refuse to give us the vote which would make our influence worth while. You will have to learn the lesson of the war. We are working only for suffrage."

Mrs. Whitehouse and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw left the luncheon to go to Albany. They said they expected their bill to be voted out of committee today.

The Congressional Union delegation, which was to have been received by Representative Walter M. Chandler this morning to discuss the Federal amendment, was disappointed. A telegram to the Headquarters, 13 West Forty-first Street, said Mr. Chandler regretted that he would be out of town today.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party announces that it is not compulsory to wear fancy dress at its big ball in Madison Square Garden on March 7.

NO POLITICS FOR LANSING.

Secretary of State Tells Why He Cannot Preside at Syracuse.

Democratic State Chairman William Church Osborn yesterday made public the reply of Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, to Mr. Osborn's invitation to preside at the unofficial State Convention in Syracuse on March 1. Secretary Lansing wrote:

"In the first place, let me assure you and the committee that I feel deeply honored by their very complimentary request, and under ordinary conditions I would be only too willing to comply with their wishes. I have, however, considered that it would be unwise for me at the present time to take an active part in politics. The impression prevails throughout the country that our foreign relations are entirely removed from partisanship of any sort—an impression which I believe is fully justified by the way in which the President has conducted them. I would deplore any change of public opinion in this matter, as I am sure you would. I would, therefore, be unwilling to do anything which would remove the justified impression of the American people.

"While it has been and will continue to be my aim to conduct the Department of State without regard to domestic politics, I am afraid that if I should act as permanent Chairman of the convention, my doing so would be misconstrued and might subject the foreign policies of the Government to criticism of partisan bias. Such criticism would be unjust, but it would seem to me to be inadvisable to invite it by accepting the Chairmanship."

NAVY IS CRITICISED BY DEFENSE SOCIETY

Charge That the North Dakota Is Neglected Quickly Answered by Daniels.

CRAFT IS NOW IN RESERVE

Nearly Unmanned, Says Statement —Could Go to Sea at Once, Secretary Replies.

The American Defense Society will hold its National Convention at the Biltmore today to consider the problem of preparedness. According to an announcement issued by the society yesterday one of the matters to be discussed at length will be the condition of the battleship North Dakota, which is now in reserve in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The statement of the society declares that the people of North Dakota are especially anxious to procure the enactment of such legislation as will provide for the repair of the vessel as soon as possible.

"North Dakota patriotically, politically as a community of citizens of the United States," the Defense Society asserts, "is wrought up, according to word received at the national headquarters yesterday, for the great dreadnought named after the State which was once the pride of the navy is now lying out of commission in the back waters of the Philadelphia Navy Yard with fires out and scarcely enough men on board to keep the ship clean. Also on board the North Dakota is a $30,000 silver service presented to the ship by popular subscription of the citizens of the State for which she was named, and which is just as idle as the ship. The silver service, said to be the most expensive thing of its kind ever given to a United States vessel by the people of any State, was presented to the No a only a few months before the ship was sent to the reserve fleet.

According to the statement of the Defense Society, the people of North Dakota desire that steps be taken for the return of the silver service, so long as no efforts are being made on the part of the naval authorities to procure the appropriation of $700,000 necessary to repair the turbines of the ship and put it into active service again.

"Now North Dakota has had the lesson of the inefficiency of the civilian end of the Navy Department brought home," the American Defense Society declares. "Although the State is about as far from the open sea as it is possible for one of the United States to be, they have navy trouble in their collectively figurative front yard. They admit now that there is a crying necessity for national action in regard to preparedness. They have learned the lesson of the one highly efficient battleship relegated to the scrap heap for lack of $700,000. The citizens of the State active in public life believe that the program of the American Defense Society, if adopted, will end such inefficiency."

As to the one-time efficiency of the dreadnought, the American Defense Society says that the North Dakota during the fleet target practice which followed the Vera Cruz outbreak scored a record better than that of any other vessel in the United States Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The battleship North Dakota lies in the back basin at the League Island Navy Yard in reserve. She was taken out of active service because her turbine engines developed such high steam pressure that the blades on her propellers snapped off when full speed was attempted. She is now able to make only about 16 knots without running the risk of a breakdown. Naval experts estimated last Fall, when she was placed out of commission, that it would cost $600,000 to replace the turbine engines so that she would be able to make her calculated speed.

Captain H. A. Field and 220 men make up the crew of the North Dakota, which is an apportionment similar to that of other vessels' complements in the same standing.

DANIELS MAKES A DENIAL.

Secretary Says North Dakota Could Go to Sea at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Secretary Daniels tonight denied emphatically the allegations of the American Defense Society that the battleship North Dakota is being neglected in the League Island Navy Yard.

"There is no truth in that alegation," said Secretary Daniels. "The North Dakota is being held in reserve at the League Island Navy Yard awaiting the action of Congress on the recommendation submitted by the Navy Department for a special appropriation to equip the warship with an entirely new set of turbines. The North Dakota is not being neglected and there is no truth in the allegation that this vessel is unmanned. There is a reserve crew on board the North Dakota and officers in charge. In an emergency the North Dakota could be sent out tomorrow, and I think the vessel would prove effective."

COUDERT TO CHURCHMEN.

Speaks at Luncheon on Necessity of National Preparedness.

Frederic R. Coudert yesterday delivered an address on Preparedness to the Churchmen's Association, composed of Episcopal rectors of this city, who met at luncheon at the Hotel Manhattan. He compared the France of ten years ago with the France of last Summer and described the devastation which had been wrought by war. He recalled his visit to a fort on the frontier between France and Germany in 1905, when he told the commanding officer that such a defense was impregnable and that it should keep the peace for all time.

"It is not from there," the commander replied with a sweep of his hand, "that we expect trouble. The trouble will come from a way that you lawyers have made."

So it was that when Belgium was invaded and the treaty which was supposed to hold her inviolate had proved to be only a "scrap of paper" the fort on the French frontier remained untouched.

Mr. Coudert argued that it was necessary for every nation to be prepared to defend itself from aggression. Bishop Greer, who presided, asked many questions concerning the status of arbitration. Brief addresses were made by Rear Admirals Charles D. Sigsbee and P. F. Harrington, and by the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady.

Anti-Preparedness Meetings Today.

The Woman's Peace Party will today celebrate Washington's Birthday with a parade of automobiles and a series of anti-preparedness meetings. The speakers for the twenty-three meetings will gather at the headquarters of the party, 70 Fifth Avenue, at 1:30 P. M., and in decorated automobiles will be taken to the different meeting places. Among the meetings will be one at the West End Presbyterian Church, 105th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 3 P. M.; Union Settlement, 237 East 104th Street, 8 P. M.; Neighborhood Play House, 466 Grand Street, 2:30 to 11 P. M.; Greenwich House, 26 Jones Street, 8 P. M.; 162 Madison Avenue, 3 P. M. The public is invited to attend.

WILL FORM PEACE BRANCH.

Meeting Under Taft Plan Today to be Addressed by Beck and Others.

At the Hotel Manhattan this afternoon a conference will be held under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Temporary State Organization of the League to Enforce Peace. About one hundred delegates will be present from all parts of the State. A permanent State branch will be formed and officers chosen.

Addresses will be made by James M. Beck, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States; Samuel J. Elder of the Senior Counsel for the United States before The Hague Tribunal, and Talcott Williams, dean of the Pulitzer School of Journalism.

The committee seeks to create a sentiment that will lead political parties to indorse the principles of the League. A resolution is planned calling the matter to the attention of the Rrepresentatives of the State in Congress.

This league—the Taft plan—proposes that all nations seek to settle their disputes by arbitrational or conciliatory methods, agreeing to use their joint armed forces against any signatory which violates the agreement by beginning hostilities prematurely. It does not aim at the ultimate prevention of war, but a postponement of a conflict until the cause of the controversy has been publicly examined, the contention being that such a delay will generally avert war through the opportunities afforded the people of considering whether the point at issue is worth fighting over.

CONSIDERS JEWISH RIGHTS.

American Federation of Labor Wants Government to Act.

In a letter to Dr. Max Goldfarb, Secretary of the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, announced that today, at the meeting of the Executive Council, at Washington, the question of Jewish rights in the belligerent countries will be taken up.

At the last convention of the federation at San Francisco, a resolution was adopted unanimously to request the Government of the United States to urge upon all other nations the removal of discriminations against Jews wherever they exist. The National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights has sent B. C. Vladeck and J. B. Salutsky to advocate concrete plans for a campaign for Jewish rights before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee will request the council to support the joint resolution in behalf of peace and Jewish rights introduced by Representative London and Senator Lane in both Houses, on which a public hearing will be held before the Committee on Foreign Relations Thursday. The Socialist Party has instructed Morris Hillquit of New York and James Maurer of Pennsylvania to appear in favor of the resolution. The National Committee on Jewish Rights, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Cloak Makers' Union, the United Mine Workers of America and others will have spokesmen at the hearing.

CREATES NEW BOARD FOR COAST DEFENSES

President Signs Order So Federal Experts Can Work on Communication.

SIX DEPARTMENTS GIVE AID

Navy Radio, Life Savers, and Postal Service to Bend Efforts Together.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—President Wilson has signed an executive order creating an interdepartmental board on coastal communication, the duties of which will be to evolve a far-reaching plan for co-ordinating and extending the Government's means of communication along the coasts and borders of the United States and its possessions, with a view to strengthening the national defenses and saving life and property along the seacoasts.

The board is composed of officials from six executive departments under whom the various agencies of communication are now operated. It is headed by Brig. Gen. George C. Scriven, Chief of the Army Signal Service, and includes Captain W. H. G. Bullard, Chief of the Navy Radio Service; Charles F. Marvin, Chief of the Weather Bureau; George R. Putnam, Commissioner of Lighthouses; William I. Denning, Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department; R. L. Ferris, Assistant Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; Captain George S. Gibbs, U. S. A. Signal Service; Lieutenant R. R. Waesche of the Coast Guard Service, and Edward B. Rosa, Chief Physicist of the Bureau of Standards.

The first work contemplated is the drafting of a plan for the co-ordination of communication facilities now controlled by the Government, such as the Naval Radio, Postal, Coast Guard, Lighthouse, Weather Bureau, and Army Signal Services, which are operated under the six departments. This will be worked out with a view of connecting these agencies of communication so that they may be used more for the purposes suggested by the President.

The board hopes eventually to recommend means under which a vast coastal system will connect with the commercial, telephone, and telegraph lines reaching through the interior of the country. At present there are many points along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, the Great Lakes, and the borders both of the United States and its possessions which are without means of communication inland except by couriers and passing vessels.

To meet this condition the board purposes to recommend the erection by the Government of additional wireless stations, the laying of new cables, and the building of telephone and telegraph lines. Military authorities point out that this would be an important step toward national preparedness, and would be of great benefit to the country both in time of war and peace.

Suggestion also has been made that the board draft a definte plan under which the Government could proceed to take over and operate commercial communication agencies in time of war.

"The Secretary of Commerce having, in co-operation with the Secretaries of other departments, organized an interdepartmental board for the purpose of submitting recommendations relative to the extension and improvement of coastal communication, the appointment of said board is hereby confirmed," the order says. "This board will consider the various means of communication now under the control of the executive departments, and will submit recommendations as to the manner in which the different means of communication can best be co-ordinated, improved, and extended, for the purpose of saving life and property, for national defense, and for administration in times of peace and war."

AGAIN HIT ALLIED WARSHIPS.

Turks Continue to Report Good Practice by Dardanelles Gunners.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 20, (via London, Feb. 21.)—The following statement on military operations was issued today by the War Office:

Two hostile warships which shelled Sedd-el-Bahr and Teke Burnu on Feb. 18 were hit by several projectiles from our batteries, and compelled to withdraw.

On Feb. 19 our batteries also compelled the retirement of a hostile monitor, which bombarded the height at Sedd-el-Bahr.

On Feb. 17 one of our airmen bombarded a transport ship anchored near Mudros. The fore part of the ship was on fire.

Otherwise there are no events to report.

WOULD SAVE SOLDIERS FROM BRITISH CAPRICE

Sir Frederick Milner Charges Authorities With Cruelty to "Maimed Heroes."

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 22.—"I am convinced I could startle Parliament by the many facts I could bring to their notice," says the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Milner in a letter to The Times today in which he offers to take the Parliamentary seat of any member of the House of Commons now at the front for the duration of the war.

His object, Sir Frederick says, "is to fight the battle of our maimed heroes, who are being so cruelly and capriciously treated by the authorities." It is time, Sir Frederick adds, that some member of Parliament should come forward to champion the cause of these noble men.

DUMA MEETS TODAY.

Ordered by Czar to Pass Bills Promptly, According to Berlin.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 21.—The Duma has been convened to meet tomorrow.

BERLIN, Feb. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Premier Sturmer of Russia has notified the Senior Committee of the Duma that Emperor Nicholas wishes the speedy dispatch of all pending bills," the Overseas News Agency said today. "No useless discussion in the Duma will be permitted. The Premier said that if this stipulation were disregarded the Duma would be prorogued immediately."

The Duma was prorogued on Sept. 16 last, and on Dec. 7 Emperor Nicholas issued a rescript postponing indefinitely its reopening, as well as that of the Council of the Empire, this action being taken, it was announced, on the ground that the Budget Committees of those bodies had not completed the preparation of the budget. Demonstrations were reported as having taken place in Petrograd and Moscow in protest against the refusal of the Emperor to permit the reassembling of the Duma.

KING'S RECOVERY COMPLETE

British Sovereign Now Permitted to Resume Visits to Troops.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—King George has now completely recovered his health and his medical advisers have given him permission to reaume his visits to the troops in training.

King George was injured in the latter part of October by a fall from his horse while inspecting the troops on the British front on the Continent. He was brought back to London a few days later.

ADDS $30,000 FOR RELIEF.

Rockefeller Foundation Makes New Provision for Armenians.

The Rockefeller Foundation yesterday made a contribution of $30,000 to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, of which Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is Treasurer. This makes a total of $95,000 from the Foundation contributed for the relief of the Armenians. Other contributions amounted to $9,804.50. Of this total $7,500 was received from the Chicago Committee. This makes a grand total of $335,479.43 contributed in this country through the efforts of the American Committee since it started its campaign.

This money has been utilized in Constantinople, Cairo, Tiflis, and in Tabriz, Persia, and for special relief. In all instances the money has been forwarded either to American Consuls or American missionaries.

LAST SINGLE MEN CALLED.

England Summons "Class 1" to Report for Service Before March 31.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A royal proclamation has been posted calling to the colors the recruits of Class 1 under the Military Service act. They are to report before March 31.

The class mentioned comprises the youngest of the recruits available. They are the bachelors who had attained the age of 18 on Aug. 15 last.

The present summons completes the calling up of the single men.

PARLIAMENT VOTES TWO BILLIONS CREDIT

Continued from Page 1.

fiscal year, bringing up the total war expenditures for the year to £1,420,000,000, ($7,100,000,000.) This appropriation is for £120,000,000, ($600,000,000.) The second vote, to provide funds for the first part of the financial year beginning April 1, amounts to £300,000,000, ($1,500,000,000.)

Mr. Asquith told the House that the daily expenditure from April 1 to July 17 of last year was £2,800,000, from July 18 to Sept. 11, £2,500,000; from Sept. 12 to Nov. 6, £4,850,000; from Nov. 7 to Feb. 16, 1916, between £4,300,000 and £4,400,000.

Munitions for the army and navy from April 1 last to Feb. 19 had cost £834,800,000, the Premier said.

Mr. Asquith said that loans to allies of Great Britain and to her Dominions showed a substantial increase since November, and that the growth in the rate of expenditure was entirely due to loans to allies from the vote of credit. These by no means represented the total advances to allies; they simply represented advances from the vote of credit. The vote of credit of the remainder of the financial year allowed an ample margin for contingencies, such as the purchase of American securities, he added.

The Premier emphasized the steps taken to secure economy in expenditure. The Finance Committee of the Cabinet had appointed special committees of business men to bring about economy efficiency. He did not think this system could be improved.

The war, said the Premier, was being conducted under rigorous conditions which prevented any money voted by Parliament from being devoted to any other purpose than the vigorous prosecution of the war. The Government was still confident of the justice of its cause, and that the just cause would prevail.

AIR BEARS MESSAGE OF PREPAREDNESS

Amateur Radio Operators All Over Nation Pick Up and Relay a Greeting.

TO DEMONSTRATE UTILITY

Message, Leaving Davenport, Iowa, at 11 P. M., Reaches New York at 1:30 A. M.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Feb. 21.—The preparedness and skill of the 25,000 licensed amateur wireless operators of the United States was tested tonight when a message appropriate to the celebration of Washington's Birthday was sent by William H. Kirwin at his licensed station "9XM" for transmission throughout the country. The message, which was dispatched at 11 P. M., was intended to be picked up by all stations within 300 miles of Davenport and relayed in every direction for transmission to the Governor of each State and the Mayors of the principal cities.

The message was delivered to Mr. Kirwin at his station by a messenger from the Rock Island Government Arsenal. It is expected that at least 5,000 operators will receive the message officially, while thousands of others will pick it up. The message read as follows:

Democracy requires that a people who govern and educate themselves should be so armed and disciplined that they can protect themselves.

COL. NICHOLSON, U. S. A.

The country was divided into districts for the relaying of this message. These districts form overlapping circles with the relay stations at the centres. Some stations are so situated that they probably will receive the message twice.

"We will attempt to weed out the men who are not capable of getting these messages," Mr. Kirwin said tonight, "and will be able in the future to pick out the most desirable men." Those operators not authorized to receive the message who in any way delayed its transmission were to be reported to Federal officials for punishment. Arrangements have been made to have the message read by Boy Scouts at Mount Vernon and on the battlefield of Bunker Hill.

Received Here at 1:30 A. M.

The Washington's Birthday wireless message, directed to the Mayor of New York, was received here by A. R. Boeder of Williamsburg at 1:30 o'clock this morning, as forwarded from the Lima, Ohio High School station. Mr. Boeder expects to deliver the message to the Mayor today.

Philadelphia Receives Message.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 20.—The message, sent from Davenport tonight to test the skill of the country's amateur wireless operators was received in this city by Charles Stewart and F. Chambers half an hour after it was flashed from the starting point.

Both operators caught the message, which was relayed from Wheeling, W. Va., Pittsburgh, and Lima, Ohio, at virtually the same time. Boy scouts delivered it to Mayor Smith before 1 o'clock this morning.

Reaches Cambridge and Lexington.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 22.—The Radio Clubs at Harvard University received the Washington's Birthday preparedness message at 1:45 o'clock this morning. It was at once relayed to the battle ground of the Revolution at Lexington, where Boy Scouts delivered it to the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen. The message to Cambridge was relayed from Wheeling, West Va., and the Harvard Club was the eleventh station to receive the note.

TURKS RETREATING; EVACUATE BITLIS

Continued from Page 1.

here says concerning the operations on the Russian front:

Austro-Hungarian detachments have driven the Russians from advanced positions southeast of Koslov, on the Stripa River. Airmen on both sides have been active.

The Berlin War Office today issued the following:

Russian attacks in front of Dvinsk failed. Minor enemy advances at other points also were repulsed.

SAYS BIG EVENTS ARE NEAR.

Famous Russian War Correspondent Tells of Nation's Efforts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 22.—The first delegation of well-known Russian writers to come to England in response to the British Government's invitation arrived in London yesterday. It included Nemirovitch Dantchenko, the famous war correspondent, who has been through every Eastern campaign from the Serbian war of 1875. Interviewed by The Daily Chronicle he said:

"We in Russia are sure of victory. Great events are maturing. Great preparations are in progress. The victory at Erzerum was one of them. What the other great events will be I do not know. The most complete secrecy is maintained concerning them. But I can tell you this: We have now adequate supplies of all munitions, even heavy artillery and heavy shells. Our munition factories are at last equal to the demand."

Concerning the present sacrifices of Poland and her future relations with Russia the veteran correspondent spoke eloquently:

"We cannot talk without emotion," he said, "about our gallant Polish brothers who have fallen in our cause. Believe me, the rapprochement between Pole and Russian is complete.

"If Russia and her allies come triumphantly out of this war, and to me no other possibility presents itself, Poland will assuredly enjoy autonomy with full national rights and privileges and possibly—who knows?—sovereign independence."

ARMY OF 135,000, COMMITTEE VOTES

Continued from Page 1.

will go into a reserve. Appointments to the cadet companies will be made by the President.

Chairman Hay said that under the bill the United States, he believed, would have a total reserve army of 1,200,000 men within ten years. The reserve strength, he said, depended, of course, upon the response to the enlistment call. The committee is tentatively of the opinion that the enlistment period for active service should be shortened to three years, with provision that after such active service an enlisted man shall go into the reserve for four years.

The reserve under the present law, it is estimated, will approximate 10,000 men by Nov. 1. With a shorter enlistment period and additional reserves gathered from the militia it will be possible within a decade, in the opinion of members of the committee, to build up a formidable reserve army of a million or more men.

A Nitric Acid Plant.

Chairman Hay regards as one of the most important sections of the forthcoming bill that which relates to a plant capable of turning out all kinds of ammunition required by the army. It will be proposed that this plant shall be operated by the Government in partnership with private capital. The Government, it is planned, shall furnish the water power for the operation of the plant, and in time of peace, as well as war, shall purchase munitions from the plant at prices to be mutually agreed upon.

The President will be authorized to name a board to select a site for the plant, and it is to be stipulated that the plant shall manufacture nitric acid by what is known as the atmospheric fixation process. Nearly all of the nitrates now used in this country are purchased in Chile, and the supply might be cut off in the event of war. Members of the committee say that if the Government encourages the manufacture of nitrates out of the air this country will be independent of any foreign supply. In time of peace the plant would make fertilizer and in time of war it would produce explosives. The bill will make no mention of a prospective site, but it is probable that some place on the Tennessee River will be selected.

On the basis of this bill the expenses of the army for the next fiscal year are likely to approximate at least $155,000,000. If the estimates of the War Department had been followed throughout the bill would have called for about $180,000,000. The House Committee contends that adequate preparedness may be started on its way with an amount less than was proposed by Secretary Garrison.

The committee has not yet begun work on the regular army appropriation bill, which will carry the money for this part of the program of national defense, as well as authorization for an accompanying increase in munitions, powder, ordnance stores, field artillery, and other things pertaining to the military establishment.

Chairman Hay said that it would require more than a week to whip into shape the bill, which practically had been agreed upon, covering the reorganization of the army and the Federalization of the militia. It is probable that this bill will contain as a rider the McKellar bill, which has been approved by the committee. This legislation provides for the co-operation of the Federal Government in building up military training schools.

Forty-eight Little West Points.

The McKellar bill proposes the establishment by each State of a college for military training with a minimum State appropriation for maintenance of $40,000 annually, the Government to contribute $80,000. Any existing college not now a military institution may be designated by the State. The work to be done in the three-year or four-year course would be prescribed by a board headed by the Secretary of War, with an army officer as assistant and a civilian as secretary. Students would be selected by competitive examination in the respective counties of each State or as the board might later direct. A graduate would be assigned to the officers' reserve corps and be obligated to answer any call from the Secretary of War for service within seven years after graduation. He would also be liable for additional training at Summer encampments. The institutions would be patterned after West Point, and each would have a minimum attendance of 300 students.

While the House committee was busy with the army bill, the Senate Military Committee was working on its proposals for the regular army, framing its measure on the basis of the Chamberlain bill, which provides for an army of approximately 220,000 men on the basis of the War College plan of 1912. It is understood the committee plans to make its bill authorize a thorough reorganization of the army, with a peace strength of from 160,000 to 200,000 men.

A compromise between the bills of the two houses will be the decision of Congress as to the regular army. It is understood that the House committee will accept the larger regular army plan of the Senate, provided its scheme for federalizing the National Guard is adopted by the upper house.

AIR FLEETS OUT; ZEPPELIN WINGED

Continued from Page 1.

British coast yesterday was issued today by the Admiralty. It reads:

"German naval aeroplanes on Feb. 20 at noon attacked the British coast.

"Bombs were hurled with good success on factories in the rear of the railroad and on the docks and gasometer in Lowestoft. The main station and docks in Lowestoft were hit several times. The gasometer broke down under the effect of bombs. In addition, two tank steamers were bombed.

BELITTLES RIOTING IN GERMAN CITIES

Dr. Lewald Says No One Has Been Killed and No Soldier Has Fired on a Mob.

DENIES ALARMING REPORTS

Official Tells of Three Peace Demonstrations in Berlin and Disorder in Chemnitz.

BERLIN, Feb. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The foreign press, especially that of France, continues to disseminate reports about riots in Berlin and other German cities," says the Overseas News Agency. "Dr. Theodor Lewald, Director of the political section of the Ministry of the Interior, was asked by the Overseas News Agency to state exactly what had happened. He received a member of the staff in his office in Wilhelmstrasse."

The news agency issues the following interview with Dr. Lewald:

"I have no illusions as to what use will be made of my words by those who spread false and alarming reports, but I know the American people. I was German Commissioner at the World's Fair in St. Louis, and made friends in the United States. I know that their sense of fairness will determine whether my words count for something or not.

"I have been for five years at the head of the political department of this Ministry. It is my business to know of all such things as riots that occur in Germany. I give you my word that in all those incidents which were called riots or street fights, from the beginning of the war until this very day, not one person has been killed on German streets, and not one soldier has been called to assist the police or shoot at a mob."

Dr. Lewald, returning to his desk, took two small files of documents out and said, with a smile:

"These are the official reports regarding the terrific street battles about which you wish me to speak."

One file, in carefully written characters, bore the inscription, "Peace demonstrations in Berlin"; the other, "Troubles of public order in Berlin on account of the scarcity of butter." Dr. Lewald continued:

"There were three so-called peace demonstrations in Berlin, on Nov. 21, Nov. 28 and Dec. 9. Of the first I was an eyewitness. When walking from the Richstag to my office I noticed twenty or thirty women"—here Dr Lewald smiled and repeated, "no more than thirty"—"who marched through the historical Brandenburg Gate. Among them were some local leaders of the Radical wing of the Socialist Party, one of them a lawyer who makes a specialty of defending Socialists in the courts. Once in a while the word 'Peace' was shouted, a few persons tried to sing the 'International.' Finally the crowd was dispersed by the police. Six persons were arrested, of whom one was a mother who had a sick child at home. She was immediately released.

"About 1,000 persons took part in the second demonstration. After thirty minutes of it they were dispersed by the police. Two persons were slightly injured.

"The third demonstration consisted of what ought to be called a promenade of small groups on the Friedrichstrasse. These soon disappeared when invited to do so by the police. As I said before, no one was killed and no soldier was called to aid the police.

"As to the butter riots, they ceased when the military authorities fixed minimum prices, and they never were real riots. It was only in Chemnitz, a town of more than 300,000 inhabitants, that a demonstration took place on a somewhat larger scale. On the third evening, when young workingmen were returning from the factories, they joined the parading women and smashed windows. The fire brigade was called and turned the hose on them. This ended the demonstration."

Dr. Lewald, shaking hands with his interviewer, added with a humorous air:

"I most heartily wish that all my colleagues of interior offices, or whatever these departments may be called in Paris, London, New York, Chicago, will never have to quell other riots than such as we have had since the beginning of the war. To tell the truth, we have had more serious scenes in Berlin during peace times than now."

CALLS HASLETT'S MIND WEAK

Witness in Gardner Case Says Aged Man Didn't Know Identity.

Assistant District Attorney William Paul Allen, who is conducting the prosecution of ex-Senator Frank J. Gardner and George H. Decker, the trained nurse, who are jointly charged with having conspired to get control of the fortune of Samuel E. Haslett, the aged recluse of 138 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, succeeded yesterday in establishing two points regarded as of vital importance in the trial that is being conducted before Judge Mitchell May in the County Court. Robert P. Vidaud of 161 Jorulemon Street testified as to checks he drew to Mr. Haslett in payment of the loans, aggregating $6,000, which he obtained from Haslett.

Mr. Vidaud took the witness chair when the trial was resumed yesterday morning. Mr. Jordan continued his cross-examination, which was interrupted by the adjournment on Friday afternoon.

"When did you pay back the money you borrowed from Mr. Haslett?" asked Mr. Jordan.

"On April 30, 1913, I handed my check to the order of Mr. Haslett to the Brooklyn Trust Company. That cleaned up every note I owed. The note, which was for three years, was not due until May 1," answered Mr. Vidaud.

Mr. Vidaud told of the visit paid to the home of Haslett on Feb. 8, 1912, by Dr. Henry B. Minton, John B. Lord, and himself.

"We found Mr. Haslett in his room on the third floor. Mr. Haslett was standing before a mirror with a candle in his hand and trying to read a paper. Mr. Lord touched him on the shoulder. Mr. Haslett said:

"'Who are you?'

"Mr. Lord replied: 'I'm John Lord.'

"Mr. Haslett then asked: 'Well, who am I?'

"Mr. Lord answered: 'Why, you are Sam Haslett.'"

Dr. Henry B. Minton of 165 Joralemon Street was the other important witness of the day.

"On Feb. 8," said Dr. Minton, "Mr. Haslett was able to be about the house, but in the evening he was utterly exhausted and did not know who any one was and was very much confused as to who he was himself. His mental condition was that of a man in his dotage. His memory was defective on matters of only a few hours before."

Mr. Jordan asked Dr. Minton about the signing on Feb. 10 of a revocation of two wills made the week before. He said the paper was signed in the presence of himself, Dr. Butler, and Dr. Wilson. These were the wills in which Frank J. Gardner was mentioned as the principal legatee.

"Do you think that Mr. Haslett realized what he was doing when he signed this revocation?" asked Mr. Jordan.

Dr. Minton answered that he did.

SENTENCED AS TRAITORS.

Two English Cotton Men Sold Goods to Austria.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 22.—Albert Holt, Managing Director, and Dionysius Cooper, Secretary, of the firm of W. A. Holt, cotton spinners, have been sentenced to prison for violation of the Trading with the Enemy act.

Holt was condemned to one year imprisonment for trading with the enemy and Cooper to six months for aiding in the offense. It was proved the firm sent yarn to Switzerland, where an agent of the firm sold it to Austrian customers. The presiding Judge denounced Holt as a traitor to his country.

SERBIANS PRAISED BY AMERICAN NURSE

Miss Eden, Red Cross Worker with Retreating Armies, Tells of Their Fine Conduct.

Miss Sybil C. Eden, who has just returned from the Balkans, where, as a member of the Serbian Sanitary and Red Cross Corps, she was with the Serbian troops when their country was invaded, paid a warm tribute yesterday to the soldiers who fought in the little kingdom's bitter struggle for a lost cause. According to her statement, the conduct of the Serbs, even in unparalleled misfortune, has hardly been equaled in the history of war.

"I was present for six weeks in the long retreat which began soon after Bulgaria was added to the list of the enemies of Serbia," said Miss Eden, "when death and starvation followed close on the columns of men who were faced by the thoughts of the dissolution of their country. Yet through it all I never saw one case of drunkenness, and hardly an act of roughness, which could have been forgiven easily under the circumstances.

"The friendly attitude of the common trooper toward the English nurses with his command was always marked with the warmest sense of gratitude. This gratitude, when extended to an American, always was accompanied by a lively curiosity and openly expressed admiration for the United States.

"We got little general news of the action of Bulgaria," said Miss Eden, "but spies kept us pretty well informed of the current events around us, and so I was hardly surprised when the District Commander who had charge of our depot in Bosnia told us that the Bulgars had invaded Serbia and that the troops under his command had been ordered to be ready to move at a moment's notice. You see, there were German troops only a few miles away and the retreat would have to begin for us when they were in force enough to advance.

"The officer ordered me not to allow the motors to leave camp and to be prepared to start with the whole corps just after the main body left camp. He wanted me to burn the supplies, as he said that a company of old men and a battery of artillery were going to be left to hold what trenches had been held for the past months by more than 2,000 infantry and plenty of big guns.

"The retreat was made from this camp in good order, but I gave away the provisions to starving inhabitants and didn't have to waste any. The motors I took to Nish, but by the time we had gotten there the Government had gone and I turned them over to an officer of the War Department. I had held rank as an officer in the Serbian army, and now I bade good-bye to the men who had worked with me in the march, and went into a military hospital in Nish.

"The steady advance of the Germans drove us out and then began a horrible retreat. I made the first part of it alone until I caught up with some officers, who gave me an ox cart. Before that time I had walked twenty and sometimes thirty miles a day. I was without food, and if it hadn't been for the generosity of the Serbian peasants and soldiers I never could have come through.

"The conduct of the Serbian troops was superb. In rags and half starved I saw them time and again cheerfully take their places to fight the oncoming enemy, obeying their officers just as if they were on parade. The saddest things on the line of march were the bodies of women and little children that fell by the roadside, overcome by hunger and cold. We finally reached the Adriatic and crossed in the steamship Brindisi."

ANSWERS KING PETER.

Inspired Article in Greek Paper Says Balkans Need Powerful Tutor.

ATHENS, Feb. 19, (via Paris, Feb. 21.)—The Greek press has most cordially received the declarations made by King Peter of Serbia in his recent interview with The Associated Press at Adepsos, Island of Euboiao. The anti-Venizelist, Nea Hemera, however, in an evidently inspired editorial, says:

"The monarch addresses the Bulgarians without bitterness, and says there is place for all in the Balkans, and that all that is required is goodwill. Unhappily good-will alone is insufficient, as politics is thus replaced by necessity, and it has already been demonstrated beyond doubt by the history of the last few years that the Balkan States require a regulator and arbitrator much stronger than they.

"Therefore, it is for us of the Balkans, since we cannot live in peace, and especially for Serbia, to take whatever steps may be necessary to secure this, not forgetting the inexorable geographical law that the Balkans, surrounded by powerful terrestrial neighbors, cannot practically be tutelated from the sea nor guided by powers situated at the other end of Europe."

PLEDGE FRATERNITY OF BRITON AND GAUL

Poincare and Bryce Look to More Than a Mere Alliance for War.

LEGISLATORS CONFER TODAY

British Delegates Cordially Received by French President—Sessions to Last Three Days.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The British delegation to the Anglo-French Parliamentary Committee, consisting of twenty-five members representing both houses of Parliament, headed by Lord Bryce, has arrived in Paris to confer with an equal number of French Senators and Deputies under the Chairmanship of ex-Premier Clemenceau. A series of meetings, to extend over three days, will begin tomorrow.

The program provides for full and intimate discussions of the conduct of the war in relation to military, naval, foreign, financial, and colonial affairs, so that the delegation from each Parliament may have a comprehensive view of the other side of the alliance.

From Paris the British delegation will go to Bordeaux for public meetings, and perhaps to other provincial cities. The visiting Englishmen were received today by President Poincaré, Premier Briand, and Antonin Dubost, President of the Senate.

President Poincaré, in his address, said that the relations established between the French and British parliamentarians would further strengthen the ties between the two nations. He expressed the wish that from the present brotherhood of arms there should result a permanent fraternity.

After paying a tribute to the splendid military effort of Great Britain, the President continued:

"The task undertaken by the Allies is not of the kind to be left uncompleted. It will be carried out until we attain victory, which we will celebrate together in indestructible friendship."

Lord Bryce, replying, said:

"To the feeling of admiration for France is to be added that of gratitude and friendship—gratitude for the heroic efforts of a chivalrous and indomitable nation against a common enemy, and friendship, based not only upon material interests, on the will to repulse the enemy, but also upon what is higher, upon devotion to the sublime ideals uniting us. These are liberty, the defense of public and individual law, the duty to suppress the methods of warfare of the German Government—cruel methods which shock the respect of humanity.

"The pact signed by the Allies is only the protocol expression of a solemn promise rooted in the hearts of our people, a promise to contue this war until victory, which will crown the sword of justice in assuring the future peace of Europe."

GREEK CRUISER AT DURAZZO.

To Protect Nationals if Bulgarians Capture Albanian Port.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Greek cruiser Helle has arrived at the Albanian port of Durazzo to protect the Greek residents in that city and in the surrounding districts in case the Bulgarians should succeed in entering the city, says the Rome correspondent of the Petit Parisien.

In the Austro-Hungarian official report dated Feb. 20 it was stated that an advanced Italian position had been taken by the Austro-Hungarians near Bazar-Sjak, which lies about six and one-quarter miles to the northeast of Durazzo. It had previously been intimated in the Austrian official reports that the Bulgarians in Albania were operating against Aviona, about eighty miles south of Durazzo.

The Greek cruiser Helle was formerly the Chinese warship Fei Hung, and was purchased by Greece from China in 1914. She is 330 feet long, 42 feet beam, 13 feet draught, has a normal displacement of 2,600 tons, and carries a crew of 280 men. Her armament includes two 6-inch guns, four 4-inch guns, two 3-inch guns, and six 3-pounders. She has two torpedo tubes above water. The vessel was constructed by the New York Shipbuilding Company, was laid down in 1911, and was completed in 1913.

GOVERNMENT URGES MORE SOMBRE GARB

People Are Warned That Dye Shortage Will Force a Style Revision.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Clothing manufacturers of the United States are so short of dyestuffs that a nation-wide appeal is to be made to the public to recognize the fact that it must content itself with the simplest colors in apparel. This was announced today at the Department of Commerce after a conference between department officials and officers of the National Association of Clothiers.

"In spite of the fact that domestic manufacturers of dyestuffs are now producing more dyestuff materials than ever before, and their output is growing, the production is scarcely sufficient as yet to meet more than one-half the demand," the department's statement said, "and the variety of colors now produced by the domestic manufacturer is limited.

"It should be recognized for the present that the grades of colors which heretofore have existed universally and have been demanded by the consuming public in the United States cannot now always be obtained, and that in spite of every effort manufacturers of clothing and textiles are unable to supply the same quality of material which they furnished prior to the European war."

DENIES INFLUENCING DANES.

Berlin Asserts Germans Did Not Seek Control in West Indies.

BERLIN, Feb. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"A British news agency dispatch reiterates the story that Germany attempted to obtain and succeeded in obtaining control of the Island of St. Thomas and other Danish colonies in America," says the Overseas News Agency. "The German press once more declares that this report is nonsensical and an invention.

"The Copenhagen Nationaltidende states that the Danish Foreign Office, when inquiry was made of it, also declared that the reports regarding German influence of any kind in the Danish West Indies were unfounded."

RUSSIA TO BUY WARSHIPS.

Negotiates for Several Vessels Japan Captured from Her.

TOKIO, Feb. 22.—Russia is negotiating with Japan for the immediate purchase of several warships which were captured in the Russo-Japanese war.

Beauport Church, Quebec, Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, Feb. 21.—Beauport Church, one of the most handsome Gothic stuctures in the province, valued at $270,000, was completely destroyed by fire today. The fire started in the sacristy in the rear after the 7:30 o'clock mass, and in less than an hour the sacristy adjoining became a prey to the flames. Many of the parishioners hastened to the scene at the outset and succeeded in saving some of the movable effects, but the fire spread with such rapidity that some rare paintings, statues and other valuable decorations were lost.

FRENCH GEM THIEVES JAILED

Two Principals in Rochambeau Robbery Sentenced to Four Years.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Jean Mori and Stanislas Rouleau, dock laborers, were condemned to four years' imprisonment at Bordeaux Saturday for stealing $40,000 worth of jewels from the liner Rochambeau, a case of watches from the Chicago, and dresses and laces from the Espagne. Eight men and three women received terms ranging from two months to two years as their accomplices, or for aiding them to dispose of their booty.

On the Rochambeau a jewel box insured for $4,000, which they decided must be valuable, and opened in the hold. While they were carrying the jewels from the ship their foreman, Joseph Curtan—who has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment—being suspicious of their demeanor, charged them with the theft, but agreed to hold his tongue when he received a number of the gems, which he buried near his home.

The police traced the stolen property, of which the greatest part has been recovered, back through accomplices to the two robbers and arrested the whole band simultaneously.

One of the women named Thoreau got two months' imprisonment because, after finding a watch in the street, she appropriated it instead of informing the police.

Mori and Rouleau accomplished their minor thefts undetected. They then noticed among the goods they were loading

SARRAIL'S TALK WINS CONSTANTINE

Greek King Says It Is First Step Toward Understanding with the Allies.

DIFFERENCES IRONED OUT

Great Crowds at Athens Give Ovation to Commander in Chief of the Allied Army.

ATHENS, Feb. 21.—General Sarrail, the commander of the French troops in the Balkans, arrived here today and had an audience of King Constantine.

Immediately afterward King Constantine received The Associated Press and informed the correspondent that he was delighted with the result of the interview, which he was thoroughly confident was the first step toward clearing up the differences between Greece and the Entente Powers.

General Sarrail arrived in Athens with his Chief of Staff, Colonel Jacquemot. They were met by the Military Attaché, Colonel Braquet. A dense mass of people waited for two hours in the blazing sun in front of the hotel to cheer General Sarrail as he went to the palace for the royal audience at 11:15 o'clock.

Receiving The Associated Press correspondent, King Constantine expressed himself as having been greatly pleased with General Sarrail's visit. In the hour's talk, soldier to soldier, he said they had ironed out many differences which heretofore had been a cause of friction between the Entente Allies and the Greeks.

The sovereign repeated to General Sarrail the assurance he already had personally given to Earl Kitchener, the British War Secretary; Denys Cochin, Minister without portfolio in the French Cabinet, and General Castelnau of the French Army, that under no circumstances need the Allies ever fear hostile action by the Greek Army.

"I can always get along with soldiers," said King Constantine, laughing, and evidently in the highest of spirits over the result of his talk with General Sarrail. "And I am sure it only required talking out frankly to make the French military authorities understand the position of Greece and respect it."

King Constantine said he found the French General not only possessed of soldierly qualities, but by no means devoid of those of the statesman. The monarch walked up and down the room and delightedly repeated to The Associated Press snatches of the conversation with General Sarrail, thoroughly confident that the interview was the first step toward the end of the difficulties of Greece and the Entente Powers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKA, Feb. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—General Sarrail left today for Athens. What his program in the capital will be is not known definitely here; but it is certain important conferences will take place. Military circles here attribute no little importance to the journey of the Commander in Chief, and there are indications which justify the belief that the event may be the prelude to interesting happenings.

Here at least one feels sensible of an amelioration and increasing hopefulness in the situation. Signs that affairs are improving are not wanting, and I think it may be taken as an excellent augury that at the invitation of General Sarrail all the high officers of the Greek Army here paid a visit to the allied fortifications defending Saloniki. A close inspection of the lines was made by the officers, all of whom expressed astonishment at the strong, thorough nature of the fortifications and added that they regarded the works as impregnable.

FOR MORE INDIAN TROOPS.

London Times Writer Also Suggests Use of African Natives.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 22.—The military correspondent of The Times, comparing the available reserve corps of the various belligerents, which he considers largely to the advantage of the Entente Allies, says the British Government should have recourse in a much greater measure to Indian troops.

He says further that the possessions of all the Entente Allies in Africa would afford valuable help from native troops.

FATAL BLAST ON WARSHIP.

Fireman of the Delaware's Crew Killed in Accident.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Edgar McNulty Nobey of Jamesville was killed by an explosion of evaporator shells on the battleship Delaware, according to advices from Washington received by the young man's parents tonight. Nobey was a fireman, first-class. The explosion occurred Saturday.

STRIKE OIL IN AUSTRALIA.

Message Tells of a Big Petroleum Field Found Near Grafton.

Discovery of the first gas and petroleum field on the Continent of Australia was announced in a cable message received yesterday by P. E. Quinn, Trade Commissioner of New South Wales, Australia, 51 East Forty-second Street. The message, which came from E. H. Palmer, Acting Assistant Superintendent of the Immigration and Tourist Bureau, Sydney, contained only the information that the petroluem and gas field had been found near Grafton, on the Clarence River, in the extreme northeastern part of New South Wales.

That the newly found supply is extensive is indicated by the fact that news of the discovery was cabled also to Niel Nielsen, Australian Trade Commissioner in San Francisco, and other Australian representatives who are seeking to bring about closer commercial relations between the United States and the Australian Commonwealth.

Commissioner Quinn said the oil and gas supply nearest Australia was that discovered in recent years in New Guinea. He was unable to estimate how the American market of these products might be affected, but he pointed out that Australia annually has bought from this country more than $10,000,000 worth of gasoline, benzol, lubricating oils, and other petroleum products.

The message said that the Federal Treasurer had prohibited the export of gold to America for the purpose of meeting Australia's foreign obligations. To a deputation representing the associated banks of the Australian Commonwealth making the request the Treasurer said he wished to impute no improper motives, because the bankers were quite justified in asking permission to export gold if they could make any profit out of it. He explained he desired to keep sufficient gold within the Commonwealth to prevent anything in the nature of a panic.

GRAFT CHARGE IN CHICAGO.

Alderman Declares Woman Official Paid Money to Another.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Allegations of graft were made today by Alderman William E. Rodriguez, who asserted that Mrs. Page Waller Eaton, lecturer, author, and head of the Bureau of Social Survey under Mrs. Louise Osborne Rowe, Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Welfare, had been compelled for months to pay over approximately one-third of her salary to Mrs. Rowe. The payments, it was alleged, were always made in cash, and were said to be for the benefit of a needy relative of Mayor Thompson. The charges were made at a committee meeting of the City Council, and an investigation was demanded.

"In order to protect herself after the demands for money were made last June," Alderman Rodriguez said, "Mrs. Eaton went to her lawyer, Seymour Stedman. After conferring with him she called me in. I advised her to ask for a Council investigation. She declared, however, that debts which were pressing her made her long for the loss of her position. She decided to continue making the payments. I am told she paid more than $500 to Mrs. Rowe. The payments were made, she told me, in installments of $43, paid twice a month. The last payment was made Jan. 4. At that time she refused to pay more. She resigned last Saturday."

Asked to whom the money was turned over by Mrs. Rowe, Alderman Rodriguez said: "According to the story, the money was to go for the support of a needy relative of Mayor Thompson, a widow, I am told. I saw the payment made to Mrs. Rowe on June 28 last year," continued the Alderman.

Both Mrs. Rowe and Mayor Thompson tonight asserted that the charges were "absurd."

RETURNS $13,000 NECKLACE

Silverstein Receives More Than the $500 Reward from E. M. Sperling.

The $13,000 pearl necklace, whose loss was advertised in last Sunday's TIMES, was returned yesterday to Mrs. Emil M. Sperling at the Hotel St. Regis. Harry Silverstein picked the jewels up on Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock on Fifth Avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets. Lewis of 141 Broadway notified Mr. Sperling that a necklace had been found, and he could have an opportunity of identifying it.

Silverstein has been an employe for twenty-two years with Freundlich & Sons, 7 West Thirty-eighth Street, and he received more than the $500 promised. The necklace consisted of seventy-three pearls, with a diamond clasp.

Roosevelt Suit Adjourned.

After a conference yesterday with the attorneys for both sides in the suit brought by John E. Roosevelt, a cousin of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, for the annulment of his marriage to Mrs. Edith Hammersley Roosevelt, Justice Crane, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, adjourned the case until tomorrow, when the court will select a physician to examine Mrs. Roosevelt. Justice Crane will decide also what questions shall be submitted to Dr. W. Gill Wylie, who made an examination of Mrs. Roosevelt last Fall.

WILSON WOULD NAME BOARD

Discourages a Suggestion That Congress Aid in Tariff Body.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—President Wilson today discouraged a suggestion coming from Representative Henry A. Barnhart of Indiana, Democrat, that Congress shall have a part in naming the members of the proposed Tariff Commission. Mr. Barnhart went to the White House to enlist support for his own bill, which contemplates that the President shall name one member of the committee and that the majority and minority of the Senate and House shall name the remaining four members.

President Wilson informed the Indiana Congressman that he was decidely against such a suggestion, and believed the President should have the responsibility of appointing the entire commission. The President emphasized that the Administration desired that the Tariff Commission shall be removed just as far as possible from partisan politics. He thought that appointment of two members of the commission by the majority and minority of the Senate and two additional members by the majority and minority of the House would inject rather than eliminate politics.

Representative Barnhart informed the President that there was considerable sentiment in Congress, on both the Republican and Democratic sides, for a commission appointed jointly by the President and the legislative branch. President Wilson expressed his opposition to this plan in a way to indicate that he would veto a bill carrying any such provisions.

Representative Rainey, author of the Administration's Commission bill, said he did not believe there would be any split in Democratic ranks over the appointment issue. The Ways and Means Committee is willing to perfect the bill in other respects. One amendment which probably will be adopted will provide that "trade secrets" gathered by the Tariff Commission shall not become public property. This was the rule followed by the Taft Tariff Board.

Mr. Rainey indicated today that the Tariff Commission bill may go as a rider on the Omnibus Revenue bill, to which the Ways and Means Committee soon will give its attention.

HUNGARIANS TO SEE WILSON

Will Present Resolution of Fealty Recently Adopted Here.

Announcement was made yesterday that a committee of American citizens of Hungarian birth would visit President Wilson by appointment tomorrow at the White House. Under the leadership of Alexander Konta, the committee will bear to the President the resolutions adopted at the recent mass meeting in the Garden Theatre, when several thousand citizens of Hungarian birth and origin asserted their fealty to the Stars and Stripes.

The committee will be composed of the Rev. John Froehlich of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church of New York; the Rev. Stephen Chernay of Bridgeport, Conn.; the Rev. Lajos de Kovacs, Youngstown, Ohio; the Rev. Dr. Zoltan Kuthy, pastor of the First Magyar Reformed Church; Julius Volgyi, Secretary of a society of more than 4,000 members; Dr. Frank L. Horn, chief surgeon of St. Mark's Hospital; Dr. Morris Cukor, attorney; Geza D. Berko, owner of the daily Hungarian paper, Nepszava; Geza Kende, editorial writer, and Josef Haan of the St. Regis Hotel.

ASSAILS WILSON IN RHYME.

Owen Wister Writes a Denunciation of the President.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 21.—Owen Wister, the author, gave out the following poem today for publication:

TO WOODROW WILSON, Feb. 22, 1916.

Not even if I possessed your twist in speech
Could I make any (fit for use) fit you;
You've wormed yourself beyond description's reach;
Truth if she toucned you would become untrue.
Satire has seared a host of evil fames,
Has withered Emperors by her fierce lampoons;
History has lashes that have flayed the names
Of public cowards, hypocrits, poltroons.
You are immune, eased in your self-esteem.
The next world cannot scathe you, nor can this;
No fact can stab through your complacent dream;
Nor present laughter, nor the future's hiss.
But if its fathers did this land control
Dead Washington would wake and blast your soul.

OWEN WISTER.

President's Name Filed in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 21.—President Wilson today filed affidavit with W. S. Allen, Secretary of State, as candidate for President on the Democratic ticket at the Presidential preference primary to be held in Iowa on April 10.

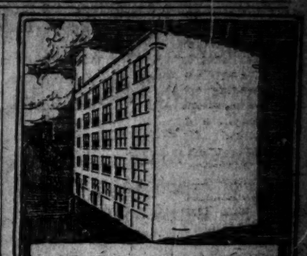
MAKE PLEA FOR LAMAR.

Counsel Apply for Order to Have His Appeal Reinstated.

WASHINGTON Feb. 21.—Counsel for David Lamar, convicted in the Federal Court in New York of impersonating an officer in an attempt to defraud J. P. Morgan & Co. and others, today applied to the Supreme Court for an order to compel the Circuit Court to reinstate Lamar's appeal from the District Court, which was recently dismissed.

Lamar's attempt to appeal, his counsel said, had fallen between two courts—the Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court—because he had filed an appeal with each. The Circuit Court dismissed the appeal because an appeal had been taken to the Supreme Court; the Supreme Court dismissed it for lack of jurisdiction.

The Government opposed the application and asked that steps be taken at once to send Lamar to prison. He was sentenced to serve two years.



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THOMPSON SEEKS A MORGAN LETTER

Continued from Page 1.

thing to do with your resignation? A.—Nothing whatever.

Says Colby Talked About Letter.

Senator Thompson referred again to the meeting at Mr. Colby's house, and asked the witness if he did not say he had something in his bag that was important and sensational. Mr. Dawson said he might have remarked that.

"Did you ever talk to Mr. Young about this case?"

"No."

Senator Thompson said later that he had inferred from Mr. Colby's remarks that such a letter existed, and that Mr. Colby saw it. He said Mr. Colby told him it showed that Mr. Morgan had criticised Mr. Shonts regarding the letting of a contract to Mr. Stevens, and had advised Mr. Shonts not to give it to Stevens.

Senator Thompson added that he had been informed that Mr. Young had communicated with Mr. Morgan just before he sailed for Europe recently, and had advised him not to sail and to "remember the letter."

When seen at his home last night, Mr. Colby said:

"I never saw any such letter as Senator Thompson refers to. It was merely a rumored letter. Mr. Young seemed to be under the impression that such a letter existed, and I believe he did call Mr. Morgan up before he sailed. It is absolutely false that I told Senator Thompson that I knew of such a letter or that I told him its contents. From what I had learned from Mr. Young about it I made it the basis for my examination of Mr. Shonts regarding the possibility of such a letter on Saturday. That is absolutely all I know about any letter."

Mr. Colby added he did not know where Mr. Young was at present.

Asked what he thought about the appointment of Mr. Moss to succeed him, he said:

"It is a very good selection. Mr. Moss is a friend of mine and I know him as a very conscientious man. I believe in the work of the committee in the abstract. It has very great power and I am in favor of all it can do. Under the circumstances it was impossible for me to remain as counsel, that is all. I have nothing to add on this head to the statement I issued last night. The committee, is in effect, one of my clients, and I cannot discuss its work any further. If they want me to come before them and tell them anything, I am perfectly willing to do so.

Mr. Shonts was the first witness yesterday.

Shonts Never Had Letter.

The first question put to him was:

"Are you sure that, after the visit of Mr. Lane to Mr. Morgan in relation to the Stevens contract, you did not receive a letter from Mr. Morgan in regard to that contract?"

"I am very positive of it," replied Mr. Shonts. "I have searched carefully for it since the other day and I have no recollection of receiving such a letter."

"Did you make a personal examination of your files for it?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Shonts, "and I am very sure there was no letter on the subject received from Mr. Morgan."

"Is it possible that it might have come within the range of your forgetfulness, if you had received such a letter?"

"I don't see how I could forget it," replied Mr. Shonts with finality.

Mr Shonts was then excused until 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. He told Chairman Thompson that De Lancey Nicoll had received a letter from Edward M. Grout which he wanted to go on the record. Mr. Nicoll requested permission to appear before the committee and explain the letter. Mr. Thompson said he would not go into the subject at present as he might want to call Mr. Grout.

"I don't want to do any person an injustice, and I'm sure you don't," remarked Mr. Shonts.

Senator Thompson then announced that he tried to get in touch with Mr. Colby at the latter's office, but found it impossible. The Chairman then recited how assistant counsel of the committee had gone to the Hotel Netherlands looking for Mr. Young, how he had met a man in the corridor of the hotel, whom he took for Mr. Young's valet, and how this man had threatened to have him put out of the hotel for not announcing himself at the hotel desk. Counsel Smith, according to Senator Thompson, gave the man a subpoena, made out in the name of "John Doe," and left.

Then Chairman Thompson announced that subpoenas would be served upon Mr. Colby, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Young. Mr. Shonts and his counsel were leaving the committee room when this announcement was made and they turned back. There was a moment's stillness which was broken by a loud laugh from John B. Stanchfield.

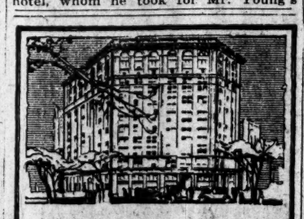
"When the man bearing our subpoena went up to Mr. Young's apartment instead of applying at the desk," said Senator Thompson in some confusion, "he did exactly as he had been told to do some days ago by Mr. Colby."

Moss Was Wood's Counsel.

At the end of the morning session, Senator Thompson made formal mention of the appointment of Mr. Moss. He said he had written Mr. Moss a letter offering him the position and that Moss had raised the point that he still is associated with John B. Stanchfield, as counsel to Robert Colgate Wood, former Public Service Commissioner, who is facing trial next month on the charge of soliciting a bribe.

Mr. Moss consulted with Mr. Stanchfield on the matter, and the latter told him he had no objection to his becoming counsel to the committee. Senator Thompson then telephoned to District Attorney Swann, against whom Mr. Moss ran last year, and the District Attorney said he had no objection to the appointment of Moss. Mr. Moss entered the committee room while Mr. Shonts was on the stand, and watched the proceedings.

Mr. Moss and Senator Thompson were in conference late last night, going over the records of the Stevens and the Gillespie testimony. The committee will not meet again until tomorrow morning.



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WHITNEY ANSWERS LOCKWOOD

Secretary Says Bonuses and Legal Fees Cost City Nothing.

Answering certain questions, put to him in an open letter by Senator Charles C. Lockwood of Brooklyn, in order to test his fitness for a Public Service Commissionership, Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the commission, denied yesterday that the bonuses paid to Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and the fees of the outside counsel employed by the Interborough were added to the subway construction account.

Asked as to whether as Secretary of the commission he knew that the Interborough paid J. P. Morgan & Co. from $200,000 to $500,000, which would have to be repaid before the city received any income from the subway, he replied that the Senator was misinformed, as the commissions paid the Morgan firm were not to be charged against the subway contract.

Speaking of the Shonts bonus, Mr. Whitney pointed out that under the "prior determination of cost" of the dual system, the Interborough was to receive $125,000 as an apportionment of the sum of $1,532,000 expended for salaries and expenses of its administrative officers during the negotiations. It might be, said Mr. Whitney, that this allowance was diverted by the Interborough as a bonus to Mr. Shonts, but the commission did not know of it or even that Mr. Shonts was to get a bonus. It did not affect the apportionment to the company. In the same way, Mr. Whitney knew nothing of the $100,000 voted to Colonel Williams.

Admiral Realty Suit.

In relation to the injunction suit brought by the Admiral Realty Company against the city, which has now been shown to have been instigated by the Interborough, Mr. Whitney said that the connection of the Interborough was suspected in the same way as it was supposed that the B. R. T. instigated the similar Ryan suit. He pointed out, however, that these were consolidated with the J. Hopper suit presented by Clarence J. Shearn, and that that was undoubtedly a bona fide litigation. The payments to the counsel representing the Admiral Realty Company, Mr. Whitney asserted, would be charged in no way against the cost of construction of the new subways.

So, he also denied that any heavy legal expenses were to be charged by the Interborough against the contract. Its account for lawyers during several years of negotiation amounted to $65,000, and did not include the fees to Francis Lynde Stetson, Morgan J. O'Brien, Winthrop & Stimson, Untermyer & Marshall, and Hays, Hershfield & Wolf, he said.

After asserting that the evidence before the Thompson committee showed that the accounts of the traction companies were looked into with great strictness by the commission, Mr. Whitney, replying to questions concerning the Fourth Avenue subway signal contract, said his part in its negotiation as Secretary was only in conferences. As it was handled directly by the Commissioner, the counsel and chief engineer, he had

ATTACKS TESTIMONY AGAINST OSBORNE

Indictments Found on Idle Gossip of Prison Yard, Attorney Battle Contends.

SAYS JURY WAS PREJUDICED

Attacks Weeks, Asserting Inquisition Was a Lawless Assault—Case May Go to New Grand Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Developments before Supreme Court Justice Morschauser here today seemed to indicate that the charge of immorality against Thomas Mott Osborne, ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison, was the vital issue of the case, although the charge was made in only one of the six counts in one of the two indictments found against him.

In presenting a brief in support of a motion to quash the indictments George Gordon Battle, of counsel for Mr. Osborne, directed his argument mainly against the validity of a large part of the testimony given before the Grand Jury, which purported to show the moral turpitude of Warden Osborne. He also attempted to show by quoting the questions which members of the jury asked Mr. Osborne and other witnesses that the jury was biased against Mr. Osborne. In addition he tried to show that District Attorney Frederick K. Weeks attempted to inflame the minds of the jurors against Mr. Osborne.

Assistant District Attorney William J. Fallon argued that the testimony taken was legal. He pointed out the apparently contradictory statements of Mr. Osborne, upon which the indictment for perjury was based, and contended that Mr. Osborne had made misstatements to the Grand Jury in order to shield twenty or more immoral prisoners. He further argued that the court had no power to quash the indictments, even if some of the evidence taken before the Grand Jury was found to be illegal, if sufficient valid testimony remained to warrant the indictments.

Justice Morschauser requested that the District Attorney file an answer to the motion to quash the indictments. He said that if the indictments were found to be valid he would grant an appeal, although Mr. Fallon contended that a criminal case could not be appealed except on conviction.

Questions put to Mr. Osborne's counsel apparently indicated Justice Morschauser's intention to give particular attention to the Grand Jury testimony on which the perjury indictment was based, and that he might decide to order the evidence charging neglect of duty placed before a new Grand Jury.

The Alleged Neglect of Duty.

The first of the indictments is for neglect of duty. It contains six counts, which charge that Mr. Osborne unduly absented himself from the prison, that he failed to report felonies committed in the prison to the Superintendent, that he unlawfully permitted persons to see prisoners condemned to death, that he allowed in the prison a condition which made immorality possible, that he permitted a condition to arise in the prison which permitted assaults, and, lastly, that he was personally immoral.

Mr. Osborne himself was not in court, being represented by Mr. Battle, Huntington W. Merchant, and Michael J. Tierney. District Attorney Weeks and Assistant District Attorney Fallon represented the State.

The brief presented in behalf of Mr. Osborne contended:

"The whole proceeding before the Grand Jury was not a legal prosecution of the defendant; it was not a legal investigation into the conditions at Sing Sing Prison; it was a disorderly, riotous, and lawless attack upon the defendant, with scarcely any effort to observe the forms of law. There was no pretense of observing the laws of evidence. Every rule of evidence was flagrantly, grossly, and intentionally violated.

"Witnesses were asked by the prosecutor to give testimony as to rumors concerning alleged immorality of the defendant of the grossest character. They were asked to give prison gossip on the same subject. They were asked to give their opinions on the same topic. They were allowed and invited to make denunciatory speeches against the defendant and against the prison methods instituted and maintained by him. The prosecutor and his assistants uttered themselves and invited witnesses to utter all manner of insinuations and innuendoes charging the defendant with this monstrous crime."

The brief goes on to say that, although the defendant had repeatedly requested to be called before the Grand Jury, he was not permitted to appear until after one month, when "the minds of the Grand Jurors had become thoroughly poisoned and prejudiced against him."

"Such a proceeding," says the brief, "is a violation of a provision of the State Constitution that no man shall be held to answer for an infamous crime except upon presentment and indictment by a Grand Jury. It is a violation of the provision of both the State and Federal Constitutions that no man shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

"We make these statements dispassionately and advisedly. We assert that never in our experience or in our reading have we known such a lawless and wanton inroad upon the legal rights of a citizen of this country."

Quotes Convicts' Testimony.

In bringing out the point that a large part of the evidence against Mr. Osborne was hearsay, gossip, and conjecture, Mr. Battle quoted from the report of the hearing before the Grand Jury. One of the passages cited was from the testimony of Robert G. Kelsey, an inmate of Sing Sing, was testified in part as follows:

Q.—You never saw Kid Dropper floating around wearing the Warden's pajamas? A.—No. It was common gossip in the prison, that Dropper sat out in the Warden's house and wore the Warden's clothes and smoked the Warden's cigars and ate at his table. It was common gossip around the prison that certain men, Duffy and Kaplan, and particularly those two, were on very intimate terms with the Warden.

Mr. Battle also quoted from the testimony of William Trefry:

Q.—What remarks did you hear in the yard? A.—Well, they thought the Warden was wrong.

Q. (by a juror)—Do you know what he did, how he was wrong? A.—They thought he was immoral—from what they heard of him and what they said he did in prison.

Q.—Did they tell you what they heard? A.—Yes, they talked among themselves. They heard stories of him when he was at Auburn and when he was connected with the George Junior Republic. I heard little scraps of conversation in the yard.

Q.—What did you hear, and who did you hear saying it, and what did he say? A.—I can't say anything definite; I never saw anything myself.

"From Nov. 9 to Dec. 10," said Mr. Battle, "this torrent was poured out until the minds of the Grand Jurors were poisoned against Mr. Osborne. They wouldn't have been human if they hadn't been. When the defendant was finally called he was hammered by the District Attorney, but not about Sing Sing. The clear object of it was to prejudice the Grand Jury against the defendant before he began to testify, and that was the result?"

Temper of the Jury.

To show the temper of the jury Mr. Battle pointed out questions which jurors put to George W. Kirchwey, now Warden of Sing Sing, on Dec. 16.

Q.—(By a juror.) I will tell you the impression that some of us got from Mr. Osborne's testimony, that he was using every effort, to prevent us from getting information, and some of us have latterly come to the conclusion that he was deliberately lying? A.—I think it is a wrong impression, but that was his fault. He is an odd man. He thinks he is among prisoners and inmates.

Q.—He has not treated us squarely? A.—I have no doubt. He doesn't expect to get a fair deal from the District Attorney.

Q.—(By a juror.) He has taken particular pains to berate this jury and say all kinds of miserable things. He has criticised it to death with unfair and untrue statements, and he comes to this chair and sits here, and we ask him if he has said those things, and some of those men sitting here now heard him say them, and he swears he didn't say them.

Justice Morschauser asked Mr. Battle what he had to say about quashing the indictment for perjury. Mr. Battle said that since he believed the jury to have been prejudiced, one indictment could not be separated from the other.

Mr. Fallon, in answering the motion to quash the indictments, dwelt principally upon that for perjury. He referred to two cases in which a number of the inmates of the prison were involved in a scandal, the Stanton case and the Harvey case. He said that, although Mr. Osborne had personally investigated the second case and had heard the private confessions of the men involved, he had testified to the Grand Jury that he knew of no case of the kind except the Stanton case. He said that Mr. Osborne had admitted to the Grand Jury that he had told the men involved in the Harvey case that he would "go to prison for life before he would disclose on them." He quoted evidence to show that Mr. Osborne had been persistently questioned regarding the Harvey case and had refused to testify against the men involved on the ground that he had received their testimony in confidence.

Mr. Battle, at the conclusion of his argument, offered to withdraw his client's plea of not guilty to the perjury indictment and enter a demurrer, but at the court's suggestion reserved this action pending decision on the motions argued.

EARTH SHOCKS IN SOUTH.

Houses Wrecked in North Carolina —Georgia and Tennessee Shaken.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 21.—Two severe earth shocks, extending over a period of about one minute, were felt at Asheville and the surrounding country within a radius of 100 miles. The shock here was the worst since the Charleston shock in 1886. Several houses were wrecked at Skyland, near here, and one chimney torn down here.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 21.—A slight earth shock was felt throughout Georgia and Tennessee early this evening. Windows were rattled and small articles of furniture shaken perceptibly in several cities, but no damage was reported.

The tremor passed from East to West and was only momentary. Hundreds of telephone inquiries poured into newspaper offices and fire stations, but reports that there had been panics in various office buildings as a result of the shock were not verified.

Effects of the quake also were felt in several Virginia cities. At South Boston, Va., it put out the electric lights and broke china in a number of houses.

ECONOMIST FOR YALE STAFF.

Prof. Adams Called to New Haven—Gifts Total $346,160.32.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 21.—Professor Thomas Sewell Adams, an expert with the Wisconsin State Tax Commission and a professor at the University of Wisconsin, was elected Professor of Political Economy at the Sheffield Scientific School at a meeting of the Yale Corporation today.

The Treasurer reported gifts and bequests of $346,160.32 since the last meeting, including $325,000 from the estate of General Brayton Ives. The revised list of students shows 2,445 undergraduates, the same as last year. The teaching staff has increased from 460 a year ago to 494.

CITY FINANCE BILLS GO TO LEGISLATURE

Ten Measures Introduced by Senator Brown Include a Home Rule Referendum.

OFFER RELIEF TO TAXPAYER

"Pay as You Go" Policy and Control of Salaries by City Among Proposed Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—A batch of ten bills prepared under the direction of the Legislative Committee which has been investigating New York City finances was introduced tonight by Senate Leader Elon R. Brown. The batch includes measures providing for a referendum on home rule, control by the city administration over salaries and conditions of employment in many departments, and relief from some financial burdens taxpayers in the City of New York have urged that they should not be compelled to carry.

Here is a list of the measures introduced:

Bill changing time for collection of taxes from May and November to January and July.

Bill enacting the "pay-as-you-go" policy into law.

Bill conferring on the city power, subject to referendum, to fix the salaries of its officers and employes, other than judicial and elective officers.

Bill putting county expenses, including salaries, subject to referendum, under control of the city.

Constitutional amendment, making county bills in the City of New York city bills.

Bill or bills giving control of all expenditures by the Water Supply Board, Court House Board, and the First District Public Service Commission to the City Government. This bill also charges the State with the regulative expenses of the Public Service Commission of the First District.

Construction of Roads.

Bill prohibiting futher construction by the State of roads in cities and prohibiting the maintenance of county roads by the State.

Bill to divide the automobile tax with the counties, subject to the restriction that it be expended on roads.

Bill to turn Sheriff's fees of New York County into the City Treasury.

Bill abolishing the civil jail.

A bill providing for the maintenance of the normal schools in the City of New York by the State, and another providing for a division of the excise surtax, which was established last year, between the city and the State on the same basis as the original liquor tax, are being held back pending hearings which have been asked for.

Senator Brown said he was considering a measure under which the Legislature would delegate to the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen, the legislative bodies of the City of New York, certain powers which would enable the city authorities to consolidate departments and make other structural changes in the administrative departments under the city government in the interest of economy.

The Senator thought that a general enabling scheme of that kind might require constitutional amendment. Meantime, he said, if there was any specific consolidation of department which the city administration regarded as urgent enough to demand immediate action, this could be accomplished by special legislation at the present session.

Under the bill introduced tonight the automobile tax collection in New York City would be divided equally between the city and the State. A bill providing for the taxing of motor cycles, which is before the Senate, was amended tonight at the suggestion of Senator Brown so as to provide for a division on the same basis.

Senator Brown regards as one of the most important of the series the bill for a change in the date for the payment of taxes. He said it would save the city $3,500,000 annually in interest on revenue bonds by 1920, when it goes into full effect. In the years intervening the date for paying taxes will be moved back from May 1 and Nov. 1, the present dates, so that the day after which penalty interest must be paid will be as follows:

1917—May 1 and Nov. 1.
1918—April 1 and Oct. 1.
1919—March 1 and Sept. 1.
1920—Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

"Pay-As-You Go" Bill.

The bill paving the way for the "pay-as-you-go" plan provides that after three years all the city's non-productive improvements must be paid for out of current revenues. For the intervening two years the city next year may issue serial bonds, with a fifteen-year limit, for one-half of the cost of such improvements, or similar bonds the following year to cover one-fourth of the cost.

The home rule referendum under the Brown bills would fall in 1917 when there is a municipal election. This postponement was provided with the consent of Mayor Mitchel and other New York City officials. In any event it will insure action quite as promptly as if the Legislature should start out to accomplish the change through Constitutional amendment.

"I am happy to say," said Senator Brown, "that the prospect for enacting a large percentage of these bills into law at the present session is most promising."

MITCHEL'S REQUEST DENIED.

$10,000,000 Highway Bill Passed Despite Plea for Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—The Assembly tonight refused the request of the New York City administration, made by Minority Leader Callahan, to postpone the passage of the annual Highways Appropriation bill, carrying $10,000,000, for one week pending consideration of efforts to get a part of the money for New York City. The Assembly passed the appropriation by a vote of 84 to 30.

This marked the failure of the first important movement growing out of the conferences between Mayor Mitchel and the New York City members of the Legislature. Three bills framed by the city administration to give New York City a part of the $50,000,000 highway bond issue of 1912 were introduced tonight, and Minority Leader Callahan moved for postponing a final vote on the appropriation for one week in order that New York City could present its case.

There was a spirited debate on New York City's right to share in the $10,000,000 to be appropriated. The up-State members took the stand that the referendum which provided that the moneys should be expended only in counties having towns settled the matter.

The Democratic members from New York City and some of the Republicans contended that without passing on the merits of the basic question at issue, it was but courtesy to the Mayor of New York, representing taxpayers who supplied 70 per cent. of the moneys, that the delay be granted.

On the motion for a delay four New York City members, all Republicans, voted against the Mayor's request. They were Assemblymen Ahern of Kings, Brennan of Kings, F. A. Wells of Kings, and Perlman of New York. Twenty-one New York City members were not recorded, sixteen of them Democrats and five Republicans. The final vote was 38 in favor of deelay and 72 against.

AUTOMOBILE BILLS SIGNED.

Formation of Mutual Casualty Companies Now Authorized.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Governor Whitman today signed the Wicks bill authorizing the formation of mutual casualty companies to issue insurance to automobile owners against damage suits brought by persons injured by their cars, and a second bill by Senator Wicks authorizing mutual automobile insurance against loss by fire, explosion or collision.

The measures require the mutual automobile companies to maintain the same reserves and the same safeguards required by law of stock insurance companies doing the same class of business, with the exception that the mutual automobile companies may not have capital stock. Every policy written must contain a double premium assessment provision, so that in the event of inadequate rates being charged, or excessive losses occurring, the policy holders are liable to a heavier assessment.

There are specific provisions as to the number of automobile owners and amount of premiums to be assured before authorization to begin business is granted.

ORPET HELD IN GIRL'S DEATH

Coroner's Jury Involves Him After Hearing Parent Testify.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—William Orpet, University of Wisconsin junior, was held for the Grand Jury today in connection with the death of his former sweetheart, Marion Frances Lambert. The Coroner's inquest ended suddenly this afternoon and the jurors returned a verdict finding that the girl came to her death by cyanide of potassium poisoning and recommending that Orpet be held.

Orpet is 20 years old, and Miss Lambert, a high school pupil, was 17. A love affair, according to Orpet, existed between the two. Orpet, after arranging an alibi to make it appear that he had not left Madison, Wis., visited Miss Lambert at Lake Forest, a suburb, two weeeks ago. The next day her body was found.

Frank Lambert, father of the dead girl, testified at the inquest that when his daughter failed to return home the night before he found her body in the woods he thought she might have eloped with Orpet, and that he telephoned to Madison, Wis., where Orpet attended the university, to find out whether Orpet was there.

"I couldn't locate him," said the witness.

SIGNS FIRST ELECTION BILL.

Governor by Approval Ousts Democrat from Monroe Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Argetsinger-Judson bill, abolishing the bipartisan Board of Election Commissioners in Monroe County, was signed by Governor Whitman today. The measure is admitted by Republican leaders to be the first of a series of such bills reducing the number of election commissioners in up-State counties from two to one.

The bill was fought bitterly by the Democrats when it was before the Legislature. It was branded as an attempt to break down the principle of bipartisan election machinery established in the Levy elections law of 1911. The passage of such measures means, of course, that Democratic election commissioners in Republican counties will be thrown out and so much of the election machinery as is controlled by the commissioners of elections will be absolutely in the hands of the Republicans.

SWEDEN ORGANIZES AN OVERSEAS TRUST

Commerce Rules Similar to Those of Holland Are Received Here.

AGREE WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Recent Hostile Attitude of the Government Has Changed—Vessel Agents Are Surprised.

Word indicating that England and Sweden had reached an agreement under which it is guaranteed that freight shipped to a Swedish governmental agency will not be re-exported to Germany, was received by Nielsen & Lundbeck of 17 State Street, representatives of the Swedish-American Line, in a cable message from the home office yesterday. The message directed that hereafter all exports from the United States handled by the line must be consigned to the Swedish Food Commission or to the Swedish Government. The Swedish Food Commission is a new organization, which never had been heard of by Nielsen & Lundbeck before they received the message yesterday. G. Hilmer Lundbeck said that the commission undoubtedly was modeled after the Netherlands Overseas Trust, which now handles shipments to Holland with the sanction of Great Britain, and that it is intended to prevent reshipments to Germany.

The message came as a surprise to the local representatives of the Swedish-American Line, who recently had been worried lest friction caused by interference by the British with Swedish imports and mails would result in an open break.

The Netherlands Overseas Trust went into operation on Jan. 5, 1915. It has been reported repeatedly that England had sought to induce Sweden to obtain immunity from interference with her imports by giving guarantees against reshipment to Germany, through the establishment of an institution similar to the Overseas Trust. Such a step on the part of Sweden, however, seemed further away than ever because of the vigor of the language used at the opening of the Swedish Parliament against permitting any belligerent to control Sweden's economic life. After intimating that Sweden might go to war if her rights were invaded, Premier Hammerskjöld said on Jan. 24 of this year:

"Experience has shown us that in view of the perpetual and rapid aggravation of the commercial war one can depend only for a short time on the precarious enjoyment of advantages procured by such arrangements. Other neutrals also have learned from experience that concessions merely give rise to fresh demands. When once one enters the road of concessions it is easy to get further and further away from real neutrality."

That Sweden has yielded at least in part to England's insistence on an arrangement like that between the Allies and Holland, however, is proved because of the fact that the Swedish Government is interested in the Swedish-American Line, and orders from the home office of that line are equivalent to official recognition by Sweden of the Swedish Food Commission.

The President of the Swedish-American Line is the Minister of Marine of Sweden, Mr. Lundbeck said that before yesterday there had been considerable fear that relations between Sweden and England would get worse instead of better.

"Until we received word this morning," he said, "that the Stockholm had sailed from Gothenburg on Saturday we were afraid that a break was likely to take place between England and Sweden.

"The cable message received later means that cargoes destined to the Government or to Sweden no longer will be in danger of being held up for weeks while the British search for contraband. The Stockholm on its last trip was detained by the British longer than three weeeks."

It is considered likely now that England will enforce much stricter measures than those taken heretofore against shipments not consigned to the Swedish Government or to the Swedish Food Commission. Long detention, it was said, is the least that will happen to shipments consigned in tramp steamers to other parties in Sweden than the Government or the commission, while most shipments so made will be in danger of confiscation. Practically all imports to Holland are now said to be handled by the Netherlands Overseas Trust.

The order received yesterday here also prohibits the receiving of any cargo consigned to an individual or firm in Sweden unless it is accompanied by a permit issued by the British War Board of Trade. These permits, Mr. Lundbeck said, are obtainable only in England.

Merchandise consigned for Russia or Finland, Mr. Lundbeck said, may be received, however, provided that it is plainly marked and identified to be handled in transit only through Sweden.

EDUCATORS DISCUSS THRIFT

Nation Is Prosperous, but Not People, Say Detroit Speakers.

DETROIT, Feb. 21.—State Superintendents of public instruction, college professors, Principals, and business men joined in a discussion of thrift at a meeting tonight of the National Council of Education. The council is one of twenty-one bodies, allied with the National Educational Association, which are to hold sessions in Detroit this week.

S. W. Straus, a Chicago banker, who is President of the American Society for Thrift, dealt with the problem in a general way, while more than half a dozen other speakers discussed various angles of the same subject.

"Individual preparedness," was the keynote of Mr. Straus's address. "The most vital question in America today is individual preparedness," he said. "Not individual preparedness for war, but individual preparedness for anything that may come."

Mr. Straus declared that although the United States is a prosperous nation, "we are not a prosperous people," and backed up his assertion with the declaration that one person out of every ten who dies in any of the large cities is buried in a potter's field.

Robert H. Wilson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Oklahoma; Clarence H. Dempsey of Haverhill, Mass., and J. A. Bexell of Corvallis, Ore., were among others who spoke.

Elizabeth Cleveland, director of girls' vocational classes of Detroit, who spoke at the afternoon session of the National Vocational Guidance Association, told of progress made in obtaining employment for girl graduates of grade and high schools. Frank W. Ballou of Boston and S. A. Courtis of Detroit were among those who offered suggestions for improvement of educational institutions. They spoke at the opening sessions of the Society of College Teachers of Education.

Twenty-one societies and associations are to meet this week. They embrace practically every known branch of educational work, and are to bring together men and women from every section of the United States who have won distinction in school, college, and civic instruction.

DEMANDS BREWERS' BOOKS.

Grand Jury Threatens H. P. Fox, Secretary of Association.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21.—The Federal Grand Jury investigating the alleged political activities of brewery associations returned a presentment today asking that Judge W. H. S. Thompson, in the United States District Court, direct Hugh P. Fox of New York, Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, to produce subpoenaed records, or that he be proceeded against for contempt. This action was taken after Mr. Fox had refused to answer certain questions before the Grand Jury. A hearing on the rule asked against the witness will be had next Wednesday.

Mr. Fox left at once for New York, and his counsel announced later that he would return Wednesday with the demanded records. According to the presentment, Mr. Fox refused to testify regarding his duties, failed to produce the originals of certain correspondence of the association, declined to answer as to the number of stenographers employed in the New York office of the association, or where money belonging to the association was deposited.

Representatives of the Pittsburgh and Independent Brewing Companies today took before the Grand Jury books and records of the company which had been subpoenaed. It required the services of six men to carry the records.

Search for James P. Mulvihill, Vice President of the Independent Brewing Company of Pittsburgh, which was started last Wednesday by Deputy Marshals, was continued today. He is wanted as an important witness, but no trace of him has been found.

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The French novelist's foremost criticism of Shakespeare's three great tragedies is a part of the anthology which makes these Shakespearean Supplements so valuable to both lover and student of literature. Dr. William Allen Neilson, Professor of English in Harvard University, tells of "The Mines From Which Shakespeare Dug His Plots."

Walter Prichard Eaton harshly criticises the established method of teaching Shakespeare—an important paper that will interest every teacher and student and provoke wide discussion.

Richard Le Gallienne writes of Shakespeare as "The Great Creator of Tragedy."

Striking illustrations of famous players in Shakespearean roles and reproductions of paintings and rare engravings.

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To meet the demand for the full set of Ten Shakespearean Supplements from those unable to get last Sunday's Times, an extra number of these Supplements was printed. While it is preferred that all orders be placed through newsdealers, if this is inconvenient, you may subscribe for the Supplements, including the first, as long as the extra copies last—the ten issues, including the next nine numbers of The Sunday Times, for the regular price of fifty cents, or five cents the issue.

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Write for Booklet, "Lighting the Home" or, better still, call at our showrooms. Also a full line of Portable Desk, Table, and Floor Lamps.

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Chickering Hall, Musicale, Wed., Feb. 23rd., 3. P. M. Miss Irma Williams, Violinist; Miss Janet Williams, Pianist; Mr. Ashley Ropps, Baritone.

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NEARLY A CENTURY OF PROGRESSIVE MERCHANDISING

CAREFULLY planned weeks ago, these sales, which will be advertised from day to day, will present seasonable merchandise of Lord & Taylor standard both for Personal Wear and for the Home.

At Much Less Than Prevailing Prices

Exceptional Values In the NEWEST BLOUSES

Voile and Lingerie Blouses, sheer and fine; models trimmed with lace and embroidery, or with organdie collar and cuffs. The new corded and cross barred voiles, daintily trimmed with Valenciennes..**$1.95, $2.95 & $3.95**

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Radium Lace Blouses in deep ecru tint over flesh color chiffon; collar, cuffs and finishing folds are of crepe de chine; vestee of Georgette crepe with tiny black buttons.....**$5.95**

Voile Blouses in smartest of models, with rose or blue voile bands; hand embroidery and tiny tucks add to their effective style.....**$5.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses. In white; a model with taffeta piped collar, cuffs and vestee; new epaulet yoke; link buttons finish convertible collar and vestee. *Third Floor.* **$8.75**

Specials on Ground Floor

Crepe de Chine Blouses in pink or white; a prettily hemstitched model with tucked vestee in contrasting tint.....**$2.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses. White, flesh and peach color in model with softly pleated fronts; collar and cuffs are of taffeta, ruffled with the crepe.....**$3.95**

INFANTS' DRESSES

Empire models in sheer white lawn. Four pretty styles with ribbon-run waist lines, Valenciennes insertion and edges, and myriads of tiny tucks. Sizes 2 to 6 years. Special **$2.45**
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Pink and white broche in well boned model for average figures. Our former price $6.00.....**$2.95**

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White batiste with dainty pink stripes. Medium, low model for slight and average figures. Our former price $4.00.....**$1.95**

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Discontinued models in incomplete sizes 18 to 28, but not in each style at each price. Our former prices $5.00 to $16.00, **$2.95, $3.95, $5.00** and **$8.50.**

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Women's Spring Suits **Special $25.00** ***Women's Spring Coats***

Exclusive models, made especially for Lord & Taylor.

The Suits—extremely smart and finely tailored are of men's wear serges of best quality, and in hair line stripes, in navy or black. Peau de cygne lines the modish coats.

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Sailors with flat and rolling brims.

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In the finest Milan Straws, many faced with Georgette crepe or satin. Effectively trimmed with French flowers, real goura, imitation goura, ostrich wings, beaded and metal ornaments or huge bows of ribbon. In black, navy, brown and purple.
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Daytime and Dancing Frocks, specially priced for this event.

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In grey, navy, green and black; a smart model on Russian blouse lines with box pleated peplum. Cording, loops and buttons add to its effective style. Special **$21.50**

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Of the new tinted "Silverette" cloth in pale pink over taffeta. Bodice with silver net sleeves and folds; draped skirt with net bands..... **$29.50**

Afternoon Gowns

Of Georgette Crepe in charming model. The bodice, braid embroidered, has a satin banded foundation. Cording and wide folds of silk accentuate the width of the full skirt..... **$39.50**
Third Floor.

WOMEN'S GLOVES

One-Clasp Imported Pique Gloves of exceptionally fine quality; soft, flexible leather; full pique sewn, with embroidered and Paris Point backs. White with white and white with black. Tan and grey with self and black. Special.....**$1.15**

Women's Smart Washable Chamois Gloves. Strap at wrist. Six button length in shades of yellow with combination embroidery of black and self color. Special **$1.35**
Ground Floor.

FASHIONABLE SILKS

Especial attention is directed to the brilliant showing of the new silver embroidered Silks for Evening and Afternoon Gowns. Gorgeous novelties at very popular prices.

Black Yarn-dyed Satins (width 54 inches) of exceptionally fine quality and rich lustre. Our former price $2.50 a yard.....**$1.68**

Novelty Silks in effective colors and patterns. Our former prices $3.00 and $3.50 a yard.....**$1.95**

White Satin (width 20 inches) of excellent quality. An unusual value. A yard.....**58c**
Ground Floor.

DRESS GOODS

Storm Serges (width 50 inches) in navy blue and black. Special a yard.....**95c**

Semi-made Sport Skirts—Circular models; in new cotton materials. All sizes. Special, each.....**$2.95**

COTTON DRESS FABRICS

Zephyr Ginghams —800 lengths, suitable for women's and children's dresses. A choice assortment of checks, stripes and plaids. Special, a yard.....**15c**

Irish Handkerchief Linen or Linen Lawn (width 36 inches); a beautiful variety of narrow, medium, wide and cluster stripes on white grounds. Special, a yard...**75c**

Fancy Cotton Dress Voiles—8,500 yards (38 inches wide) in a charming assortment of all the newest designs and colorings. Special, a yard.....**22c**
Second Floor.

DAINTY NECKWEAR

Ostrich Collarettes in black, white and colors; tassel ends. A specially purchased assortment of 250 of these smart novelties. **$1.00** to **$2.95**

Hand Embroidered Neckwear. Guimpes, Vestees, Collars and Sets in white and colored organdies and nets. Special **50c** and **$1.00**
Ground Floor.

LACES AND NETS

Embroidered Net Lace Flouncings, 18, 27 and 36 inches wide, in white and ecru. Our former prices 95c to $2.25 a yard. **60c** to **$1.50**

Embroidered Net Lace Flouncings, 18 and 36 inches wide. Beautiful color combinations on white and ecru nets. A fortunate purchase enables us to offer them at these very special prices. A yard, **$1.95** to **$3.75**

Silk Radium Allover Nets (40 inches wide), white, cream and black. Formerly $1.95 a yard. **$1.25**
Ground Floor.

BOYS' SUITS

Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Norfolk Suits in grey, tan and brown cheviots and tweeds; well-tailored, pleated Coats and two pairs of Knickerbockers. Very Special **$6.00**

Norfolk Suits in brown, grey and tan, striped and checked tweeds and cheviots. Belted, pleated coats, with one or two pairs of Knickerbockers. Our former prices $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00 .....**$9.75**

Boys' Blouses in novelty striped effects; soft collars and cuffs; sizes 7 to 16 years. Our former price $1.00 .....**65c**
Fourth Floor.

HAND BAGS

Smart Spring Novelties

Black Moire Silk Shirred Bag, prettily lined with flowered silk; metal corners; large steel bead tassel. Our former price $3.50. **$2.75**

Black Moire Silk Pouch Bags; flowered taffeta lining; narrow metal frame with fancy catch; inside frame with mirror. Our former price $3.95..**$2.75**
Ground Floor.

RIBBONS

Plain and Fancy Ribbons. A special purchase of 5,000 yards in 5½ to 10-inch widths. Under usual purchasing conditions our prices would be 55c to $1.25 a yard. Special..**35c & 68c**

HANDKERCHIEFS

Women's Handkerchiefs with colored borders and embroidered initials. Six in box. Special.....**65c**

Women's Handkerchiefs. Sheer and fine; embroidered corners and plaid effects. Special, each **10c** and **15c**

EMBROIDERIES

Imported Novelty Embroideries in white and colors; voiles, organdies and nets in the prettiest of patterns. Our former prices $7.50 to $25.00 a dress length. **$5.00** to **$15.00**

VEILINGS

Black and colors in new meshes; 3,000 yards of 25c to 35c qualities. Spec.**16c**
Ground Floor.

MISSES' APPAREL

Misses' Suits

In fine quality serge, navy or black. Two models; one on Sport Coat lines, belted, strapped and with huge pockets. The other with belted blouse coat, trimmed with rows and rows of buttons and ornamental stitching, has white faille collar. Both models are finely tailored and peau de cygne lined; skirts are shirred, with novel belts and pockets. Special..**$29.50**

Dancing Frocks

Four charming models in fine nets lace trimmed, novelty embroidered nets, filmy chiffons and crisp taffetas. Lovely youthful styles. Special **$19.50**

GIRLS' APPAREL

Linene Dresses

In rose and blue, exceptionally heavy quality. Three models, pleated, box pleated or smocked; low belted in smart fashion. Collars, cuffs and vestees of white. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Special..**$2.95**
Third Floor.

WOMEN'S HIGH CUT BOOTS, $3.95

For Wednesday Only

Our former prices $5.00 and $6.00

Patent and dull leather button Boots, with dull kid and black cloth tops.

Women's Extra High Cut Boots

Bronze Kid **$5.50** *Brown Suede*

WOMEN'S SHOES, $1.95

Our former prices $4.00 to $6.00

Sizes 2½ to 4½ in many different styles and leathers; lines that we shall discontinue.
Second Floor.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Reliable qualities of the best make—at very special prices.

Thread Silk Hose—black and white only; all silk or silk with lisle soles and tops. Our former price $1.35 a pair.....**$1.00**

Silk Hose—in black, white, champagne, pink, sky, wistaria, tan, bronze, grey and Royal blue; lisle soles and tops. Exceptional Value. A pair.....**79c**

Silk Lisle Hose—in black, white or tan; high spliced heels and double soles. Special a pair.....**35c**

(3 pairs for $1.00)
Ground Floor.

ORIENTAL RUGS

At Less Than Present Import Cost

Supplementing a very Special Sale of room size Oriental Rugs we offer unusual values in small and medium size rugs including antique and modern Hall Runners.

Fine Beloochistan Rugs

Sizes from 2.9x4.6 to 3.4x5.5

Prices—**$18.50** to **$27.50**

Mossoul Persian Rugs

Sizes from 5.8x3.9 to 4.0x8.0

Prices—**$22.50** to **$35.00**

Cabistan and Daghestan Rugs

Fine silky pieces. Sizes 3.2x5.2 to 4.2x6.2

Prices—**$37.50** to **$65.00**

Kurdistan, Sereband and Iran Rugs

Sizes 4.1x6.3 and 5.0x7.3

Prices—**$45.00** to **$75.00**

Antique Hall Rugs

A personally selected collection of rare antique Hall Runners, all in perfect condition. Extraordinary values at the prices quoted.

Sizes from 2.5 to 3.9 wide and 9.0 to 19.6 long.

$40.00, $65.00, $85.00 to **$175.00**
Fifth Floor.

A Notable Collection Of CHAIRS AND ROCKERS

Many Fine Reproductions of Historic Pieces

In the homes of our forefathers, Chairs and Rockers modeled on these same quaint, artistic lines and constructed in the same sturdy fashion, were treasured possessions. Through all the changing years these designs have endured, maintaining their prestige by their classic purity of line and their structural perfection.

Specially Featured For Anniversary Week

At Reductions of 1-10 to 1-2

No. 5

No. 3

No. 7

No. 2

No. 10

No. 1—Natural Willow Arm Chair. Special **$3.50**
Cushions. Each, $1.45

No. 2—Windsor Mahogany Desk Chair. Special **$6.50**

No. 3—John Alden Mahogany Chair or Rocker. Special.....**$9.50**

No. 4—Valley Forge Mahogany Chair or Rocker. Special.....**$10.75**

No. 5—Colonial Wing Chair or Rocker. Special **$14.25**

No. 6—Mount Vernon Mahogany Chair or Rocker. Special.....**$14.50**

No. 7—Carved Mahogany Wing Chair or Rocker. Special.....**$18.75**

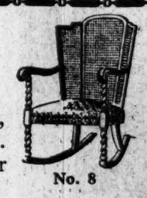
No. 8—Cane Wing Chair or Rocker. Special **$25.00**

No. 9—Colonial Mahogany Arm Chair or Rocker. Special.....**$25.00**

No. 10—High back Tapestry Wing Chair. Special **$25.00**
Sixth Floor.

No. 6

No. 1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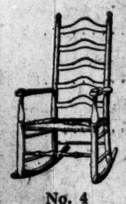
No. 4

No. 9

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

At Prices That Spell Economy

Values that in view of the present scarcity of linens and the recent advance in prices, are indeed remarkable.

Damask Table Cloths of fine quality. Our former prices $4.50 to $51.50.....**$2.95** to **$25.75**

Damask Napkins. Our former prices $2.50 to $22.50 a dozen .....**$1.95** to **$16.75**

Hemstitched Damask Tea Napkins in choice patterns. Our former price $4.50 a dozen.....**$3.50**

Scalloped Damask Tea Napkins. Our former price $3.50 a dozen.....**$2.50**

Scalloped Tea and Lunch Cloths of fine damask. Our former price $3.50 a dozen.....**$2.50**

Scalloped Tea and Lunch Cloths of fine damask. Our former prices $2.50 to $6.50 a dozen ....**$1.38** to **$3.75**

Remnants of Table Damask

Lengths of 2, 2½ and 3 yards x 2 yards wide.

2x2 yards. Our former price $2.50.....**$2.00**
2x2½ yards. Our former price $3.15.....**$2.50**
2x3 yards. Our former price $3.75.....**$3.00**

Towels, **$3.50, $4.20, $4.50** and **$6.75. a dozen**

Turkish Bath Towels. Formerly $4.20 a dozen, **$3.00**
Second Floor.

THE 'GOURAUD BABY' WHEELED BY PRINCE

Husband of Former Aimee Crocker Tells Court Wife Said the Child Was Hers.

SEPARATION TRIAL BEGINS

Mishkinoff Asserts That Princess Urged Him to Marry Her 16-Year-Old Foster Daughter, Yvonne.

The separation suits begun by Prince Alexandre Mishkinoff and his wealthy wife, whose maiden name was Aimee Crocker and who is known as Mrs. "Jack" Gouraud, are on trial before Justice Clark of the Supreme Court. The trial began yesterday.

The Princess was accompanied in court by Yvonne, her foster daughter, and a stout, motherly looking woman in her employ. The chief interest in the day's proceedings centred about the mysterious baby for whom the Prince bought an $80 baby carriage, which he sometimes pushed in the parks. Occasionally, he testified, his wife accompanied him on these strolls with the perambulator.

But Mrs. Gouraud has denied that there was any baby, and she repeated her denial after court adjourned for the day. That is, the Princess did not deny that "a" baby figured in the rapidly changing episodes of her marital life, she only denied that she had become the mother of a child at any time since she was married to the Prince in London, June 11, 1914. She will be called to the witness chair as soon as the Prince finishes his testimony, which will be some time tomorrow morning.

The Prince, who is short and rather stout, is asking for a separation on the ground of cruel treatment, which he said consisted of a "series of outbursts of temper, of petty intrigues, and of fits of jealousy" on the part of his wife.

Jealous of Yvonne.

His wife, he said, was jealous of Yvonne, her foster daughter, and this jealousy finally terminated in the Princess sending him and Yvonne to Edgemere, L. I., where, she said, they were to remain, until he could either conquer his infatuation for the young girl or decide to divorce his wife and marry Yvonne.

Yvonne, who is about eighteen years old, shared interest with the baby at the trial.

During his testimony the Prince frequently declared love for his wife, who is considerably older than he, and sometimes expressed regret that they had not been able to live together happily.

The Prince speaks imperfect English and so Frank Connes, the interpreter, translated questions of counsel into Russian and the Prince's replies into English. Later the Prince's counsel, John C. Oldmixon, asked that the Prince answer in French.

The Prince and his wife were living in the Hotel McAlpin when, he said, he learned from his wife that a baby was expected. In April his wife went away, saying she was going to a hospital, and that after the baby was born she would return. Asked if he had visited his wife at the hospital, the witness replied that he had.

"I asked her how the baby was," he said, "and Madame told me the baby was in another room. Madame appeared to be very weak, but she told me she expected to be better in a few days."

"Did she say anything about the twilight sleep treatment?"

"Took Twilight Sleep."

"Yes, she told me she had taken that treatment, and she feared it would hurt the baby."

In order to explain the reticence of his wife concerning the baby the Prince said that she told him she did not want her daughter, Gladys, by a former marriage to know of it.

Afterward the Prince said that the baby was cared for at the Hotel Endicott.

"Madame," he said, "was very happy. She told me that baby looked like me, but I said that it looked like her, and we talked along like that. Every Sunday Madame, the baby, and I would go out into the park."

"What was the baby's name?"

"Madame told me she would name the baby Vera. I don't know what name she did give it."

M. R. Lawrence, Mrs. Gouraud's attorney, cross-examined the witness.

"Did you say you paid for the baby carriage?" he asked.

The Prince shrugged his shoulders and replied: "We were living together—the money was ours."

Without Resources.

Later he explained that he had no resources of his own and intimated that the war was responsible for this condition. During the afternoon the Prince wearied the witness chair long enough for Miss Gertrude Miller, who is connected with Miss Alston's sanitarium in West Sixty-first Street, to testify that Mrs. Gouraud came to the sanitarium at 5:50 o'clock on the evening of April 10 last and remained there until the 13th. She had a room for which she paid $9.50 a day. Her entire bill amounted to $30.01, which she paid. Miss Miller told over the items in the bills, but that was all she knew, as she only kept the books. There was a nurse who knew more about the matter, but the nurse had married and the witness did not know where she was living.

Mrs. Gouraud had her own physician?"

"Yes."

That was all of consequence that came out about the baby. Testimony about the relationship between the Prince and Yvonne Gouraud was more in detail. While the Prince, his wife and Yvonne were living in Paris in 1914 Mrs. Gouraud received several anonymous letters telling her that the Prince and the girl were in love with each other. The Prince tried to explain these by telling his wife that she had many enemies.

"Madame said to me many times," said the Prince, "that if I were in love with Yvonne she would be entirely satisfied to divorce me so I could marry the girl."

The dates of the various incidents were not given, but it came out that the Prince said that his wife's manner toward him grew cold. In the latter part of 1914 and part of 1915 the Prince and his wife and Yvonne lived at the Hotel McAlpin.

The Princess Angry.

The Prince said that one morning his wife told him she had a friend who belonged to an interesting sect, and that she would like him to join it.

"She told me," said the witness, "that the members of the sect were very interesting persons, and would present themselves in costumes almost akin to those of nature. I laughed at her and said it was not convenient for me to join. That made her angry."

In one discussion with his wife, the Prince said, the name of a Mrs. Ferrer was mentioned.

The Princess, he said, remarked that she had been asked to testify that she had witnessed the marriage of a friend. The Prince said he responded that no one should give false testimony, at which, he said, his wife became angry.

"Madame told me repeatedly," said the Prince, "that it would be best for me to marry the girl, and she advised that I go to the country with Yvonne and that she would arrange for a divorce. She said she was afraid that Yvonne would kill herself if I did not do this, and that she wanted to save the girl's life."

"Saved Yvonne's Life."

Determining to cut the knot of his difficulties, the Prince said, he arranged to go back to Russia. He entered Yvonne's room for a talk with her, and found her about to kill herself with a revolver. He knocked the weapon from her hand.

"Were you in love with Mrs. Gouraud when you married her?" he was asked.

"Evidently," replied the witness.

"Before you were married did you not visit all of the cafés in Paris?"

"Not as much as Madame."

Asked if he ever made love to Yvonne, the witness replied that he did at Mrs. Gouraud's orders, and that it was to save the girl's life.

"Did you find it a pleasant occupation?"

"No, very tiresome."

Last Summer the Prince went to the Edgemere Club to live. Yvonne lived in a boarding house near by at the same time.

"Did you not expect to marry Yvonne?"

"My wife sent us there for that reason."

"How old was Yvonne at the time?"

"I think she was 16."

"Did you not learn that Yvonne should wait a year?"

"Yes, Mrs. Gouraud asked me to wait."

Yvonne sat by her foster mother's side during this testimony and frequently shook her head and smiled encouragingly at the Princess.

Asked if he loved Yvonne, the Prince said "there is love and love."

His Love "Medium."

"Was your love for Yvonne warm or cold?"

"Medium," was the reply.

Asked whether he had talked with his wife about the settlement she would make upon him when he had married Yvonne, the Prince said that would have been left entirely to her.

A number of letters, telegrams, and notes sent by the Prince to his wife and to Yvonne were put in evidence. When his wife went away from the Hotel McAlpin and refused to return and live with him the Prince said he loved her just as much as ever.

"Love," he said, "doesn't change just because you change your hotel."

He said Yvonne had displayed her affection for him in various ways, one being writing notes and slipping them under the door of his room. He said he never asked Yvonne to call him pet names. The word "Botsi" in one of his letters to her could not be found in lexicons, he said, but its meaning was "Little Pussy." Occasionally he referred to her as "chic amie." In reply to questions by Mr. Lawrence the Prince said he had been born in Kahedia, in the Russian Caucassus, and had been educated in Russia. Later, to prove the genuineness of his title, the Prince exhibited his passport, on every page of which was the word "Prince" in red letters.

The Prince admitted that he never labored, that he slept late, that his exercise was mainly confined to strolls, and that he was rather lazy. Both abroad and in this country, he said, his wife wanted to be much in the company of pleasure-seeking people, and once, he declared, she said that her wealth was great enough to enable her to get a husband who would do as she said.

The trial will be resumed tomorrow.

ACCUSED BY TRADE BOARD.

New Yorkers Charged with Selling Cotton Thread as Silk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The firm of Goldin Brothers, New York thread manufacturers, in which Abraham Goldin, Tobias Goldin, and Samuel Goldin are copartners, have been cited before the Federal Trade Commission on complaint of producing and selling large quantities of mercerized cotton thread as sewing silk. The firm is charged with placing on its wrappers covering packages of thread a label known as the "Lion Brand" with the words "Sewing Silk, Warranted 2 Oz. with Tube-Less 7 Drams."

The word "silk," when applied to thread, in commerce, it is claimed, is used only as identifying and describing materials derived from the cocoon of the silk worm. The thread made and sold by the Goldin firm, the complaint says, does not contain any portion of silk. It is charged that the sale of thead made of cotton and branded as silk, is unfair treatment to other manufacturers of thread and to customers in many States who buy the mercerized cotton product thinking it is really silk.

The Federal Trade Commission takes the view that if the facts are as alleged the thread-buying public is deceived and misled and purchasers, consumers, and manufacturers of thread are injured. The case will be heard April 5. If the charges are sustained an order will be issued prohibiting the further sale of mercerized cotton thread under the label heretofore employed.

Neither Abraham Goldin nor Samuel Goldin, the members of the firm at 175 Grand Street, would comment on the report of the complaint issued against them. Both said that they would have to wait for further developments before giving out ay statement for publication.

TAFT CALLS A HALT ON RAILROAD BAITING

Ex-President Tells Traffic Club We Must Withdraw Too Rigid Restrictions.

SEES HOSTILITY ABATING

Zeal to Check Corporate Control of Politics Carried the Nation Too Far, He Says.

Ex-President William H. Taft told 1,200 members of the Traffic Club, an organization of railroad and manufacturing men, at their dinner at the Waldorf last night that in our zeal to reform corporate control of politics we had gone too far, and that we had got to a point where we must retrace our steps to come back to the common sense treatment of the subject.

"If we look into the history of our corporations," Mr. Taft said, "we realise that not many years ago things had come to a bad state. In the case of the railroads, for instance, the big industrial corporations were collecting rebates not only on their own goods, but on the goods shipped by their competitors. From the time when the railroads defied the Interstate Commerce Commission it took years to amend the law. But now the restrictions may be too rigid.

"We have had a great reform in the corporate control of politics, but now we are in the aftermath of reform and we are going to excess. We must retrace our steps. I believe that we have come to a point where action is coming. The hostility toward the railroads has largely abated.

"Our reforms, directed against the machine by which our representatives were intrusted to carry on the Government, have gone so far that we wish to legislate ourselves, and there are some who say that we should be permitted to act as judges.

"Men can vote on general principles, but legislation is an expert matter, and it is part of a system which has been handed down to us to make popular Government a success. There is the direct primary. How do you like the general primary? The old convention, set up by bosses, had many evils, but even the old boss-ridden convention had some sense of responsibility to put up a good ticket, so that it might get votes. Every man who knows about it knows that the general primary is a failure. That is another excess, from which, I think, we will go back.

"The railroads now find themselves between two millstones. They are regulated by both State and national legislation. You are not getting a square deal. You are not permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to raise rates, but that is not all. You are not getting quick decisions so that you can vary your rates for the service you are giving under the new conditions. Regulation has come to stay, and you are rejoicing that that is the case. You can go to bed at night knowing whether you can get up in the morning without an indictment against you.

"Nothing could be more destructive to the best interests of this country than Government ownership of railroads. The history of such experiments all over the country demonstrates its lack of wisdom. In Germany only, under an iron rule, into which politics cannot enter, is government ownership of railroads a success.

"The glory of this country has been in the energy, the foresight of free business management. The glory of the country has not been in the Government management of any business."

James M. Beck—"whose article on 'The Facts in the Case' in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES," T. A. Gantt, the toastmaster, said, "had more to do with fixing public opinion in regard to the war than any other thing"—spoke on preparedness.

Mr. Beck said that Washington's Birthday suggested to him a comparison of Washington's position in regard to preparedness with the attitude of the present day. Washington, he said, who in many writings and speeches had urged an increase of our forces, if he could come back today would say that the country had done little for preparedness since his time.

"Our very coast defenses would be dangerous to us in case of war," Mr. Beck declared, "for we have not forces to man them, and the enemy could seize them and train the guns on our cities."

DOLLS SHOW DRESS HISTORY

Costumes of Many Nations and Centuries on Exhibition.

Dolls representing different periods of history, beginning with Eve, and jumping to 800 A. D., and from then to the present, were shown in the Assembly Hall of St. Bartholomew's Parish House, 209 East Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Church Periodical Club of the Episcopal Church. About $100 was raised for the work.

The dolls belong to and were dressed by Mrs. Charles H. Wright of Pittsfield, Mass., author of "The Great White North." The doll that represented Eve was shown costumeless, to give an idea of the foundation doll upon which the Queens and grand ladies were built.

The 800 A. D. doll was Roman, and from that period the dolls showed the costumes of succeeding centuries and different nations. The dolls were ranged on a long table on the stage of the hall, in the centre of which was a tiny lighted theatre, in which each was placed for a time. Marie Antoinette, dressed after a familiar picture, with exaggeratedly full skirts, was shown last, with a little American en route for the opera, wearing a jeweled costume and peach skirt. Mrs. Wright has made a car ful study of the dolls from colored prints, her friends contributing many of the old materials used in the costumes.

TO AID COLLEGE IN TURKEY.

Women Here Plan Recital for American School for Girls.

New York women interested in the American College for Girls at Constantinople have arranged a piano recital by Leopold Godowsky for Thursday evening at Aeolian Hall, to raise funds for the college.

On the committee of arrangements are Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mrs. H. H. Jenkins, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Miss Elisabeth Cutting, John W. Frothingham, and Mr. Walker. The patrons include Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Arthur C. James, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Stephen Baker, Oscar S. Straus, Charles R. Crane, Jacob H. Schiff, Adolph Lewisohn, Miss Elizabeth Billings, and Mrs. Richard Gotthelf.

Henry Morgenthau, United States Ambassador to Turkey, who has done much to aid the college in obtaining the supplies it now has on hand, has said he would be present.

The college has been unable to obtain oil this year and is cooking with wood cut on its own estate, and only a small supply of coal is on hand. There are four concrete buildings of the college, and as these must not be allowed to become entirely cold, they are being heated in turn, the students going one day to one and the next to another as the heat is changed. Food is from four to eight times the normal price, and sugar can only be obtained on a doctor's prescription. The annual budget of the college, normally $75,000, will this year reach $180,000 it is feared.

There are 800 girls in attendance in spite of the war, including more Turkish girls than ever before, fourteen being on Turkish Government scholarships and pledged to teach in Government schools.

DAWN OF A NEW ERA
JACKSON HEIGHTS
Rapid Transit made Washington Heights and the Bronx. Rapid Transit is now making Jackson Heights
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN
On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

ALL DEPARTMENTS NOW UNDER ONE ROOF
GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

CLOSED TODAY (WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY)

For tomorrow—Wednesday—Greenhut's have prepared extraordinary sales in all departments.
The economies are such as will strongly appeal to all who appreciate LOW PRICES without sacrifice of quality.
Only a few of Wednesday's specials are listed in this limited advertisement.
But come prepared to SAVE MONEY ON EVERYTHING YOU NEED.

Usual Complimentary S.H. Green Trading Stamps—Free Tomorrow
Distribution in Premium Parlor—5th Floor.
As many sets of the S.H. Green Trading Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR
Women's & Misses' Serviceable Raincoats at $5
A typical Greenhut selling event! Good, substantial raincoats of rubberized canton, in navy, tan and black. 52 and 54 inches long. Excellent style, convertible collars; belted all around. Deep flap pockets, turn-back cuffs. All seams cemented. Armpits have ventilating eyelets. Sizes 34 to 44 for women; 14 to 18 years for misses.

GREENHUT'S—FIFTH FLOOR
The Last Days of Our Greatest FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
Bring Forth Many Exceptional Bargains
SOLID OAK DINING ROOM SUITES, (Originally priced at $75). Special Tomorrow, at... $54.50
Handsome "Adam" Dining Suites of 4 pieces, comprising:
Buffet; 4 ft. 6 inches long. Serving Table; 36 inches long.
China Closet; 44 inches long. Extension Table; 48 inches in diameter.
The set is solid oak, finished in rich Jacobean brown; beautiful in design.
Wood Beds, Toilet and Dressing Tables, and Dining Room Tables—at Economies Which Average ½ Off Former Prices.

See the National Painting.
"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG"
175,000 men and 50,000 horses represented in the painting.
DAILY LECTURES (Fifth Floor)
10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2:15, 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR
Sale of 100 Excellent BASSWOOD TRUNKS
Fibre bound; brassed malleable corners; fitted with deep tray and hat box; Wednesday at..... $5

GREENHUT'S—BASEMENT
Cut Glass $2.95
Regularly Priced $3.95 to $4.84, Choice at...
There are 292 pieces in the collection—all for your choice at $2.95.
$3.95 Cut Glass Ice Cream Tray
$4.84 Cut Glass Water Set—8 pieces
$3.95 Cut Glass Vases—12 inch.
$4.89 Fern Dishes—complete with fern and reflector
$3.95 Cut Glass Fruit Bowls—9-inch
$3.95 Oval Cut Glass Orange Bowls
Choice at $2.95

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR
Carpets and Rugs
Carpets in choice novelties, in beautiful colorings; room and hall designs.
$1.35 Axminster Carpets—at 98c
$1.35 Velvet Carpets—at 98c
$1.85 Velvet Carpets—at $1.25
Seamless and Seamed Tapestry Brussels Rugs

Size	Regularly	Sale Price
9x12	$19.50	$15.75
9x12	15.75	12.25
7x 9	14.50	9.75

Axminster and Velvet Rugs in Small Sizes
Size 14x22—at.....29c | Size 18x27—at.....59c
Size 14x27—at.....39c | Size 18x36—at.....79c

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR
Wednesday's Grocery Specials
Leading brands of staple groceries, Flour, Cereals, Fresh Butter, Fresh Eggs, Fresh Meats, etc. Mail and telephone orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000.
Write or ask for free copy of our new Grocery catalogue.

New Laid Eggs Doz., 29c None Delivered
MIXED TEAS, green teas or black teas; usually 40c; special, 5 lbs., $1.55; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c
WASHING POWDER—Pride of the Kitchen brand; doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c l-lb. packages..... 10c
Fresh Fruit Jam
Fountain quality; made with selected fresh fruit and refined sugar; Raspberry, Blackberry, Strawberry and 9 other popular varieties; dozen $2.10; reg. 20c jar..... 18c
Flour
HECKER'S SUPERLATIVE FLOUR.
FOUNTAIN PREMIUM PATENT FLOUR—

Bbl.	½-bbl.	¼-bbl. bag.
$7.95	$4.25	$1

Tomatoes
H. & S. brand, solid packed tomatoes; large can.. doz., $1.10. 10c
DOVERDEL TOMATOES—Richardson & Robbins pack; doz., $1.40; can..... 12c
JERSEY TOMATOES—Fountain quality; fancy and packed; doz., $1.70; large can..... 15c
PURE OLIVE OIL—Fountain quality; imported from France; gallon can, $2.90; ½-gallon can, $1.60; quart can..... 83c
CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—5 lbs., $1.10; lb..... 22c
Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
FANCY LIMA BEANS	95c	48c
PEARL BARLEY	65c	29c
YELLOW SPLIT PEAS	85c	45c
SCOTCH GREEN PEAS	75c	39c
FRESH CORNMEAL	85c	18c
FANCY PEA BEANS	85c	43c
FRESH FARINA	55c	23c
PINHEAD OATMEAL	55c	28c
SCOTCH GROUND OATMEAL	55c	28c

Smoked Meats
SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb..... 18½c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb..... 15½c
MILD-CURED BACON—lb..... 19c
DOLD'S WESTPHALIA STYLE BACON—lb..... 23c
MORRIS SUPERIOR HAMS—lb..... 21c
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb..... 20c
SPECIAL PLANTATION TEAS—green, black or mixed to order; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; lb..... 60c
SANTA CLARA PRUNES—2 lbs..... 30c
CRISP MANZANILLA OLIVES—quart jar..... 38c
Rabbits
Selected, large cottontails; pair..... 45c

Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps Till 12 o'Clock—Single S.H. Stamps Thereafter

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets
AT EXCEPTIONAL PRICE ADVANTAGES IN SPITE OF THE CONSTANTLY RISING MARKET.
Cabistan, Sarouk, Kurdistan, Iran and Kirman Rugs, at $29.75 to 95.00
Sizes ranging from 3 to 4½ ft. wide by 4½ to 9 ft. long.
Mahal, Ghoerevan and Bijar Rugs, in room sizes; formerly $110.00 to 495.00, at $65.00 to 325.00
Kirmanshah, Sarouk & Kashan Rugs in room sizes; formerly $225.00 to 685.00, at $165.00 to 515.00
In the Domestic Rug Department
Seamless Axminster and High Grade Wilton Rugs, 9 by 12 ft.; in Oriental designs; Values $32.50 to 62.50, $23.75, 33.50 & 49.75

Important Reductions in Furniture
SPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR TO-MORROW:
We have taken a number of our best Suites and Separate Pieces, faultlessly constructed from the highest quality materials, for this important occasion and emphatically underpriced them as the following will indicate:

CHAMBER SUITES.
Mahogany Hepplewhite Suite, four post bed; 4 pcs.; formerly $510.00 $325
Mahogany Suite, Adam design, 10 pcs.; twin beds; formerly $1500, $500
French Walnut Suite, 7 pieces; with twin beds; formerly $554.00, $350
French Walnut Queen Anne Suite, 8 pcs.; twin beds; formerly $767, $450
French Walnut Louis XVI. Suite, 10 pcs.; twin beds; formerly $1912, $950
Decorated Primavera Suite, 8 pcs.; twin beds; formerly $728.00,..at $475

DINING ROOM SUITES.
Mahogany Suite, Adam design; 10 pieces; formerly $334.00.....at $175
Mahogany Suite, Adam design; 10 pieces; formerly $470.00.....at $295
Mahogany Suite, Adam design; 10 pieces; formerly $595.00.....at $385
Sheraton Mahogany Suite, 4 pieces; formerly $337.00,.....at $200
Sheraton Mahogany Suite, 10 pcs; formerly $1025.00,.....at $600
Chinese Chippendale Suite, 10 pcs; formerly $1300.00,.....at $800

LEATHER UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE.
Davenports,....formerly $400.00, $275
Arm Chairs,....formerly $140.00, $100
Arm Chairs,....formerly $150.00, $115
Arm Chairs,....formerly $165.00, $120

SETTEES AND HALL CLOCKS.
Kenilworth Oak Settee, formerly $70.00,.....at $48
Charles II. Imported Cane and Oak Settee, formerly $145.00, ...at $85
Imported Walnut Settees, formerly $150.00 and 180.00,...at $95 & $110
Mahogany Hall Clock, formerly $100.00,.....at $85

Having workrooms on premises and selling direct our prices are always extraordinarily low.
Lane Bryant
25 West 38th St. Just west of 5th Ave.
Announces a comprehensive showing of
SPRING MODES
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES
Specially Priced
Original models and clever adaptations embodying the style and individuality that "ordinary" ready-to-wear garments lack.
AFTERNOON GOWNS
Taffeta; also Georgette with taffeta or charmeuse. Stunning models; bouffant skirts; many handsomely embroid'd.
12.75 to 54.75
TAILORED SUITS
Taffeta and serge compose models, with the youthful, flare swing; some embroidered. Also plain taffeta or plain serge.
18.50 to 65.75
SERGE DRESSES
Several smart, new models in French or men's-wear serge; splendidly tailored; exclusive styles; some embroidered.
12.75 to 37.50
COATS & WRAPS
Smart, youthful models in all fashionable cloths and silks; also fashionable chiffon capes and throwovers.
9.50 to 57.50

No need to reduce your figure to meet fashion's decree—our clothes will reduce your apparent size, without sacrificing style.
Spring and Advance Summer Models for
Extra-Size or Stout Figures
(35½ to 58 bust—30 to 48 waist)
The entire floor is devoted to as large and complete a showing of Ultra-fashionable Apparel, in extra sizes, as you would expect to find elsewhere in regular sizes. Every trend of fashion is portrayed in
Suits Coats Dresses Blouses
Skirts Sweaters Bathing Suits
Negligees Corsets Underwear
with lines and trimmings cleverly manipulated to give slenderness, grace and poise and to fit you from stock.
'Phone 6416 Greeley
Lane Bryant
25 West 38th St., N. Y.

Imported Dress Fabrics at McCutcheon's
Reg. Trade Mark

Recent shipments from abroad, embracing the latest fashionable weaves and colorings of Dress Cottons, Dress Linens and Shirting Materials have been received. The Spring collection is now practically complete, including several distinctive novelties, such as:
Printed Handkerchief Linens
Sport Skirtings
Woven and Printed Voiles
White Fabrics
Washable Silks and Shirting Materials
Dress Linens. White and colored Dress and Suiting Linens in the largest possible variety of weaves and colors, a variety which cannot be obtained elsewhere, due to the fact that these goods were contracted for early last year.
All of the above fabrics are of the usual "McCutcheon standard," and the prices will bear comparison with merchandise of a similar quality anywhere.
Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets

'CHALLENGE' READY TO LEARN ITS FATE

Columbia and Barnard Await First Issue of Magazine, Due Tomorrow.

DEAN KEPPEL SEES PROOFS

Finds Literary Merit in Publication, but Two of Its Girl Editors Give Up Their Jobs.

Challenge, the new intercollegiate monthly magazine, the prospectus of which has caused some apprehension to Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard College, officials of Columbia University, and other academic authorities, will be mailed to its subscribers this evening, and will be on sale on the Columbia campus tomorrow morning. Whether this first number of the periodical that presents itself as an open forum for students will encounter the repressive powers of the authorities is not known, for few of the authorities have seen the periodical as yet, and they refuse to express opinions about it in advance of publication.

As a result of the criticisms of Challenge, two of its staff of editors have resigned. One of these is Miss Dorothy Metzger of the class of '18, and Miss Elisabeth B. Hall of the class of '16.

Dean Frederick P. Keppel of Columbia College said last night that he saw nothing in The Challenge for the university or anybody else to get stirred up about. The Dean declared that, on the whole, the paper impressed him not unfavorably. He said:

"My personal impressions of this initial issue are as follows: First, the most striking thing to be noticed, in my mind, is the really high literary qualities of some of the work. Mr. Slosson's essay on "The Cynicism of the Good" might have found a place in any review in the country. Second, I have thought that it is not necessary to subscribe to the views of each writer to appreciate the general note of sincerity throughout.

"My only unfavorable criticism would be that there is a certain amateurish youthfulness displayed by what seems to be a desire to shock the sensibilities of the old-fashioned."

The first article in Challenge probably will not disturb any one among the authorities, for it is on preparedness, and the writer, Charles Edward Russell, one-time Socialist candidate for Governor, strongly advocates a "universal military service on the Swiss system of a citizen soldiery."

The article that follows, by Silas Frank Seadler, a student, is on "The Menace of Plattsburg," and the author, who spent five weeks at the camp, condemns it as vicious, using sometimes words not ordinarily printed in conservative publications:

> The military post to which a training camp must of necessity be attached is not the proper environment for the young student, fresh from college, in first contact with the realities of life, keen for experience in the world he has read so much about. Army circulars call the military game "the manliest profession on earth." But there is no life to be more pitied than the regular. Segregated day in and day out from the rest of the world in his vile barrack, the buck soldier is not to be blamed for supporting the 102 saloons that flourish in the small city of Plattsburg.

This is followed by a reference to fallen women, and then Mr. Seadler mentions a report that some disorderly resorts in Plattsburg were maintained especially for officers of the army and others for enlisted men. He also charges that the medical department of the post makes the path of dissipation easier by supplying to any soldier or rookie, in advance of an evening out, medicines intended to prevent physical harm coming to the one who dissipates.

Another contribution to the first number of the magazine is "An Open Letter to College Girls," in which Miss Esther K. Norton, a student of the Columbia School of Journalism, says:

> I have heard girls talk with enthusiasm over feminism, but I have never heard them talk of the most significant phase of feminism—intelligent motherhood. The world needs intelligent motherhood, trained motherhood. If you read the pamphlets of the Federal Children's Bureau on Infant Mortality you will find that one of the chief causes of our high infant mortality rate is the ignorance of mothers.

In summing up her case, Miss Norton says that not only girls who expect some day to become mothers need the studies she suggests, but also all other women. She adds:

> The women who do not look forward to motherhood cannot escape their responsibility. What is to determine our attitude toward eugenics, birth control, the Montessori system, twilight sleep, infant mortality, and the many modern studies made on these subjects if we have had but a meagre education along these lines? How can we do our part unless we adequately prepare ourselves to do it while we are girls?

There is an article on "Academic Freedom," by George E. Sokolsky, which demands the right of free speech to students as the next step in university development. Mr. Sokolsky says the freedom of students is of more importance even than the freedom of members of the Faculties, and he mentions the expulsion of Shelley from Oxford as "a greater crime than the expulsion of Scott Nearing from Pennsylvania." Incidentally, he severely criticises the University of Pennsylvania for its treatment of Professor Nearing.

4 BAFF GUNMEN INDICTED.

State Department Asked for Extradition of Plot Cashier.

Indictments charging murder in the first degree were returned before Judge Wadhams in General Sessions yesterday against four men who were arrested for complicity in the killing of Barnet Baff, the poultry merchant, in the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914. The accused, who will be arraigned for pleading on Thursday, are Frank Ferrara, the driver of the murder car; Antonio Zafarone and Joseph Zafarone, said to have acted as lookouts and Giuseppe Arichiello, who confessed to having fired one of the fatal shots.

Both Ferrara and Arichiello have have made a complete admission of their guilt. The Zafarone brothers admit they were hired to participate in the killing of Baff, but insist they were not with the expedition on the day the murder actually took place.

District Attorney Swann sent a letter to the State Department in Washington yesterday asking that steps be taken for the extradition, if possible, of Antonio Cardinelle, Corporal in the Italian Army, who is alleged to have paid the money for the Baff killing. According to the information received by the District Attorney's office, Cardinelle, before he fled to Italy, lived at 222 7ast 107th Street and had a poultry business with a partner in East 108th Street.

Announcement to Retailers Who Sell Underwear

Our newspaper campaign in the New York papers will begin with the week of March 1st, 1916. Get your share of the calls that will be created for

KAVANAUGH KNIT

BALBRIGGAN AND LISLE Undergarments for Men

Display our attractive store and window cards.

We deliver advertising material free to any dealer. Just write

KAVANAUGH KNITTING CO., Waterford, N. Y.

MISS LALANDE RETURNS.

Held in England for Sanity Inquiry, She Arrives on the Finland.

Miss Ethelyn Lalande, who went to England as a nurse to engage in relief work, and was detained there for an examination as to her sanity, arrived in this city from England yesterday on the steamship Finland operating for the International Mercantile Marine.

Miss Lalande, who belongs to a well-known family in New Orleans, and was living in this city before her trip to England, was mentioned in cable dispatches on Jan. 20 of this year, which said that she had described herself as a niece of Theodore Roosevelt. Later it was reported that she had suffered from a nervous breakdown, and that an appeal had been made in her behalf to the American Ambassador in London, who had communicated with her family here.

Miss Lalande was received on the arrival of the Finland yesterday by her sister, Miss Juanita Lalande of New Orleans, who named the battleship Louisiana several years ago. She said that her sister had suffered from overwork, but was recovering. It was reported by some of the passengers that the attention of the British authorities was originally called to Miss Ethelyn Lalande because she had expressed pro-German sentiments. Her sister said yesterday that she had not heard of this.

A New York business man, who refused to permit his name to be published, told a story of a young American woman being searched by the British authorities at Falmouth because she had been friendly on the trip with Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, who was recalled. He said he could not remember the young woman's name, but that she had a great reputation as a pianist.

"The only friend Captain Boy-Ed seemed to have on this trip," he said, "was this young woman. Captain Boy-Ed kept to himself most of the time, but frequently he was seen in conversation with this young woman. Of course, Captain Boy-Ed was carefully watched, and this was reported to the British authorities at Falmouth. Fearing that she might have undertaken to carry documents for him, the British authorities ordered her cabin searched, and then, in spite of her own protests and those of many of the passengers, she was ordered to her cabin to undergo a personal search by women in the British service. No papers of any kind were found."

SEES CHANCE FOR ZIONISTS.

War Will Open Palestine to Them, Dr. Mossinsohn Says.

The University Zionist Society held a meeting last night at 347 Amsterdam Avenue. Eugene Meyer, Jr., President of the club, presided, and the speakers were Dr. B. Z. Mossinsohn, director of the Hebrew Gymnasium at Jaffa; Dr. Leo Motzkin, head of the Larger Action Committee on Zionism and organizer of the International Bureau at Copenhagen, and Z. W. Gluskin, who was one of the pioneers in the educational and industrial development of Palestine.

Dr. Mossinsohn discussed the war as it affected affairs in Palestine, and told of the possible political combinations at the end of the conflict. In the readjustment that is coming in the Near East, he sees great opportunity for the permanent establishment of the Jews in Palestine. It is going to be desirable to develop that country, and he believes that a share in this task will fall to the Jews.

CRONES DIDN'T SEND PHONE MESSAGES

Captain Tunney Says Cranks or Jokers Are Confusing Hunt for Poisoner.

THEIR CLUES WORTHLESS

Chicago Police Believe Crones Is on His Way to That City—Surrender Would Not Surprise Them.

The police had no definite information last night concerning Jean Crones, the chef who is wanted in Chicago for attempted homicide, and admitted that it would be guesswork to say whether he had left the city. Messages were received from a number of persons who said they were sure they had seen the man and these reports were investigated and proved worthless.

The police felt a bit easier because Crones had written no more letters since the one received by THE TIMES on Friday night in which he announced that he would leave the city within forty-eight hours. Officials who were willing to venture a guess said they thought Crones had left the city, but they had no direct evidence to that effect. They thought he would be heard from next in a letter written to some newspaper outside of New York.

Inspector Cray and Captain Tunney had no information to back up a report from Chicago that Crones had either returned to that city or was on his way there. They directed the detectives on guard at the Catholic churches and public buildings to keep on the job, and all railway stations, ferries and other means of escape from the city were watched carefully again.

THE TIMES received a dispatch from Binghamton, N. Y. last night that Chief Detective Stephenson was working on their theory that Crones was in Binghamton on Tuesday, Feb. 15, the day before he wrote his first letter to THE TIMES announcing his arrival in this city, and telling of his attempt to poison Archbishop Mundelein and other prominent men in Chicago on Feb. 10.

The Binghamton police learned that Crones had been employed as chef at the Arlington Hotel from March 22, 1914, to May 20 of that year. Nora McMahon, Mrs. Mary Michaelbach, and Hans Hansdorff, employes at the hotel, remembered him, and Hansdorff received postal cards from Crones mailed in Canada soon after the chef left Binghamton in 1914. Hansdorff said that Crones was quiet and likeable when he knew him. He had given him letters of recommendation to the steward of the Hotel Lafayette at Buffalo.

Detectives under Captain Tunney of the Anarchist Squad yesterday investigated reports that Crones had telephoned to The New York World on Sunday and again yesterday, but could obtain no information to prove that such was the case. The police believe that the man who telephoned to The World was a practical joker.

In a story published yesterday in The Evening World it was stated that the man who telephoned said that he was Crones and added that he had not written the letters received by THE TIMES. As the handwriting in the letters has been established beyond question as that of Crones this statement was taken as conclusive evidence that the man who did the telephoning was not the chef.

"There can be no doubt," said Captain Tunney yesterday, "that Crones wrote the letters to THE TIMES. It has been proved that the handwriting in the letters was the handwriting of Crones. When the man who telephoned to another newspaper said that he had not written the letters I was satisfied he was not Crones. He said he wrote but one letter, which he sent to the police. The letter we received was not in the handwriting of Crones at all, but was the work of a practical joker."

Acting on information that Crones had been seen in a rooming house at 215 West Forty-ninth Street, Detectives Hughes and Conway searched the place last night, but found no trace of the chef. During the search, however, they found loaded revolvers in the rooms of Frank Antico and Benjamin De Marco, and took the men to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station on a charge of violating the Sullivan law. A quantity of heroin was found also in Antico's room.

CHICAGO LOOKS FOR CRONES.

Police There Believe He Will Return to Scene of His Crime.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—With the police of Chicago making ineffectual efforts to capture Jean Crones, the anarchist accused of attempting to poison Archbishop George W. Mundelein and 300 other guests at the University Club dinner, the hunt for the poisoner settled down today to the hope that he will eventually trap himself through his desire for notoriety.

The greatest burdens of the Chicago police are those imposed by anonymous letters and telephone messages from persons who declare they have seen Crones or have learned of his hiding place. Acting on messages of this character, the bomb squad made several raids today which resulted in nothing.

"Crones's threat that he will leave New York is probably no idle boast," Captain Hunt said tonight. "He may come back to Chicago. He is an egotistical anarchist, and believes he has accomplished a great mission in life. It would not be surprising if he came back to Chicago and gave himself up."

Judge Torney in the Criminal Court today refused to reduce the bail of $50,000, fixed by Judge Arnold Heap in the South Clark Street Police Court for John Allegrini, the stonecutter, held on two charges of conspiracy as an accomplice of Crones.

GIFT FROM A. LEWISOHN.

$5,000 a Year for Three Years for Philanthropic Research.

Adolph Lewisohn has given $5,000 a year for three years to be used in the operation of the Bureau of Philanthropic Research. Others associated with the organization are Dr. J. L. Magnes, Leo Arnstein, Mrs. Kohut, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, and William Goldman.

The activities of the bureau include investigation of philanthropic problems, the recording of information on philanthropic needs and resources, and serving "the community by bringing existing agencies into closer contact with each other or with new agencies about to be formed."

DELAYED AID FOR NEEDIEST.

Mails Held Up by War Bring Money from U. S. Embassy in Berlin.

A striking illustration of the widespread interest aroused by the description of the 100 neediest cases published in THE NEW YORK TIMES preceding the Christmas holidays was shown yesterday in the receipt of a letter by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor from the Secretary, J. C. Grew, of the United States Embassy at Berlin, inclosing a check for $25. The letter was written Jan. 26, and it gives an interesting view of the mail service conditions, as Mr. Grew says the copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 12, in which the neediest cases were described, had just reached him. The letter is:

> Embassy of the United States of America.
> Berlin, Jan. 26, 1916.
>
> The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York:
>
> Dear Sirs: As a result of reading the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Dec. 12, 1915, entitled "New York's 100 Neediest Cases," which has only recently reached me, I wish on behalf of Mrs. Grew and myself to indicate the deep impression which the article has made upon us by inclosing to you herewith my check for $25 for use in any of the cases mentioned in the list, and I am sending a similar check to each of the other charitable organizations by which the cases were selected. The public-spirited action of THE TIMES and your association must have the warm approval of every thinking man and woman in the United States. Very truly yours,
>
> J. C. GREW,
> The Secretary of the Embassy.

The other three societies which have received similar contributions are Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

FIRE PENSION FUND GAINS.

Court Says Foreign Reinsurance Companies Must Pay Tax.

Through a decision handed down by Supreme Court Justice Cohalan and made public yesterday by Fire Commissioner Adamson, twenty-two foreign fire insurance companies, eighteen of them from the warring countries of Europe, will have to contribute approximately $500,000 in cash and $75,000 a year to the Fire Department Pension Fund. The decision was given in a test suit brought by the Fire Department against the Munich Reinsurance Company of Munich, Bavaria.

The Commissioner brought the suit to enforce the collection of the 2 per cent. tax which foreign insurance companies are required by law to pay to the Pension Fund, but which only six of these reinsurance companies ever paid heretofore. The companies which did not pay claimed exemption on the ground that they were not engaged in writing policies direct.

The decision, if it stands, means that these companies will have to pay $2 a year on every $100 in premiums which they collect in New York City. This is estimated to amount to $75,000 a year. The Commissioner has been advised by the Corporation Counsel's office that he can collect this tax for the last six or seven years, which will mean that $500,000 is due the city.

Killed by Fall in Subway.

Samuel G. French, 70 years old, an advertising agent of 38 Park Row, fell on the stairs of the Dyckman Street subway station yesterday afternoon, fracturing his skull. He died two hours later in the Washington Heights Hospital. Mr. French lived with his wife at 31 Manhattan Avenue.

FORD HERE FOR NEW FIGHT.

Begins Advertising Campaign Against Preparedness Tomorrow.

Henry Ford arrived in this city yesterday from Detroit, so that he might be here to meet Gaston Plantiff, manager of his Peace Party, returning on the Nieuw Amsterdam Thursday. Mr. Ford slipped into town and would have kept his presence here unknown had he not been recognized at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where his name does not appear on the register. He declined to be interviewed about his visit.

However, it was learned from Mr. Ford's secretary, E. G. Liebold, that the automobile manufacturer had planned his trip here coincidentally with the return of Mr. Plantiff, because he wished to confer with the manager of the Peace Expedition about peace propaganda which Mr. Ford is going to scatter over the country through newspaper and magazine advertisements. His first advertisement will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other publications tomorrow morning, occupying an entire page. Others will follow.

In his first appeal of this kind to the people of the United States to defeat the preparedness movement, Mr. Ford will refer to the speeches delivered in the House of Representatives by Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner, "giving startling revelations of an organized body of war traffickers who promote war and preparations for war—preparedness." According to Mr. Ford, the charges of Mr. Tavenner never have been refuted. He advises every one to procure copies of these addresses.

Mr. Ford will appeal to every man and woman in the country who is in favor of peace to write "a protest against the extravagant program now in Congress," to his Congressman, Senators, and to the President.

KEYNOTE SPEECH BY GLYNN.

Will Answer Root for Administration as State Convention Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—In his rôle of Temporary Chairman at the Democratic State Convention ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn will appear as the spokesman of the Wilson Administration. This prospective answer to the attack made by Elihu Root in his keynote speech at the Carnegie Hall convention on President Wilson's foreign policy will represent all that the President desires to have said at present on the subject. For all practical purposes it has been dictated from Washington.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, came to Albany today and had a two-hour conference with ex-Governor Glynn and ex-Deputy Controller Edwin S. Harris, who is said to be slated for Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to succeed William Church Osborn. Mr. Malone, it was said, brought with him in written form suggestions for the Democratic keynote speech.

Incidentally, the conference was accepted as ample indication that Colonel E. M. House, who before departing on his latest European mission did a lot of quiet work in this State as President Wilson's peace envoy to recalcitrant elements in the Democratic organization, had been quite successful in his labors.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DEFIANT

Won't Bow to "Threats or Slander" in Watson Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Attorney General Gregory tonight made public a letter to Charles C. McCrory of Ellaville, Ga., stating the position of the Department of Justice in regard to the prosecution of Thomas E. Watson, the Georgia editor, on charges of sending improper matter through the mails. The letter answers protests of Georgia members of Congress against reported plans of the department to prosecute Mr. Watson outside of Georgia on the ground that a fair trial could not be had in that State.

Mr. Gregory makes it plain that he will not hesitate to institute criminal proceedings against Mr. Watson in some other jurisdiction if he is convinced that Federal statutes have been violated outside of Georgia or that a fair trial cannot be had there. He says the Department of Justice has data to show that Mr. Watson has violated the section of the Criminal Code prohibiting the use of the mails for the circulation of improper matter, and that neither threats nor slander will affect his duty as a public official in the case.

YOUR SAVINGS

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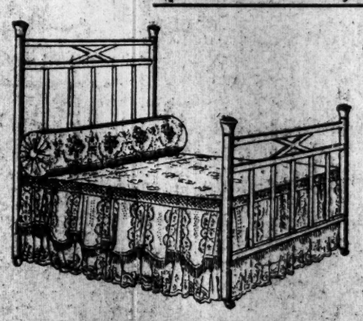

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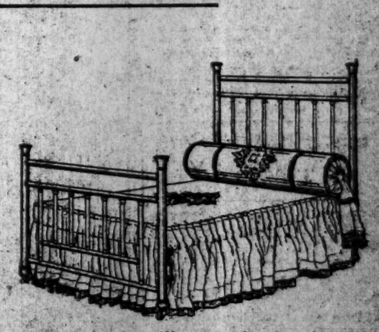

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embracing a number of new, becoming styles for dress and tailleur wear, will be offered to-morrow (Wednesday) in the Millinery Department on the Third Floor, specially priced at
$18.00

A large collection of charming Spring Hats, reflecting the Paris influence, but evolved in B. Altman & Co.'s own ateliers, is now assembled in the regular stock of this Department.

Women's, Misses' and Children's Sweaters

of wool or silk, are shown in the new styles and colors for Spring

A Sale of Fancy Articles
DECORATIVE AND USEFUL

to take place to-morrow in the Fancy Needlework Department, will offer really worthwhile values in

Imported Hand-embroidered Pillow Cases
in assorted sizes and a variety of pretty designs . at 85c., $1.25, 1.50 to 3.00

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of lawn bordered with machine-filet lace, at . . . 65c., $1.50, 1.90 & 2.50

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covered with French sateen in plain colors:
Sizes 12½x16 inches . . . at 60c.
Sizes 14 x18 inches . . . at 75c.

(Fourth Floor, Madison Avenue section)

Men's Brown Cordovan Lace Shoes
(in broken sizes)
will be placed on sale to-morrow at $5.50 per pair
(Men's Shoe Department, First Floor)

A New Importation of Men's Hosiery

now being displayed, comprises many attractive novelties. Among them are the latest designs in Men's Golf Hose in wool and lisle, including Footless Golf Hose (in wool only); and Wool Sports Half-hose in plain and fancy effects. There are also large assortments of Men's Fancy Imported Half-hose in lisle and hand-embroidered cotton;

and

WOMEN'S IMPORTED GOLF HOSE
in wool only

The Department for Boys' Clothing Hats and Furnishings

is now commodiously located on the Fourth Floor, adjacent to the Madison Avenue elevators. The advance display for Spring is particularly attractive; it includes (in regular stock at the prices quoted)

Boys' Suits, with extra pair of knickerbockers . . . at $10.00 & 12.00

Boys' Spring Coats
Sizes 3 to 10 years . at $10.00 & 12.50
Sizes 11 to 18 years . at 12.50 & 16.50

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Also Boys' Linen or Pongee Silk Suits, Straw Hats, Neckwear and Collars, in every fashionable style.

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COAL MINERS TALK PEACE, NOT STRIKE

Operators Applaud the Reading of the Men's Demands and Will Arbitrate.

CONFERENCE BEGINS HERE

Joint Committee Will Take Up Articles of Proposed New Agreement in Detail.

The anthracite coal operators did not reject the demands of their miners at the first session of the joint conference at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday. Instead, they greeted the reading of the demands with handclapping. Kinlock C. Adams, speaking for President John A. White of the United Mine Workers, said this was the first time in the history of the labor organization that this had happened. It was also the first time, he said, that the operators in the coal mining industry, upon being presented with demands by their men, had not opened the negotiations with a formal announcement of rejection.

The anthracite miners are asking for a new agreement beginning April 1, 1916. Explanations of the demands were made by Mr. White, Thomas Kennedy, John T. Dempsey, James Matthews, J. F. Hollister, and C. C. Bonner, all officials of the miners' union, and a reply followed by the operators.

The officials of the miners urged the abolition of the Conciliation Board, asserting that its methods of adjusting disputes were slow and antiquated. A sub-committee of four representatives from each side was appointed to consider the demands and negotiate an agreement, and the conference was then adjourned until next Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Both sides took great care yesterday to make it clear that they were entering upon the deliberations in a spirit of fairness. President White issued a statement before going into the conference, reassuring the public against a strike "so long as the operators show any disposition to reach an agreement."

"We have talked peace, and believe in peace, and we expect nothing else," he said.

Operators to be Reasonable.

S. D. Warriner, President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, said, in reply, that the operators also wanted to be reasonable.

"The operators are glad to go into the demands in detail in the effort to arrive at a solution satisfactory to all," he said. "The operators are willing to look at the demands in every possible light and are willing to stand for reasonable conditions of labor and pay, and to go beyond this and give consideration to the opportunities for social and physical betterment of the miners. In doing this the operators must be alive to their own business conditions and have regard for their responsibility to the public. Every element of the miners' demands will receive the fullest consideration."

President White said, in behalf of the miners, that he wanted to express appreciation of the manner in which the demands had been received and of the attitude of the operators. The operators smiled and friendly nods were exchanged.

Representatives of the miners asserted, upon leaving the conference room, however, that the diplomatic exchange had not lessened their determination to insist upon a full compliance with their demands. They absolutely would not recede, they said, from the request that the mine workers be recognized, and representatives of the operators asserted, with equal conviction, that this was a think that never would come to pass.

The sub-committee to consider the demands of the miners and to negotiate an agreement was appointed on the motion of Mr. Warriner. The four operators selected were W. L. Connell, President of the Green Ridge Coal Company; W. J. Richards, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; S. D. Warriner, President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and William Morris, President of the Susquehanna Coal Company. The union members selected were President White of the United Mine Workers; Thomas Kennedy, President of District 7; James Matthews, President of District 9, and John Dempsey, President of District 1.

Sub-Committee Will Report.

Alvan Markle of Hazleton, who was selected by the operators to preside over the joint conference, was made Chairman of the sub-committee, but he will not have the right to vote. James A. Gorman, who was Secretary of the joint conference as the representative of the United Mine Workers, was given a similar position on the sub-committee, but will also be without a vote.

The sub-committee will have to report all of its findings to the general conference, and will have no authority of independent action. The general conference must act before any agreement is confirmed and becomes operative.

The operators who attended the general conference were:

S. D. Warriner, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; Charles Huber, Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company; W. J. Richards, Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company; John Markle, G. B. Markle Company; W. E. Truesdale, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company; J. E. Dickson, Scranton Coal Company; W. A. May, Pennsylvania and Hillside Coal Company; E. E. Loomis, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company; W. H. Williams, Delaware & Hudson Company; W. H. Taylor, St. Clair Coal Company; F. E. Zerbey, Kingston Coal Company; Frank Pardee, A. Pardee & Co.; E. Ladlow, Harwood Coal Company; H. C. Boury, Girard Mammoth Coal Company; George C. Graeber, Greenough Red Ash Coal Company; Morris Williams and R. Quin, Susquehanna Coal Company; Alvan Markle, G. B. Markle Company; C. T. Starr, Treverton Colliery Company; H. H. Lineawseaver, H. H. Smith & Co.; George F. Lee, George F. Lee Coal Company; W. L. Connell, Green Ridge Coal Company; Abel I. Culver, Anthracite Coal Company; T. E. Snyder, J. S. Wentz & Co.; C. Pardee, Jr., Pardee Brothers & Co., Inc.; J. L. Kemmerer, Whitney & Kemmerer; John A. Komara, West Mountain Coal Company; E. S. Stackhouse, E. S. Stackhouse Coal Company; G. W. Robertson, Excelsior Coal Company; C. M. O'Boyle, Pittston Coal Mining Company; E. Jermyn, Jermyn & Co., and Traders Coal Company; Arad B. Neal, Buck Run Coal Company and Darkwater Coal Company; H. H. Brady, West End Coal Company and Melville Coal Company; Mr. Cosgrove, Mill Creek Coal Company; T. Payne, East Boston Coal Company and Raub Coal Company; R. C. Hill and P. C. Madeira, Madeira, Hill & Co.

The miners present were:

International officers, United Mine Workers of America: John P. White, President; Frank J. Hayes, Vice President; William Green, Secretary.

District 1, Anthracite—John T. Dempsey, Scranton, President; John M. Mack, Kingston, Secretary Treasurer; Joseph Yannis, Pittston, Vice President; Thomas Davis, Nanticoke, International Board Member; Steven Reap, Olyphant; David Fowler, Scranton; B. L. McCue, Pittston, and Peter O'Donnell, Wilkes-Barre, District Board Members.

District 7, Anthracite—Thomas Kennedy, Hazleton, President; Andrew Mattey, Hazleton, Vice President; John Yourishin, Hazleton, Secretary Treasurer; N. J. Ferry, Hazleton, International Board Member; Michael Hartenday, Nesquehoning; Frank Dougherty, Lansford; Leo Morelly, Hazleton; Steve Batcho, Jeddo; Michael Durishin, Trosekow; John Cherney, Buckley, and Steve Turk, McAdoo, District Board Members.

District 9, Anthracite—James Matthews, Shenandoah, President; John Strambo, Mahanoy City, Vice President; James J. Mohan, Locust Gap, Secretary Treasurer; Martin A. Nash, Glen Carlin, International Board Member; George Litvern, Stiver Creek; Stiney Deguzic, Mahanoy City; P. F. Sweeney, Shenandoah, and Bart T. Hollister, Shamokin, District Board Members.

Bituminous Conference Also.

The adjournment until Monday was taken to permit the Bituminous Conference, which starts on Thursday at 1 P. M. at the McAlpin Hotel, to be disposed of first. This conference is expected to be short, most of the problems having been discussed at Moulle, Ala.

A suggestion was made yesterday by some of the officials of the miners' union that the deliberations of the sub-committee of the anthracite conference be public, but this was voted down.

Such of the operators as live out of the city returned to their homes after adjournment, but the representatives of the miners, it was said, would remain here until the negotiations were resumed and until an agreement was reached.

SHONTS REPLIES TO DR. WISE.

Says the Interborough Gives Its Workers Fair Treatment.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of both the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company, was asked yesterday for his views on the attack which Rabbi Wise made on Sunday on the way in which the transportation companies of the city treated their employes. He said:

"As I have told the employes of my companies often, if they will stand by me I shall stand by them, and shall give them the best possible treatment. As for wages, we pay them, according to their different grades, the highest rate paid in this vicinity.

"They have a regular increase of pay according to service. We have a pension fund, and provide waiting rooms, with dining room and other facilities, for our men when they are off duty. We have the company stores, at which the employes and their wives can purchase provisions and other necessaries at very cheap rates. We have an arrangement by which, if a man gets into temporary difficulties, he can go to a committee, some of the members of which are of the same grade as himself, and get a loan, and so avoid loan sharks."

The Interborough has always taken a stand against the unionization of its men, and it defends its policy on the ground that it is the only way to safeguard New York. The only strike which has occurred in the last few years on the Interborough system was of certain elevator men putting in an elevator on a subway station. This was caused by a strike on the erection of elevators in a new building in Michigan Avenue, Chicago, the elevator erectors here being pulled out on a sympathetic strike.

The Interborough officials declared yesterday that they would never tolerate conditions which could make such a thing possible in the running of the trains. They point out that if the subway and elevated trains stopped it would not be possible for their regular passengers to walk to work, not only on account of the distances to be traversed, but because the streets would not be able to take the crowds traversing them.

LINCOLN SILENCED, SHORN OF ROMANCE

British Officials Say Prisoner Never Was a Spy, but Is a Common Forger.

TRADUCED GERMAN PEOPLE

His Pamphlet in Darlington Election Asserted Some of the Poor Ate Dog Meat.

Ignatius T. Trebitsch Lincoln, who, despite the denials of the Allies, maintains he is one of the most important and most able of German spies, remained in solitary confinement in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, yesterday, although he was anxious to see newspaper men, and, according to a Government agent, was "fretting to be interviewed." While a certain line of investigation is under way the Government authorities will keep Lincoln from talking. Later he is to be permitted to talk to his heart's content.

The agents of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation are making an investigation to find out what persons innocently or knowingly, shielded Lincoln during the five weeks he was at large. They are also trying to get the true story of his escape from ex-Deputy Marshal Frank Johnson of Brooklyn, who Lincoln said went with him to the Hotel Knickerbocker, Manhattan, on Jan. 15, and "lost him."

British authorities in this country have assured the Government that Lincoln is not wanted in England as a spy, which they say he is not and never was, but simply as an ordinary forger who affixed the name of a prominent British subject to a check.

A New Yorker, who is interested in the oil fields of Rumania, said Lincoln was the most "monumental egoist" in the world.

"All this talk about Lincoln being a spy is pure tommyrot and nothing more," said this man. "I know him best as the organizer of the Rumanian Oil and Drilling Trust, a corporation, which cost those interested in it, not including Lincoln, something like $600,000."

Joseph A. Baker, Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau of Investigation, said there was absolutely no evidence to show that Lincoln was or had been in the employ of any foreign Government as a spy. Lincoln's story that he "strutted about the streets of New York" while he was at large, Mr. Baker said was untrue. The fugitive kept to his hiding places and never appeared in the streets except at brief intervals at night, and then only after he had shaved off his mustache and removed his eyeglasses.

Copies of two letters Lincoln wrote to his wife in England a short time before he escaped from custody were held up by the censors in England and returned to this country. Both were written from "Raymond Street Gaol," and in the second letter Lincoln stated that he expected to be at liberty "soon" and that he would then send for his wife and children to come to the United States. The first letter said in part:

"The warder and all the keepers treat me very well, and I have many privileges denied to all other prisoners. Some of the keepers spend hours every day in front of my cell talking to me. Some Germans also occasionally visit me and provide me with cigars and cigarettes, which is a great comfort. It is through the kindness of a German totally strange to me that I could engage two lawyers to represent me before the courts. Last week I got some money, too.

"A copy of a pamphlet entitled "Powder and Shot," which Lincoln addressed to the electorate of Darlington, England, in January, 1910, when he was a Liberal candidate for Parliament, reached THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. In that document Lincoln endeavored to prove that wages were higher in England than in Germany, and that the British industrial situation was better than that in Germany, due, as he put it, to the British free trade laws.

In arguing against the passage of high tariff laws, he intimated that one result of such laws, as enforced in Germany, was that some of the poor had to eat dog meat, and a great many more ate horse meat. In 1907, he said, 135,239 horses were slaughtered in Germany for food. The people of twenty-five of thirty-three German cities, he added, ate horse flesh. Regarding "The Use of Dog Meat," he said:

Complete figures in regard to the slaughter of dogs for food in the German Empire I have not been able to secure, but fragmentary statistics indicate that the total number was 7,000—probably more rather than less. In the City of Chemnitz alone, 698 dogs were slaughtered in 1906, an increase of 88 over 1905. * * * Neither is it unusual to find advertisements of dog meat, or for the purchase of dogs for slaughter. Nor is it possible to read the German newspapers for any length of time without coming to the conclusion that a great many dogs are killed and eaten that do not give up their lives under official inspection.

In conclusion, Lincoln thanked the voters for their support in "my fight for the People's Cause."

GERMAN RADIO PLOT FEARED

Federal Officers Seeking Secret Plants Near Glen, N. H.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 21.—Acting on information furnished by citizens of Glen, a New Hampshire village in the White Mountains close to the Maine border, and also by a letter from a Fryeburg (Me.) resident, United States Marshal Charles J. O'Neill of this city today began investigating reports that a colony of Germans sojourning in Glen were establishing wireless stations in the mountains.

Some of these Germans occupied a bungalow at Glen this Fall. Immediately after they left a man arrived from Boston and made diligent inquiry as to what the strangers had been doing. The owner of the bungalow was asked all about packages which his tenants had shipped by parcel post and express and whether he had known that the tenants had nitro-glycerine about the premises. The man asking these questions showed credentials of the United States Secret Service, and said he was conducting the inquiry on instructions from his chiefs at Washington.

The reappearance of these Germans, with several additions to their party, has resulted in a close watch of all their movements at Glen. The news that they had returned was conveyed by Marshal O'Neill tonight to United States District Attorney Fred H. Brown of Somersworth. Marshal O'Neill's Fryeburg informant is a prominent manufacturer. The letters say that the Germans make frequent trips between their camps and Boston, carrying very heavy traveling cases. It is alleged they are posing as tourists, ski-ing around the country and waiting for favorable weather to climb Mount Washington.

Glen is in the town of Jackson, with a good approach to Mount Washington, and the harbor at Portland, Me., is in plain view.

FIGHT PLOT INDICTMENTS.

Nine San Francisco Defendants Ask Charges Be Quashed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Attorneys for nine of twenty-seven persons recently indicted for violation of the neutrality of the United States and plots to destroy American commerce entered demurrers and motions to quash charges today in the Federal District Court on the ground that the true bills were returned on hearsay evidence.

Judge Maurice T. Dooling took the pleas under advisement. The other defendants were not heard today.

Baron E. H. von Schack, German Vice Consul General; Henry W. E. Kauffmann, Chancellor of the German Consulate, and Robert Capelle, agent here for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, were among those who appeared today.

THREE FIRES LAID TO SPIES.

Discovered in Brockton Shoe Plant Which Supplies Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

BROCKTON, Mass., Feb. 21.—Following rumors that German spies were here to destroy factories supplying war materials to the Allies, three fires have been discovered in the shoe factory of the E. E. Taylor Company, which the police believe to be incendiary. The force of policemen guarding the plant has been increased.

The first fire was discovered in a closet on the fourth floor just before 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon and was extinguished by employes before any damage had been done. Soon after another fire was discovered in oil-soaked waste in the cutting room.

Although an extra force was put on guard, a third fire was discovered this morning under a stairway on the outside of the plant. This blaze was extinguished before much damage was done.

RUBBER PLOTTERS FINED.

Mrs. Schroeder and Man Who Tried Smuggling Pay $200 Each.

Heinrich Bachmann, a Swiss, and Mrs. Elise Schroeder, a German, who were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury last week for attempting to smuggle rubber from this country into Germany, pleaded guilty before Judge Dayton in the United States District Court yesterday.

Assistant United States District Attorney Content told Judge Dayton that the defendants acted as individuals in their scheme and not as representatives of the German Government. Judge Dayton imposed fines of $200 each, which were paid. Bachmann and Mrs. Schroeder, it was said, would return to Europe immediately.

Record in Gubernatorial Race.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—George L. Record of Jersey City, one of the State's leading Progressives until that party began to disintegrate, announced today his candidacy for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination. Senators Walter E. Edge of Atlantic County and Austen Colgate of Essex County and ex-Senator John D. Prince of Passaic are already in the race. Mr. Record will make local option and redemption of New Jersey from control of the public utility corporations his leading issues.

Dismiss Paul Daesche's Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Supreme Court today dismissed the appeal of Paul Daesche from the decision of the New Jersey Federal courts holding him subject to removal to New York to answer an indictment for alleged conspiracy to destroy vessels at sea.

STONE PARALLELS KOREA AND BELGIUM

Senator Hopes to Offset Root's Charges Against President Wilson.

KOREA'S APPEAL UNOFFICIAL

Correspondence Shows That Her Representative Here Acquiesced in Japan's Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, today sought to obtain material for use in his expected reply to the speech of ex-Senator Root by introducing a resolution, which the Senate at once adopted, asking the President for copies of correspondence between the United States and Korea in connection with Japan's absorption of the Hermit Kingdom. The treaty of 1883 between the United States and Korea pledged each country to use its good offices in favor of the other if unjustly treated by a third. Mr. Stone seemed to think the failure of the United States in 1905, when Colonel Roosevelt was President and Mr. Root Secretary of State, to protest against the extension of Japanese sovereignty over Korea might offset the charge made by Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Root that President Wilson failed in his duty when he did not protest against the German invasion of Belgium.

The published correspondence of the State Department for the year 1905 shows, however, that the request for American intervention was made by an unaccredited envoy, who was apparently repudiated by his Government. Paragraph 2 of Article I. of the treaty of 1883 between the United States and Korea reads:

"If other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either Government the other will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feeling."

In December, 1905, Yueng-Tchen, describing himself as a special envoy from Korea, told the State Department that the last treaty between Korea and Japan had been extorted from the Emperor of Korea by duress.

Mr. Root wrote a letter dated Dec. 14 of that year, addressed to "Mr. Yueng-Tchen, Special Envoy without Credentials," in which he pointed out that two uncontested treaties previously entered into with Japan by Korea gave Japan such control over that country as to bar American interference, and besides, the officially accredited Korean representative in Washington gave an entirely different version of the facts from those supplied by the Special Envoy.

Mr. Root's letter to Yueng-Tchen reads in part as follows:

Since your visit we have received the following communication from Mr. Kim, the regularly accredited Chargé d'Affaires of Korea in Washington:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 24th ultimo informing me that by agreement signed on Nov. 17 by the plenipotentiaries of Japan and Korea, by which Japan becomes the medium for conducting the foreign relations of Korea, you had under date of the 24th ultimo telegraphed the American Minister to withdraw from Korea.

"I have further to inform you that I have this day received instructions from Mr. Yi Wan Yong, the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Korea, to transfer to the Japanese Legation the archives and other property in my charge. * * *"

In view of this official communication it is difficult to see how the Government of the United States can proceed in any manner upon the entirely different view of the facts which you tell us personally you had been led to take by the information which you have received. It is to be observed, moreover, that the official communications from the Japanese Government agree with the official communications from the Korean Government and are quite inconsistent with your information.

If, however, the difficulty of complying with your wishes were surmounted, we should be met by the fact that on Feb. 23, 1904, and on Aug. 22, 1904, the Korean Government concluded with the Japanese Government treaties which are not now in any respect impeached or questioned, by which Korea gave to Japan such extensive control over her affairs, and put herself so completely under the protection of the Government of Japan as to render completely impossible the application of the provisions of the treaty with the United States above quoted. The above-mentioned treaties between Japan and Korea appear to be of such a character as practically to give Japan control over the foreign relations of Korea, and to make the latest treaty of Nov. 17, 1905, which is now called into question, but a slight advance upon the relations of control previously existing. Those previous relations of control amount to a complete bar to any interference by the United States under the treaty of 1883.

Under all these circumstances I feel bound to advise you that the Government of the United States does not consider that any good purpose would be subserved by taking notice of your statements.

SAFETY-FIRST SHOW OPENS.

Government Illustrates How Accidents Are Being Prevented.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Practically every activity of the Government in the conserving of human life is described or demonstrated in the Safety-First Exhibition, opened in the United States National Museum today, to continue a week. It is the first exhibition of its kind ever held by the Government, and shows what the various Government departments and other organizations are doing in the way of the safety-first movement by rendering less dangerous many industries, making travel on land and by sea less hazardous and in general instructing the public in the essentials of the movement. The idea originated with the Bureau of Mines, which already has done so much toward making the lives of workers in the mining industry more secure.

Co-operating in the exhibit are these Government and semi-official bureaus and organizations: Bureau of Standards, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Lighthouses, Steamboat Inspection service, and Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce; Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery, Bureau of Steam Engineering, Bureau of Ordnance, and Bureau of Construction and Repairs of the Navy Department; the Weather Bureau and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture; the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor; Bureau of Mines, Reclamation Service, Indian Office, Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department; Public Health Service and the Coast Guard Service of the Treasury Department; the Medical Service of the War Department; the Interstate Commerce Commission; the American National Red Cross Society, and the Police Department of the District of Columbia.

Life-saving apparatus used by the Coast Guard Service in rescuing persons from shipwrecks is shown, and explained. A breeches buoy, worked by coast guards exactly as the device is used in taking people off wrecked vessels, is one of the interesting exhibits. The Children's Bureau exhibit shows the relationship existing between infant mortality and poor living conditions.

In its exhibit the Steamboat Inspection Service points out that, by reason of the efficiency of its Inspectors, in 1915 only one life was lost for every 2,972,411 passengers carried on the steam vessels of the United States, inland and coastwise, as well as ocean-going.

HALL CAINE STAGES REPLY.

Anti-German Playlet to Counteract Impression He Is Pro-Teuton.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 22.—By way of counteracting an impression that his drama, now being played in New York, indicates he has pro-German sympathies, Hall Caine produced yesterday at the London Coliseum a one-act war drama, entitled "The Iron Hand," wherein a German captain is the villain of the piece. The Chronicle says:

"One had thought the world full enough of blood and tears without Hall Caine's contribution his bathetic quota."

CORPORATION TAX UPHELD.

Supreme Court Decides Against Kansas Railway Company.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Kansas corporation tax imposed upon the entire capital stock of $31,000,000 of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway Company, a domestic corporation engaged in interstate commerce, was upheld as constitutional today by the Supreme Court.

The court, through Justice Hughes, held that the tax was not upon the right to do interstate business, but upon the right to do business in Kansas, and was merely measured by the entire capital stock, part of which might, nevertheless, be devoted to interstate commerce.

The tax imposed upon the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, a foreign corporation, was also upheld.

In another decision the Supreme Court upheld the corporation tax as imposed upon mining companies.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 21.—The constitutionality of the Kansas corporation tax law of 1913 was upheld by the Kansas Supreme Court a year ago in a suit filed by the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway Company. The railroad held that the law was unjust and unconstitutional in that it enforced a double tax.

The law provides a sliding scale basis of taxation, in addition to the property tax, on all domestic corporations in Kansas, based upon the capitalization of the corporation. Revenues of the State aggregating about $200,000 annually were involved in the suit and $41,000 in fees, paid by corporations under protest, has been held in the State Treasury pending a final decision.

$5,000 FOR CODE OF MORALS

Educators Will Sift Thousands of Plans for Ideal Precepts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The National Institution for Moral Instruction announced tonight that it would open tomorrow a contest for a child's code of morals, out of which it hopes to obtain a standard code for general use in the schools and homes of the country. Seventy code writers, appointed by State Superintendents of Education and other prominent educators, will compete, each submitting a code limited to 5,000 words, and for the best a prize of $5,000 will be paid. Thousands of written and unwritten codes will be sifted, and the results are expected to reflect the precepts and principles of mothers, men of affairs, and educators.

A board of three judges will select the best of the seventy codes submitted, and efforts will be made to have it placed in general use in the schools. The old-fashioned precepts of right and wrong will, of course, be the basis of all the documents, but the institution expects the writers to go further than that and to have their codes embody rules of honor, courtesy, refinement, and industry.

The $5,000 award has been offered by a business man, who desires his identity withheld for the present. Among the code writers already appointed are Professor Harry A. Overstreet of the College of the City of New York and Mrs. Henry O. Holland of Buffalo, President of the New York Assembly of Mothers.

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is derived from grapes. This means a healthful fruit origin, a natural food, as distinguished from mineral substitutes such as Alum and Phosphate used in cheaper baking powders.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Made from Cream of Tartar

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Solid Cuban Mahogany Dining Room Suite

10 Pieces, in a Design of Unusual Distinction; Regularly $380, Featured in Our Annual Sale at $280

IN the perfection of its proportions, the grace of its lines, the superiority of its construction and the beauty of its rich, dark finish, this Dining Room Furniture (illustrated below) ranks as one of the most successful products of our shops.

The Suite consists of a 72-inch Sideboard, a 54-inch Table (extending to 8 feet), a Serving Table, a handsome China Cabinet, 1 Arm Chair and 5 Side Chairs—all of the Chairs having fine tapestry cushions over caned seats. We offer the complete Suite in our Annual Furniture Sale at ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS LESS THAN OUR REGULAR PRICE—making this the most extraordinary value in a Sale which is notable for the remarkable savings it affords on fine Furniture for every room in the house.

This Set in Dark Brown Oak, Regularly $278, at $200

THE BEDROOM FURNITURE in this Sale provides for every requirement. For example, we offer a Set of 7 pieces in tobacco-brown or gray-green gum wood, regularly $156, at $104; and other styles at corresponding reductions.

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The stamp placed over end seals the package, which keeps out air, thereby preserving the quality of the blended tobaccos. By inserting the finger as illustrated, the stamp easily breaks without tearing the tin foil, which folds back into its place.

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages, 20 for 10c; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton for $1.00. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

COST OF EDUCATION RISING IN COLLEGES

Tuition Charges in the Eastern Universities Higher Now Than Ever Before.

IN WOMEN'S SCHOOLS, TOO

President Butler of Columbia Says Fee Increases Are Forced In Justice to the Teachers.

The cost of education for college students has risen. The recent announcement that, beginning with next Fall, the tuition fee at New York University would be $150 a year, instead of $125 as at present, was but an index of a general rise in educational prices that has continued for the last five years with acceleration in the last year or two. So far as can be learned the Eastern universities, especially a number of conservative New England colleges, have most recently announced increased tuition fees, but the movement upward, according to report, has been more or less countrywide. And it has not been confined to the male and coeducational institutions, but has included women's colleges such as Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe and Wellesley.

In many colleges also, especially those situated in cities, the student's cost of living has gone up. While the dormitory charges of New York University, Columbia and other institutions have not been increased recently, the large numbers of students who do not live in college buildings have had to stand the widespread rent increase of recent years and the general advance in prices of foodstuffs. So, all together, though the colleges and universities as a rule have advanced only their tuition fees, the cost of education, in company with nearly every other human commodity, has gone up. The increased tuition fees but add to the total cost.

It is true, however, that, while advancing tuition fees, many colleges—notably Columbia, New York University and Barnard—have extended their means of assisting actually needy students through scholarships and other agencies. Columbia, for example, while raising its tuition fee, beginning last July, from approximately $150 to $190 a year, has appropriated several thousand dollars more than usual for scholarships, and the recent establishment by the State of New York of State scholarships of $100 each, which will ultimately number 5,000, has already resulted in relieving the burdens of many students.

President Butler Explains.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia, in his annual reports of 1914 and 1915, set forth the situation as it related to Columbia, and, in general, his words may be applied to other universities. Advocating an increase in fees, Dr. Butler said:

> The amount of instruction provided and the cost of giving that instruction have increased enormously, while except in the case of applied science, architecture, and medicine the fees charged for tuition have remained practically uniform for a generation. That the fee charged for tuition should be increased where it has not recently been raised seems obvious. It ought to be possible to readjust the fees in such a way as favorably to affect the general income of the corporation.

In announcing the raise in fees at Columbia Dr. Butler said:

> The statute relating to academic fees has been revised and simplified, and each student of the university will hereafter be called upon to pay three, and but three, necessary fees. He will pay each year a university fee of $10, or if a student of the Summer session or extension teaching a fee of $5. He will also pay a tuition fee which, in all parts of the university except the school of law and Barnard College, is calculated upon the point system—that is to say, the student will pay a tuition fee of $6 per point, a point being defined as academic work involving one hour of attendance a week for a half year. The third necessary fee is the graduation fee.

Net Increase $30 a Year.

The university fee of $10 a year, while a new charge, is not considered as increasing the cost of education to the student because it is designed to replace a number of smaller and irregularly assessed fees, aggregating about the same amount for each student and now abolished. Discussing the tuition fee, Dr. Butler said:

> In effecting this readjustment of fees, the tuition fee has been slightly raised, the unit having been advanced from $5 to $6 per point. This is equivalent to saying that the fee, if estimated on the old basis, has been increased from $150 to $180. This has been done for the purpose of distributing more equitably over those who enjoy the privileges of the university the annual cost of maintenance. This cost has increased very greatly during the last generation, while the tuition fees have remained substantially stationary. As a result the students have been offered an extraordinary and greatly increased educational opportunity at the expense of the income of the teaching staff.
>
> Fortunately, Columbia University has been able to make very important additions to the staff of instruction during the last decade, but the cost of living continues to rise and these additions must be continued and increased. It is only fair that some portion of this cost should be borne by those for whose benefit the university is maintained. The student who is called upon to meet an extra cost of $30 a year, or $120 for four years, is asked to make a very slight sacrifice in comparison with the professor who is called upon to serve through a great portion of his active life for $1,000, $2,000, or $5,000 a year less than he ought to receive.

Barnard's Increase $50.

The tuition fee at Barnard has been raised from $150 a year to $200 a year, and affects those students entering the college last July or later. In discussing the increase Dr. Virginia C. Gildersleeve, the Dean of the college, said:

> "For twenty-five years the tuition fee has remained at the same figure—$150 annually. It costs us at present to teach each student about $280 a year, if we count merely the current running expenses. We ought to be expending considerably over $300 per student in order to make our salaries adequate and our staff sufficiently large. Our endowment has never been great enough to meet the difference between the cost of instruction and the price of tuition. Even the additional million dollars which we are trying to secure would not suffice to raise salaries adequately and to care for increasing numbers.
>
> "Under these circumstances, it has seemed for some time that we ought to ask the students to make a larger contribution toward the cost of instruction. Other colleges have led the way. Bryn Mawr and Radcliffe, the institutions most like Barnard, already charge $200 for tuition. Wellesley charges $176. In Columbia College, where the fee is calculated on the basis of points of instruction taken, the amount paid by each student, averages about $175.
>
> "The proposal that Barnard should raise its fee to $200 has been met in past years by only one strong objection—that the increase would shut out many deserving students who could not afford the additional $50. This objection has been largely nullified by the establishment of the State scholarships, each of which provides double the sum to be added to our fee.
>
> "Besides this State aid, our own scholarships are considerably increased, so that any really able and deserving girl may receive from the college either the whole or part of the tuition fee, according to her needs."

Same Conditions at N. Y. U.

Dr. Elmer Elsworth Brown, Chancellor of New York University, gave a similar explanation of the increase in fees in the institution of which he is the head, emphasizing especially the increased cost of laboratory work and the higher salaries of professors as the chief justification for increased tuition fees.

All the heads of the institutions where fees have been increased denied that the augmentation of the student enrollment had been taken into consideration in raising the fees. They admitted that because of the war and for other reasons more students were now attending American colleges and universities than formerly, and that in some institutions steps had been taken to reduce the number of entrances, but this subject, it was said generally, had been a problem entirely separate from the matter of increasing income to meet increased expenses. Barnard and other colleges have made their entrance requirements more rigid while at the same time increasing their fees.

HARVARD INCREASES FEES.

Board of Overseers Raises Annual Tuition Charge from $150 to $200.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 21.—Commencing with the next academic year in September, Harvard's tuition fee, which has been $150 since 1869, will be increased to $200. The increase will affect all new students in the following departments: The college proper, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Schools of Business Administration, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and the Bussey Institute, with the School of Forestry.

The Board of Overseers approved the increase last Spring. President Lowell was one of the foremost exponents of the increase. The ground for their action was that each Harvard degree represented the expenditure of $1,000, whereas the tuition fee for the four-year course was but $600, thus showing a loss of $400 on each student and considerable more if the student finished in three years.

President Lowell said the deficit in the university for 1913 to 1914 was $52,000, and that for several years before there had been a like deficit. He added that the university faced the alternative of increasing its income or severely cutting down instruction.

Under the new charge of $200, no infirmary, laboratory, or graduation fee is charged, and a certain portion of the increase is to be used to add to the scholarships, so that the poorer undergraduates will not be burdened by the higher charge.

The College of Liberal Arts of Boston University has charged $150 since 1913, and no increase has been made or expected.

The tuition charge at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is $250 per annum.

The increased cost of education, as far as tuition charges are concerned, has not yet been felt at Cornell, Amherst, Clark University, Yale or Brown University. The authorities of those institutions reported last night that no increases in tuition fees were contemplated.

Similar reports come from Georgetown and George Washington Universities, Johns Hopkins, and the University of Pennsylvania.

OSCAR SEAGLE SINGS.

Baritone Gives a Charming Recital of French and English Songs.

Oscar Seagle, baritone, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall with a program made up of songs in French and English. The opening group consisted of "Nos premiers amours" from "Joconde" by Nicolo-Isouard and three old French songs, "J'entends la musette," "Chanson à boire" and "Chanson à manger." Then followed four modern French songs by Chausson, Hue, Paladilhe and Fourdrain.

The third group comprised Chopin's songs, "Lamento" and "Avant la Bataille," and three songs by the Russian composers Rimsky-Korsakoff, Gretchaninoff, and Moussorgsky, sung in French. The last group, in English, contained two new songs by Edward Horsman called "In the Yellow Dusk" and "Thus Wisdom Sings," John Alden Carpenter's "Don't Cease," and songs by Cyril Scott and James H. Rogers.

This list constituted a well-made program both from the standpoint of freshness and that of general effect. The older music which opened was characteristic of just those traits of older music which are most grateful to modern ears, its charm and its naïveté, while there was appropriate contrast of styles provided by the later songs.

Mr. Seagle's splendidly developed voice, one of whose noticeable characteristics is its remarkable evenness through its range, was heard to fine effect yesterday. He sings the old French music with ease and an avoidance of striving after effect that add to its charm. In other songs, like those of Chopin, brought out the power of his voice and the breadth of his phrasing. There are not many singers before the public who can be studied with better advantage for the effects they produce and the vocal development they represent than Mr. Seagle. There was considerable enthusiasm on the part of the audience and several encores were sung.

Edward Horsman's new songs were interesting. "In the Yellow Dusk" was more colorful than its companion song. The poem, which is ascribed to Chinese sources, is full of beautiful imagery and is admirably adapted to musical treatment. Mr. Seagle sang the songs with fine understanding of their style, and Frank Bibb here, as elsewhere, provided very fine accompaniment on the piano.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. FISKE.

Comrades of the Drama Ask Her to Give a Special Performance.

An unusual tribute has been bestowed on Mrs. Fiske by her co-workers in the theatre in the form of a request that she give a special performance of "Erstwhile Susan," that those who are appearing in other plays may have the opportunity of seeing her performance. The letter, which was signed by Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia University, Ethel Barrymore, Elsie Ferguson, Viola Allen, James K. Hackett, Otis Skinner, Walter Pritchard Eaton, and many others said in part:

> It is the wish of our associates in the theatre and those who find in the theatre intelligent recreation and stimulation, that your return to the stage shall be marked in a way commensurate with the significance of such return.
>
> It has been suggested that you might see your way clear to give a performance when the audience should contain only those who are your comrades in the art of the drama and those whose interest, professional or unprofessional, in the drama, has owed much of its persistence to your genius.
>
> Your consent to such performance will again make us your debtors, and enable us to express as a family our respectful affection.

Mrs. Fiske will comply with the request by giving a special performance some Sunday night or some afternoon soon.

John Powell, Pianist, Gives Recital.

John Powell, an American pianist and composer, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. His program was devoted entirely to works of Schumann and Chopin. It consisted of Schumann's Sonata in F sharp minor and the charming "Waldscene," and Chopin's Sonata in B minor, with an impromptu, an etude, and the Scherzo in C sharp minor by the same composer. Mr. Powell's playing, which has been heard here before, has the qualities of breadth, virility, and color to considerable degree. He has good resources as a pianist, but they might be enlarged by more variety and plasticity.

Jacques Kasner, Violinist, Plays.

Jacques Kasner, violinist, gave a recital at Aeolian Hall last night for which the program comprised Tartini's Sonata in G minor, Mozart-Joachim's Concerto in A, Ernst's "Otello" Fantasie from Rossini's opera, and shorter pieces by Fauré, Cecil Burleigh, and A. Walter Kramer, whose "Intermède Arabe" was played for the first time in New York, according to the program. Mr. Kasner's playing has agreeable qualities. His technique is excellent, and he plays with good tone and unimpeachable taste, if perhaps not in grand manner. Diana Kasner played the accompaniments.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Pay Day," a new play by Lottie L. Meaney, will have its first local performance Saturday night at the Cort. "Any House," the drama by Owen Davis and Robert H. Davis, ended its engagement there Saturday night. Irene Fenwick and Vincent Serrano are in the principal roles of the new piece.

The Arnaut Brothers, European grotesques, made their first appearance in Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" last night above the New Amsterdam.

Irving Berlin has arranged a medley of patriotic airs to be played between the second and third acts of "Stop! Look! Listen!" at the special holiday matinee today.

MRS. WHIFFEN GOES INTO THE TWO-A-DAY

She Graces a "Silver-Threads-Among-the-Gold" Sketch at the Colonial.

JULIA DEAN AT THE PALACE

Presenting a Brief War Melodrama, Possibly Inspired by the Case of Edith Cavell.

Dear Mrs. Whiffen, the undisputed successor to the late Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, brought her gentle charm to the Colonial Theatre yesterday afternoon to grace a made-to-order comedy by the prolific Edgar Allan Woolf, which was presented there then for the first time. When an actress reaches such venerable years that she need worry no longer about the chances of playing Rosalind and Viola, she can indulge herself in golden jubilees and farewell engagements and other threats of retirement every season. In such pleasant estate is Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, and the warm greeting which marked her entry into vaudeville must have been very cheering.

Her playlet is called "The Golden Night," and gives her the rôle of an old lady celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of her wedding by patching up a domestic quarrel in the household of her granddaughter, all of which she does very nicely, the sketch being marked by several good opportunities and only one blemish, the dubious taste of presenting Mrs. Whiffen slightly inarticulate from a glass of wine tossed off at her jubilee supper. There is no need, surely, of saying that the incidental music was made of strains from "Silver Threads Among the Gold."

To the Palace Theatre yesterday afternoon Julia Dean brought her famous voice, which is always so saturated with grief, and wrung it out to good effect in a miniature war melodrama that makes use of the Edith Cavell case for the purposes of vaudeville. This is "Marie-Rose," by John Willard, a high-strung playlet, which has as its heroine a Red Cross nurse trapped as a spy and allowed a few brief moments for oratory before going to her death. In the rôle of Marie-Rose this leader in lachrymal drama finds a congenial opportunity.

Elsewhere in the new bill the Dolly Sisters repeat their success of the week before, Walter Brower proves an entertaining monologist, and Bud Fisher draws. In the program it is carefully noted that Mr. Fisher's yearly salary is $104,000, though whether this announcement is made to suggest why he must take to the two-a-day to make both ends meet or to discomfit some other cartoonist who gets only a beggarly $100,000 the program does not say.

Graceful Odiva winds up the entertainment with her amiable sea lions, which are as clever as Jasper and as amusing as the Mawson Chaplinesque penguins. One of them uses his flappers just as Madge Kennedy uses her hands, and the effect is fascinating.

Vast Audience Hears "Rigoletto."

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night what was said to have been the largest audience in two seasons turned out for the performance of "Rigoletto." Mme. Barrientos and Caruso and De Luca had the leading rôles as usual, while the other rôles were in the hands of Mmes. Perini, Mattfeld, and Egener, and Messrs. Rothier, Rossi, Bégué, Bada, Reschiglian, and Borniggia. Mr. Polacco conducted.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MATINEES TODAY, WED. & SAT. 2:20. MISS ADAMS'S ENGAGEMENT HAS AGAIN BEEN EXTENDED—THIS TIME UNTIL MARCH 18. THE REMAINING PERFORMANCES OF "THE LITTLE MINISTER" WILL BE THE ONLY APPEARANCE OF MISS ADAMS IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON. Seats for every performance now on sale. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 5 NIGHTS, LAST 3 MATINEES. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY." TUESDAY, FEB. 29—Seats Thursday. Charles Frohman & David Belasco Present THE HEART OF WETONA George Scarborough's New American Play.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tues.-Wed.-Sat. EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY 2:15. ELSIE FERGUSON In Hall Caine's Great Success, MARGARET SCHILLER

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MATINEES TODAY, WED. & SAT. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. LAST 5 NIGHTS LAST 3 MATS. QTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy, "Cock o' the Walk" Starting Next Monday—Seats Thurs., Mitzi Hajos in "Pom-Pom"

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:25 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25 EXTRA MATINEE TODAY. MRS. FISKE in a deliciously humorous comedy about Pennsylvania Dutch. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE MELODY OF YOUTH "A SPARKLING IRISH COMEDY."—Journal.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. at 8. Carriages at 10:50. Matinees This Week—TODAY & Saturday at 2. "MR. HACKETT WAS THE IDEAL MACBETH."—TELEGRAM. JAMES K. HACKETT VIOLA ALLEN IN SHAKESPEARE'S "MACBETH"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:20. The Boomerang

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. THE HOUSE OF GLASS Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. ABE POTASH AND MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

8TH ST. THEATRE. THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL Broadway & 8ist St. Phone 3980 Schuyler. TRIANGLE FILM PLAY Produced by Thos. H. Ince. The Charming Comedienne, BILLIE BURKE IN "PEGGY" and Splendid Vaudeville NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs. Today—15c, 25c, 50c

Hippodrome Mgmt. Charles Dillingham. Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00 Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50 Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People Sousa & His BAND | Sensational Ice Ballet | Seats to April 8 Staged by R. H. Burnside. SUNDAY Benefit Hebrew Infant Asylum. Extraordinary Bill, with Hip-Hip-Hooray features and SOUSA

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SYMPHONY Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. AT CARNEGIE HALL. Public Rehearsal—Thurs. Aft., March 2. Concert—Sat. Aft., March 4. Paderewski (Only appearances with Orchestra) Thursday Aft., March 9. ONLY JOINT APPEARANCE OF Kreisler AND Casals. Seats $1 to $3.50. Boxes $15 & $18. Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg., and Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

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2. Poema for Violin and Orchestra ..... Chausson Alexander Saslavsky.
3. Solo for Violoncello with Orchestra ..... Boellman Lucien Schmit.
4. Serenade in A ..... Brahms (First time at these concerts.)
5. Serenade for Violin, Violoncello, Piano and Organ ..... Saint-Saens Messrs. Saslavsky, Schmit, Maier and Damrosch.

IMPORTANT NOTICE! As the doors will be closed during the performance of the Schoenberg Kammersymphonie, holders of tickets are requested to be in their seats promptly at three. Seats at Room 1202 and Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Today (Wash. B'day) Mat. at 1, Parsifal. Kurt, Urlus, Braun, Whitehill, Goritz. Cond., Bodanzky. Wed. at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, De Luca, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Thurs. at 1:30, Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Homer, Heinrich; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Bodansky. Thurs. at 8:15, Lucia. Barrientos; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Bavagnoli. Fri. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 2, Lohengrin. Gadski, Homer; Sembach, Braun, Well, Middleton. Cond., Bodanzky. Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3). Cav. Rusticana. Zarska, Perini; Botta, De Luca; foll'd by Goyescas. Pitziu, Perini; Martinelli, De Luca. Cond., Bavagnoli. Next Mon. at 7:45, Walkuere. Gadski, Fay, Homer; Sembach, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky. Wed., Mch. 1st, Special Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), double bill, Haensel u. Gretel. Mason, Mattfeld; Reiss, Gorin; foll'd by Parsifal. Cajatti; Caruso, De Luca. Seats on sale Tomorrow.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 22, 1916.

THE WARNINGS OF WASHINGTON.

The leading trait of the intellect of WASHINGTON was systematic and calculated foresight. What with most men who have it at all is learned in the school of experience seems to have been instinctive with him. He was a lad of 17 when he was employed in surveying the lands of Lord FAIRFAX in the recesses of the Alleghanies; when the task was completed he had a clear idea of land and water routes and the probable direction of the migration that was still in the future. Five years later he was prepared to direct the Virginia militia to points of vantage noted in his first survey. In the House of Burgesses he was diligently planning the development of the Ohio Valley and the roads and waterways that should connect it with the coast regions. At every step in such matters he mastered all accessible data and studied them with patience and penetration, measuring the resources and opportunities of the present and the possibilities of the future.

When the dispute with Great Britain ripened to war WASHINGTON'S vision was directed far forward. Hardly had the British Army abandoned Boston when he wrote to the President of Congress: "I am persuaded, and as fully convinced as I am of any one fact, that our liberties must of necessity be very greatly hazarded, if not entirely lost, if their defense be left to any but a permanent standing army. I mean one to exist during the war." Such an army, enlisted in the service of the United States under the direction of Congress, he desired, not only for its obvious greater efficiency, but because of its continental origin, allegiance, and scope of operation. It was in his mind the embodiment of that united and uniting common force which he relied on to weld the jealous States into a powerful and enduring nation. His correspondence during the war teems with suggestions to this end, and they are even more frequent and urgent in the interval between the close of the war and the establishment of the National Government. It was due largely to his influence upon the men who had served with him in the struggle for independence that this establishment became possible.

Early in his first term as President WASHINGTON urged on Congress the importance of military measures for defense. He looked to Federal control of the militia as sufficiently authorized by the Constitution to secure an adequate force. In any event he pressed Congress to exercise the power of organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, thus providing, in the language of the Constitution, for calling them forth to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." He recommended "the fortification of such places as are peculiarly important and vulnerable" and the "establishment of competent magazines and arsenals." He strongly urged the beginning of a navy and the establishment, if needed, of national works to secure supplies for furnishing and equipping the public force in time of war." Keenly aware of the need of competent officers and of the cost and risk of poor officers, he repeatedly urged the foundation of a Military Academy. The last letter he is known to have written—two days before his death—was addressed to ALEXANDER HAMILTON, warmly indorsing a movement in which that trusted companion in arms was engaged to promote this project.

Remembering WASHINGTON'S systematic and calculated foresight, the scope of his view as to the future of the nation, his ardent love for his country, his complete devotion to it, and his long experience, we can clearly imagine what his utterance today would be as we read the impassioned words he addressed to the Congress in 1793:

> I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfillment of our duties to the rest of the world without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defense and of exacting from them the fulfillment of their duties toward us.
>
> The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our growing prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.

The present situation is, in some essential regards, closely parallel to that of 1793. Cruel and general war was then being waged in Europe, and the chief parties to it were determined each to injure the other by limiting and harassing the trade of neutrals, and especially that of the United States. The military establishment of the country had been neglected and was pitifully weak. In proportion to the needs of the nation, it is at present suffering still more from neglect and is even weaker. War, if we should become involved in it, would be more difficult and its effect more disastrous than then. On the other hand, the power that awaits only the will to prepare it and the measures necessary to its employment is far greater. It is so even as compared with that of any nations with which we can be called on to contend. For purposes of defense—the only purposes which WASHINGTON had in view, or that we need to consider—we can command all the men and all the material, even the complex and costly material of modern warfare—if we will but make provision for them, and begin at once to make it.

A SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA.

Is Mr. FRANK B. KELLOGG of Minnesota, who had his hour of glory as a "trust-buster," about to undertake the "busting" of that robustious friend of "the people" and inexorable judge of Judges, MOSES EDWIN CLAPP? So dispatches from the Gopher State shamelessly relate: and the clarion CLAPP is said to be worrying about his "fences." His term in the Senate ends on March 4, 1917. It would be a holiday for the acoustics of the Senate Chamber if that unsparing voice should reverberate in it no more.

Mr. CLAPP has lately added two more achievements to a "record" to which even Mr. LA FOLLETTE must accord a sympathetic approval. Mr. CLAPP would have the United States sneak out of the Philippines, which it holds in trust for the Filipinos. He would prevent the United States from preparing itself for national self-defense and against the contingencies of the future. He would leave his country naked to its enemies; the Filipinos to cut one another's throats until a master Power stepped in to take possession.

We don't know anything about Mr. KELLOGG'S policies; nor is "trust busting" a special recommendation of character; but it would be interesting to find out if the Republicans and Progressives of Minnesota have any further use for an opponent of preparedness and a friend of "scuttling" like MOSES EDWIN CLAPP.

LABOR AND LITERACY.

The Burnett Immigration bill, which makes literacy the test of the admissibility of aliens to the United States, comes up in the House of Representatives this week. With some prunings and changes it is in substance the same measure which Mr. TAFT and Mr. WILSON vetoed, and for cause. Presumably, Mr. WILSON is of the same mind in regard to it as he was when it was sent to him by the Sixty-third Congress. Is a two-thirds vote to overrule the expected veto obtainable in the Sixty-fourth?

There is no doubt about the disposition of the Senate. More than two-thirds of the Senators will cheerfully apply to aliens a test that most of them would not apply as a qualification for citizenship in their States. Mr. BURNETT may or may not be too rosy in his arithmetic, but he reckons up the House as more than two to one for the bill. This is the third trial. This time the advocates of this means of restricting the supply of labor are sure—but they have been sure before—that they have a two-thirds vote in both branches of Congress and can veto a veto.

We shall know in a few days. It would be a waste of time to discuss a measure that has been considered amply in previous years. The labor unions are bound to protect the labor market. Their orders Congress seldom dares to disobey.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

It was a good guess that the question of the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States Government would soon be brought up again. It was brought up yesterday morning in a dispatch from Copenhagen announcing the "general belief" there that both houses of the Danish Parliament would consider favorably an offer for the islands if the price was satisfactory. Secretary SEWARD offered $5,000,000 in 1865, and increased the sum to $7,500,000 two years later, when it was almost accepted. The highest price mentioned in the negotiations of 1902 was $5,000,000. It is not likely that the islands are worth more. St. Thomas contains about thirty-three square miles, but is largely uncultivated, much of it is barren soil. Santa Cruz is larger and is fertile and well watered. St. John is smaller and of negligible value. There is a good harbor at St. Thomas and a naval base could be established there. The most practical and sufficient reason for the purchase of these islands by the United States would be to prevent their sale to some other country.

The dispatch from Copenhagen conveys an account of the conditions prevailing in the islands from one of the planters, which is designed, doubtless, to encourage the disposition of the Danes to sell, but will not make many Americans think highly of the bargain. Sanitary conditions, however, would soon be improved under American rule, while the agricultural and other industries of the islands would be systematically developed. There is no doubt that we might in time make of this group of islands a possession nearly as valuable as Porto Rico. But the United States will never buy the Danish West Indies for the sake of gaining more territory, or for any purpose directly related to sugar growing, trade, or industry. The purchase, if it is ever made, will be to strengthen our means for the protection of the Panama Canal, and to prevent the purchase of the islands by any other foreign nation from Denmark.

It seems probable that the question will be taken up again in Congress. That the Danes are almost persuaded at length to get rid of their West Indian possessions, which are not profitable to them, has been known for some time. A new Danish treaty may possibly be drawn up in the present session of the Senate.

MR. MORGENTHAU'S RETURN.

It is something to be an appreciated diplomat in this distracted world. To have been, with no invidiousness of comparison, a highly appreciated one in the most difficult post there was for a neutral to occupy is a rare distinction. It falls to HENRY MORGENTHAU, American Ambassador to Constantinople, who now is on leave and is expected to arrive at New York today.

In Constantinople he represented, defended, comforted, protected, and provided for that great and heavily oppressed class of mankind called noncombatants, who are of all creeds and all races, and who were all alike to the American Ambassador. His tact, patience, determination, courage, and will to act saved many a situation the consequences of which might otherwise have been very different, not to say ghastly; and at the same time, such is the virtue of neutrality in this world, he saved Turkey from herself. He saved her from the folly of holding the French, Russian, and English Ambassadors as hostages and thereby depriving herself of the right to be regarded as a civilized power. That was one day's work. He got the English and French subjects out the next day. He earned the gratitude of the Entente Allies, who severally expressed it handsomely to the American Government through their Ambassadors at Washington; and he commanded also the highest respect of the Germans and the sincere admiration of the Turks. On his homeward journey he was warmly received, first on one side and then on the other.

Neutrality is really a precious thing when it is the fruit not of indifference but of sympathy and understanding. And this is the achievement of a man "untrained" in diplomacy, a man who could bring to bear upon diplomatic problems of the most difficult character, under conditions unforeseen and unforeseeable, merely the wit, ability, good sense, imagination, and self-confidence which had made him successful in American business. Successful diplomacy needs what modern business requires, that is, a certain bigness of human character. It is rare. Training does not create it.

Mr. MORGENTHAU'S success is much more than personal. It increases the reputation of American diplomacy in general. It reflects credit upon a country that has always in the personnel of its every-day life a man of ability to go without notice upon any difficult errand—a man who may be trusted to discharge his task efficiently and with becoming modesty.

DR. WISE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

To stir up trouble where peace prevails, to incite wage earners apparently satisfied with the terms and conditions of their employment to demand higher wages, better conditions, and if these are refused, to go on strike, is to make an ill use of such notable talents as Rabbi STEPHEN S. WISE possesses. Yet that was the burden of Dr. WISE'S discourse at the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall on Sunday. He was speaking of the men employed in the operation of the subways, the elevated railroads, and other transportation lines in this city.

Dr. WISE argued for the right of these men to organize for their own protection. Efforts have repeatedly been made by labor leaders to organize unions among them—that is evidently what Dr. WISE means. As the men have not responded to these efforts and appeals, it is a fair conclusion that they are content to remain outside the organizations they are invited to enter. So, too, if their wages and hours of employment are not satisfactory, it may be supposed that they would make their complaints known to their employers without waiting for Dr. WISE to give them advice in the matter. Their wages, or the wages of a large part of them, were raised not very long ago. Yet Dr. WISE volunteers his counsels of discontent and disturbance. He seeks to reinforce his argument by reference to the disclosures of the Thompson Investigating Committee. The epithets he chooses to employ in that relation may be deserved, but we assume that he knows no more about the matter than the committee itself or than the public in general. Might it not be just as well for a man of the cloth to reserve his decisions and condemnations until the committee has finished its work? Is it not possible that testimony and explanations yet to be given may make Dr. WISE'S stern judgment seem misplaced?

The wages paid to the men employed by the transportation companies are obviously the prevailing rate, otherwise they would of their own motion ask for an increase or seek other employment. Dr. WISE advises them to make the demands they have not as yet felt moved to prefer, and to go on strike if their demands are denied. That is, so far as his power extends, he is trying to bring to a standstill the vast transportation machinery of the city, to compel the millions who now ride to walk from their homes to their business and from their business to their homes every day, to inflict immeasurable inconvenience and incalculable loss upon the community—and for what? If Dr. WISE desired merely to deliver a sensational discourse he certainly succeeded, but that would be a most unworthy motive. Whatever his motive, the utterance was unworthy, unworthy of him, in manner, form, and tendency. It is a cause for profound regret that a man of his force in public speaking, of his intelligence, and of his presumed influence, should employ his talents with so little sense of responsibility.

LEGISLATIVE AND COMMISSION RATES.

The popular vote of Missouri favorable to railways was the first sign given that they might hope to get some of the gold in the pot at the end of the rainbow. The Missouri Public Service Commission was quick to see the significance of the vote and fixed higher rates. The benefit to the railways, however, still lies at the end of litigation which potentially will control all advances of rates by other public bodies than Legislatures. The shippers promptly opposed the vote of the State, and the action of the commission, in a suit to annul any rates above the two-cent fare law.

The ground of the suit is that the Constitution prevents the fixing of rates except by the Legislature, because a railway rate is a law and only Legislatures can pass laws. The wording of the Missouri Constitution is not the same as that in other States, but the principle is the same. Heretofore it has been thought that the Legislatures could delegate such powers. Both State and Federal rates have been fixed on that theory. Certainly it never has been suggested that rate-regulating bodies could not lower rates, or pass countless laws affecting rates, although not naming them, by requiring deductions from them.

The Missouri courts have taken the question so seriously that they evaded it twice. In the third case evasion was impossible, and the case was thought of such importance that it was advanced for an early decision. By stipulation only the constitutional question is to be considered by the court.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Immediate Peace or Fiercer War.

There are few German writers on the war with whom it is easier to disagree than with MAXIMILIAN HARDEN, editor of Die Zukunft of Berlin. But there are also few of them whose writings are either more interesting or more significant, and every now and then he manages to say something in one or another way so obviously true as to disprove the invariable accuracy of what of late has come to be a general assumption outside of Germany—the assumption that the workings of German minds have ceased to be comprehensible to minds of any other sort.

There is, for instance, nothing incomprehensible to anybody in an article by him, translated from Die Zukunft by The London Times. In this article HARDEN says, in effect, that Germany cannot afford much longer to be content with defending herself from her allied enemies. She cannot wait until they have spied out every feature of her military and economic systems, until they have intrenched themselves too firmly ever to be driven out in markets whence it once seemed impossible to expel her, and until they have made real the scarcity of German supplies which they now falsely report. Therefore, declares HARDEN, though there is still a brief period during which Germany could listen to peace proposals, and accept them if compatible with her interests and dignity, when that time has passed there will be nothing for her to do but to resume the distasteful task of offensive warfare, implacable in its destructiveness. With her last debt paid to the world and humanity, she "can proceed to be more frightful than ever, with complete indifference to the views of neutrals, especially the United States. . . . A worthy and moderate peace would be welcome, but the enfeebling of the German power to strike, NEVER!"

The important element in this outburst is its almost explicit recognition, first, that war along the present lines is more injurious to Germany than to the Allies, and that in case of its prolongation it will be disastrous, and, second, that her most dreadful losses are not along the trenches, but in the world markets, whence long exclusion will mean almost permanent banishment.

Promising to Hang Some Turks.

Included in the dispatches about the fall of Erzerum is the statement that the victorious Russians intend to hold the Turkish officials, civil and military, personally responsible for their atrocious treatment of the Armenian population, and that there are to be many trials for murder, the inevitable end of which will be the hanging in large numbers of those who ordered or permitted the massacres.

It is hard—for most, probably impossible—not to receive this news with satisfaction and to hope that it may turn out to be true. Of course, on general principles, the amount of killing in progress over a considerable portion of the earth's surface is already somewhat more than sufficiently great, and its increase is not desirable, but there really seems to be no way to convince the Turks that some of their policies are intolerable, even in such a world as this has come to be, except by arguing with the men who devise and execute those policies in the one way they understand.

How far, if at all, below the Sultan himself and his chosen or self-selected Ministers, the line of direct, personal responsibility and direct, personal punishment should be drawn is a question to which the Russians can probably be trusted to find an answer in the number and importance of the prisoners they are able to take. They are not a squeamish lot, the Russians, and they would do the job well if they set about it. Their own record in the treatment of helpless peoples whose existence they found obnoxious or inconvenient can be held, according to the point of view, either for or against their right to reprehend the Turks for slaughtering Armenians. On the one hand, one might say that it little became the Russians to find fault with any peculiarities of Turkish politics, but on the other, their competence is indubitable for the exercise of deserved as well as of unearned severity.

Again, we are often told that the Russia of today is a new Russia, with new habits and ambitions. That, if true, makes it unnecessary and injudicious too industriously to rake up old grievances against her. At any rate, she is keeping excellent company, nowadays, and it is only fair to credit nations as well as individuals with sharing the virtues of their associates.

Justifiable Pride in His Hyphen.

Professor EDWARD A. STEINER of Grinnell College, Iowa, did not succeed, in his address before the League for Political Education, in defending the indefensible—in proving admirable the qualities and actions, the states of mind, that have come of late to be associated with the words "hyphen" and "hyphenates." A good many of his hearers seem to have thought that he did just that, and not a few who read the reports of his speech may have come to the same conclusion. What the Professor really did was something very different, but it was no small achievement to accomplish what he did.

He showed that there is a sense—the sense that ought to be the only one—in which the now offensive terms could be used and worn, not only innocently but with real pride, by Americans of foreign birth and descent. Professor STEINER himself so uses and wears them. He is as much a "hyphenate" as anybody in the country, but in his case, as he said, the hyphen does not set him apart from his neighbors. It is, instead, a voluntarily assumed bond, fastening him to them in a union like that symbolized for husband and wife by the wedding ring.

The only reasonable fault to be found with anything Professor STEINER said lies in his failure frankly to admit and adequately to reprehend the existence here of "hyphenates" quite unlike himself—men, and women, too, who, with lamentable success, have labored industriously to give the word "hyphen" a disjunctive, not a conjunctive, significance. What the number of these misguided persons is nobody knows. Probably they are few, but they have been highly articulate and clearly audible. Also they have professed to speak for the whole class to which, ethnologically, they belong, and the other members of that class have said so little, if anything, in way of protest or denial that it's little wonder the claims of the self-appointed spokesmen have been generally granted.

If Professor STEINER'S kind of "hyphenates" form a large majority of the whole, as probably they do, it is their own fault that the truth has not been better known or realized.

ART NOTES.

Samuel F. B. Morse's Portrait of Lafayette—Chinese Rugs.

In the Lafayette exhibition the Lafayette relics and portraits of Lafayette naturally play the star part. Among the latter nothing is more imposing than the full length portrait painted by Samuel F. B. Morse from life during Lafayette's visit here in 1824. The portrait has hung for many years in the City Hall and is lent for the present purpose by the Mayor and the Art Commission. It has been more of a temptation for the last year than heretofore to visit the City Hall in quest of art, but there is no denying that many people will see Morse's portrait with sympathetic eyes in its present situation who would not have gone to its official quarters to interview. And it is well worth seeing—a grave and dignified performance by a painter who discerned character and knew how to bring it to the fore. One sees in the heavily modeled face something of the courage and generous fervor that made him beloved, something of the pertinacity that made him successful, something of that other quality which might be subjective idealism which made him incapable of achieving distinction in the field or in the larger arena of political life. The picture is far from being a great painting, but it is almost a great portrait, and it is entertaining to compare it with Mr. Rodman Wanamaker's portrait of Lafayette by J. B. L. Paon, painted on the return of the friend of America to his native country in 1782, just after the battle of Yorktown, which is shown in the background. This portrait is the original of the engraving that figures prominently in the schoolbooks of yesterday.

At the Anderson Galleries are beautiful examples of Chinese rugs from the collections of J. K. Mumford and Frederick Moore. Mr. Mumford is well known as a writer on rugs and Mr. Moore has long been a resident of Peking with exceptional advantages for acquiring fine specimens of Oriental weavings. The best pieces in the collection are the simplest, following a rule of art never broken whatever field you may enter. The splendid temple hanging with five-clawed dragons occupying the principal space is a carpet of museum importance. The tawny color predominating in many of the rugs has an interesting peculiarity which Mr. Mumford has pointed out. It was dyed first with a fast yellow and then with an evanescent red by these subtlest of craftsmen to whom centuries of time are not more considered than the moments of an hour. The result is that upon exposure to the light the red gradually takes flight and the rug becomes more and more golden, but under its surface gold is the flush of the color protected at the roots of the thread and burning softly out of sight. This gives a marvelous warmth and depth to the tone.

A number of the temple hangings are designed to be wrapped about pillars, and of these two or three are shown in this way, giving the necessary key to the design. One very fine carpet is peculiar in having the design of the centre borrowed from silks and pottery while the border is a true rug pattern. Of course, every element of Oriental design has a symbolic significance, and such a collection as the present gives you a chance to plunge as deeply as you like into the history of Chinese symbol and then find yourself not more than an inch or two beneath the surface. The sale will take place on March 2, 3, and 4.

A NICARAGUAN'S WARNING.

Says Treaty Will Force Latins to Join Our Enemies in a War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article about the effect of the Nicaraguan humiliation upon the other republics of Central America is altogether wrong. In the first place, it is not a treaty at all. You must know that it is simply what United States Senator Borah calls it in a recent letter to me, "a disreputable and dishonorable transaction." That is all.

But the so-called treaty will have far-reaching consequences in the future. You are sowing winds, and you will see what the results will be. You, the press and the average public men of this great country, have never studied the psychology of our peoples. This is the only explanation that I find for your assertion that the blow against the international rights of small countries like Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua herself will have a favorable influence in the relations between Latin America and the United States.

I tell you this: Now you may use dollar diplomacy because you have a corps of marines in the capital of Nicaragua to prevent any protest from the aroused people; but some day, sooner or later, you will find yourselves in a great struggle with some great power or powers, and then beware that the actual criminal policy of the present Administration will be regretted. Surely you will have to defend your naval stations not merely against the navies of your enemies from the sea, but also against the attacks of our own armies from land. And every possible aid will be given to your enemies by all those countries today utterly abused. You are deceiving yourselves in your dealings with us. You have only two courses to follow: to conquer us frankly, ruthlessly, Germany-like—crushing the national spirit and natural pride of our race to the deepest root — or you must treat us squarely on equal footing, without hurting our patriotic feelings, as good and honest freinds ought to do.

But this hypocrisy, this cowardly and treacherous conquest, by buying with your dollars miserable politicians accidentally in power, will only give you a temporary success. Wait for the moment when justice and right will beckon you to account.

SALV. BUITRAGO DIAZ,
Former Judge of the Supreme Court, Minister of the Interior, Member of Congress, &c., of Nicaragua.
Yonkers, Feb. 20, 1916.

Turkey's Business.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reports coming from Washington inform us that Secretary Lansing, at the direction of President Wilson, has cabled a protest about the Armenian question to be delivered to the Ottoman Government by the United States Acting Ambassador. While the news concerning the action of Washington may not be true, it is pertinent to add a few remarks which will refresh our memories of the days when Rustem Bey was the topic of the day. It will be remembered that a press statement made by Rustem Bey led to a controversy on account of the allusions made on the internal affairs of the United States and ended in his being declared persona non grata and his leaving the country.

Clearly an instruction to the Constantinople Embassy, such as outlined, is nothing less than directly interfering with the private affairs of the Ottoman Government. A course like this is untenable, not only because of the accepted code in international relations but also because of the obvious inconsistency involved in it. In such a case nobody will be surprised to see the Ottoman Government act after the precedent established long ago and lately confirmed by the Government of the United States. Indeed, Turkey will not only refuse to acknowledge the right of a foreign power to interfere in her own affairs but will consider it an unfriendly act to send warnings which may be construed as interference with her internal policy.

DJEVAD EYOU.
Columbia University, Feb. 19, 1916.

Cats and Dogs in the Language.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If we are to base our opinion of the cat as a cultural asset upon the meaning ascribed to the adjective "catty," it seems fair to apply the same text of association to the dog. With how many epithets has the dog enriched our vocabulary of vituperation! "Cur," "whelp," and "puppy" and other nouns indicate clearly enough how the character of the dog has been conceived. Nor are the verbs "to dog" and "to hound" suggestive of the finer qualities of companionableness so often vaunted by dog lovers. Less obvious, but not less significant, is the word "cynic," which has preserved for us the opinion of the Greeks on the dog's contribution to a "cultured existence."

MARION BUSH.
Wellesley College, Feb. 18, 1916.

Second Only in Importance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my dual capacity as an ardent male suffragist and the owner of several pairs of dancing pumps, I feel it my duty to join my solemn protest to that of the lady who wrote to THE TIMES about the condition of our streets and sidewalks. I submit that in days of war abroad and prosperity at home it is little short of criminal neglect that leaves ladies' dainty white high-laced boots to be soiled by the unredeemed filth of the street, even on Fifth Avenue. Can we doubt for an instant that, next to the question why the women were not granted the suffrage last Fall, the most important before America today is the preservation of ladies' white high-laced boots—even on Fifth Avenue?

JAMAIS.
New Haven, Feb. 20, 1916.

Etiquette and Elevators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to protest against what I consider the senseless semi-custom requiring men to remove their hats in elevators in hotels and apartment houses. Why should an elevator be regarded as part of the individual rooms and not of the general scheme of approaches? And, again, why do the same men who so faithfully doff their head covering in apartment house elevators in the presence of women fail to do so when using the elevators in office buildings? As an elevator is clearly a means of conveyance, why not carry this over-polite custom to its extreme and ride bareheaded in the subway?

H. T. S.
New York, Feb. 21, 1916.

WASHINGTON.

Rebel and patriot, he led the way
When shackled manhood cried for championing;
He of the breed that long had learned to bring
The low-bowed, pliant neck to sceptred sway—
The breed that worshipped the anointed clay
And right divine attached to anything
Empurpled and enthroned and christened "King."
His foe was Privilege; he won the day.

His fathers' idols, old, unique, supreme,
These were his targets when he took his stand
To cleanse his native country's deed and dream,
To make sweet Freedom bloom throughout the land;
Rebel and patriot and partisan,
Lover of Justice and his fellow man!

JAMES C. McNALLY.

WHAT BELGIANS THINK OF A SEPARATE PEACE.

Signs That Germany Has Tried in Vain to Win the Sympathy of the Flemish Population.

By EGBERT HANS, Belgian Journalist.

Billerica, Mass., Feb. 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is undeniable that peace means more to Belgium than to any other of the nations at war, for Belgium is still the chief sufferer in this European war. Yet it is just as true that Belgium less than all others can consider a separate peace.

The main reason is perhaps a psychological one, defined by a sentiment which made Belgians shrug their shoulders when they read of separate peace rumors, and which will make them do so again.

Of course, Belgium is simply fighting for neutrality and her independence; or, rather, that is why she began to fight, but it is quite probable that Belgian soldiers, grim and bitter as they must be after so much has been lost, would demand something more than the mere restitution of what was lost. To this we must add that there has been created between Belgium and her allies, especially England, a feeling of close intimacy which would render a separate peace impossible.

And even from a strict Belgian point of view, isolated from any international interests, it would be most difficult to imagine what terms Germany could offer that would be accepted by King Albert. A complete independence without any restriction would be the main point, of course, and how could Germany make such an offer as long as she is at war with England, even though the withdrawal of a great number of troops would be advantageous to her?

However one looks at this question it seems difficult to solve, and it seems to me that the answer lies in the fact that even today one can hardly speak of a "Belgian point of view" in international war matters, no more than one could all through history, when Belgium's rôle has always been a *"passif"* one, except when her bravery and fighting spirit were concerned. And this *"passif"* rôle of Belgium makes it all the more sublime that it did not prevent her from being the first active power to sacrifice herself for the sake of honor and justice.

Many things which happen currently in Belgium show us that most certainly Germany has a great desire to make peace with Belgium, but in a different way than by formal declaration of peace.

Where it is impossible to make peace with King Albert and his soldiers Germany endeavors to win the sympathy of those Belgians who are presently compelled to live under her domination. Even this would release a great number of men, far greater than one thinks, for it is surprising what troops Germany requires in Belgium because of the fact that Belgians refuse to do the work. Minister Paul Seghers of the Railways, Post, and Telegraph Department gave some very interesting figures in one of his recent circulars, praising the 50,000 men employed in his department who refused to work even at huge salaries offered by the Germans, with the result that 50,000 German soldiers were required to drive engines, to send wires, and do everything but fighting, while Germany has use for them at different fronts.

I know, in fact, of supreme sacrifices made by railway employes and of cases where such refusal was punished by imprisonment in Germany, far away from wife and children, and even by death. And those men simply fulfilled the order given to them in the beginning of the war by their Chief Minister, Paul Seghers, who in a circular forbade them to work for the enemy.

The following stormy interview took place between the chief engineer of one of the big railway depots and the German Captain at the Kommandatur. He spoke bad French, but even if the chief engineer was not able to understand him he knew what was asked of him, for several letters had already told him:

"We want to reorganise social life in Belgium and, therefore, desire your workmen and your staff to take up your work."

Then followed the tempting offers, for the Captain knew that the chief had a great influence over his men.

But the engineer was a true Belgian.

"I can only refer to the order given to us by our supreme chief, Minister Seghers, who has forbidden us to work for the enemy."

But the Captain lost patience. A fist came down on the desk, and he said in still worse French: "But we are your chiefs now, and if you don't obey you'll soon know what it will cost you."

But the engineer refused, saying that it was against all principles of humanity to oblige men to send wires which might cause the ruin of their brothers or compel others to drive German soldiers there where they would kill friends and relations.

The end, however, was that on the evening of the same day a special train sent workmen and engineers to a prison far away in Germany. But when the train left the station all along the railroad stood a crowd of women and children cheering their husbands and fathers, although many did not know what they would eat the day after, and the last words the departing men heard were: "Vive la Belgique!"

This happened in Luttre, one of the industrial centres of Belgium.

There is another thing which shows how anxious the Germans are to make peace with the Belgians. The University of Ghent has been made into a Flemish university. For years and years three million Flemings have asked, and later demanded, a Flemish university at Ghent. It had become the ideal of every Fleming, and two years ago the news that Ghent's university was Flemish would have been followed by an outburst of joy from the greater half of Belgium's population. And now every Fleming refuses to accept from the German invader a privilege which can only be granted to him by King Albert.

This is a net spread in vain by the Germans to win the sympathy of the Flemings, while at the same time to encourage a feeling of division between Belgians who speak a different language, but who in this time of need are more united than ever. Nothing is neglected by Germany to show to the Belgians how advantageous it would be for them to become Germans. Belgium's territory was always small for the enterprising manufacturer, for export meant that his goods were charged with frontier taxes and the chances of his competition were reduced. German agents point out that if there was no frontier on the east there would be almost no limit to the extension of the Belgian manufacturer's business field.

Those are the temptations, but the Antwerp exporter looks up at the beautiful cathedral tower, his pride and joy, from where now the German flag flies instead of the Belgian. That is enough to make him resist all temptations, for this is not his cathedral, this is not his Antwerp, and would never be, for a bigger Belgium as proposed by Germany would never be Belgium again.

That is why Germany is so anxious for the Belgians to return and to take up their former work.

If, when the time for peace comes, Germany could show a contented although annexed Belgium, and say, "They do not ask better than to remain under our rule," that would mean a great advantage for Germany. That is why Belgians prefer to live the hard life of exile in the hope of a better future, rather than recognize a master who has no right to order.

E. HANS.

HONORS TO SHAKESPEARE.

Plans for the Tercentenary Celebration in England.

From The London Times of Jan. 29.

On behalf of the Shakespeare Tercentenary Committee, Lord Plymouth, Chairman, Sir C. C. Wakefield, Treasurer, and I. Gollancz, Secretary, forward particulars of the celebrations which it is intended to hold this year.

The main outlines of the proposals, which have already appeared in The Times, have been submitted to the King, and have met with his approval; and the King and Queen have become patrons of the committee. The Prime Minister has accepted the office of Honorary President of the general committee.

As Easter Sunday falls on Sunday, April 23, it has been decided to observe that day as Shakespeare Sunday. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey have arranged for a special commemoration of Shakespeare in the Abbey, and special sermons will be preached in the afternoon and evening. The committee invites the religious leaders of all denominations to join in paying tribute to Shakespeare's memory on the tercentenary of his death.

On Monday, May 1, a meeting will be held at the Mansion House, at which it is hoped the Prime Minister will attend and speak.

A committee of actors, presided over by Sir George Alexander, have made themselves responsible for a special performance of one of Shakespeare's plays, which will take place on Tuesday, May 2, and be under the royal patronage. The profits will be devoted to the Red Cross Fund.

Wednesday, May 3, corresponding in New Style to April 23, Old Style, will be observed as "Shakespeare Day," and it is proposed that schools and training colleges throughout the country should make some arrangements for enabling the young people to take part in the commemoration.

The annual Shakespeare Lecture, founded in the British Academy, will be delivered on May 3 by Dr. J. W. Mackail. Stratford-on-Avon will be visited on Friday, May 5, when a special performance will be given at the Memorial Theatre.

Communications may be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, King's College, Strand, London.

It Was the French and Indians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With at least one of the points in your editorial paragraph this morning on Anglo-American relations as affected by school histories I find myself in hearty sympathy, namely, that the massacre at Deerfield was no illusion. Sundry of my own ancestors suffered in that massacre, but the tradition of the family has been that it was perpetrated by Indians, aided and abetted by the French, and not, as it would appear, an instance of British barbarity.

This family tradition I have put to the test of comparison with the despised school history, and tradition appears to score, because the history states correctly, so far as I know, that this massacre took place during Queen Anne's war, 1702-1713, and the same sort of blame attaches to our British cousins in the matter that attaches to them in the connection of the Belgian atrocities, to wit: that they did not prevent it.

Does not the incident illustrate a point made by the correspondent upon whose communication you were commenting, that when we think of Revolutionary and pre-Revolutionary days, for some reason, possibly on account of our early historical training, some of us "see red"?

CHARLES A. MEAD.
Orange, N. J., Feb. 21, 1916.

REFORMS BY THE BREWERS

Invited by the Anti-Saloon League to Show What They Can Do.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Feb. 17 I note the letter of Hugh F. Fox, Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, in which he pleads non vult on behalf of the brewers to the indictment of the American people that the saloon as now conducted is a social pest, throws his organization upon the mercy of the court of public approval, and promises reformation.

There are various ways in which the brewers can do this, for they control, by direct ownership or chattel mortgage, fully 80 per cent. of the saloons. I cannot speak for New York's saloons, but after nine years of law-enforcement activity I am somewhat expert on the subject of saloon lawlessness in New Jersey. Mr. Fox will not deny that thousands of saloons in Hoboken, Jersey City, Bayonne, Newark, Paterson, Passaic, Elizabeth, and other cities, owned and controlled by the brewers, systematically and regularly violate practically all laws that have been enacted for their regulation. If Mr. Fox is disposed to dispute this point I can overwhelm him with evidence of unimpeachable witnesses. If the brewers are to receive serious consideration as incipient reformers, let them begin at home by reforming their own saloons. They can foreclose thousands of mortgages at will, and if they will decree that no keeper of any brewery saloon will be retained who violates the laws of the State or ordinances of the city and enforces the rule, they can come before the court of public approval with cleaner

RENOIR PAINTING SOLD FOR $3,500

"Oliviers de l'Estaque, Marseilles," Brings Top Price at Catholina Lambert Sale.

101 PICTURES FOR $63,385

"Landscape," by Georges Michel Fetches $3,150—Brooklyn and Toledo Museums Purchasers.

The first lot of the famous Catholina Lambert collection of paintings, said to have been valued at $1,000,000, was sold under the auspices of the American Art Association at the Plaza Hotel last evening, the smallest and least important of the pictures going first under the hammer. The returns for 101 pictures were $63,385.

There were many of the French pictures in this first lot, Renoir's "Oliviers de l'Estaque, Marseilles," bringing the highest price of the evening, going to K. L. Ralph for $3,500, while "Landscape," by Georges Michel brought the second highest price, going to Bernet, agent, for $3,150. Many of the pictures bringing the best prices were bought through agents. A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Museum, was a purchaser, and Josef Stransky was another.

The Toledo and Seattle Museums were purchasers. Frank Frye bought for Seattle Museum "Susannah and the Elders," one of the many pictures of that subject, with a very beautiful young woman as Susannah. It was from the A. T. Stewart and the Daniel Powers collections, 1887 and 1899, and is catalogued among the "Art Treasures of America" in Edward Strachan's book on that subject. It brought $900. The Toledo Museum bought Julian Rix's "A Devonshire Farmhouse" for $600.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following is a list of the pictures sold, names of artists and purchasers where given:

The Sign-Post—Jan Looten; Livingston Phelps	$400
Flowers—Jan Van Huysum; Bernet, agent	1,025
Napoleon Bidding Farewell to the Empress Josephine in the Palace of Fontainebleau—Eleuterio Pagliano; Bernet, agent	800
The Persecution of the Huguenots—Lucien Leonse Grow, pupil of Meissonier; Dr. E. Cadgeire	950
The Repetition de la Tragedie "Mirame" chez le Cardinal Richelieu—Adolphe Moreau; Dr. E. Cadgeire	1,575
Derrecht—Solomon Van Ruysdael; Bernet, agent	350
Landscape—Isaak Van Ostade; Seamand, agent	400
Susannah and the Elders; Franz Xaver Winterhalter; Frank Frye, Seattle Museum	900
Luther and the Reformers at Marburg, 1529—Wilhelm von Lindenschmit; Josef Stransky	350
Windsor Castle—George Herbert McCord; J. E. Aldred	600
The Villa Castellani—Louis Ritter; A. T. Herd	110
Interior of a Cathedral—Pieter Neeffs; M. L. Jellinek	300
Landscape—Prof. Karl Heffner; T. Stillwagon	300
Landscape and Watermill—School of Van Ruysdael; John Fenning	225
Women Bathing—Giovanni Battista Cipriani; Mrs. B. C. Landauer	275
The Village Fete—Jan Molenaer; G. K. Morrow	750
Village on the Yare—John Bernay Crome; Loring, agent	1,725
A Devonshire Farmhouse—Julian Rix; Toledo Museum	600
In the Harbor—Frank M. Boggs; Dr. E. Cadgeire	550
Moonrise—Frederick W. Kost; Dr. Emil De Lafontaine	325
Interior of a Cathedral—Ancient Dutch School; Robert Glendinning	125
Marine—Frank Knox Morton Rehn; R. H. Loring, agent	525
Landscape—Alfred Wahlberg; William E. Hutchins	325
Confidences—Raimundo de Madrazo; J. S. Wilbur	400
The Sultan's Favorite—Ferdinand Roybet; R. H. Loring, agent	475
The Ride—Jean Richard Goubie; Glendinning	550
An Old Mill, Norwich—Joseph Stannard; J. E. Aldred	325
Oliviers de l'Estaque, Marseilles—Pierre Auguste Renoir; K. L. Ralph	3,500
Landscape—Alfred Sisley; Bernet, agent	1,650
The Lake—Claude Monet; Arthur Ryle	3,100
The Carrefour—Camille Pissarro; Durand Ruel	1,225
On the Road to the Monastery—Frederic Montenard; E. Eldridge	225
A Frosty Morning—Carleton Wiggins; J. E. Aldred	350
Flower Piece—Johann Martin Metz of Cologne; Whitehouse	175
Flower Piece—Johann Martin Metz of Cologne; Whitehouse	175
Landscape—Georges Michel; Mrs. Wm. B. Grey	1,025
Seacoast with Boats and Figures—Georges Michel; Robert Glendinning	425
Fauveciennes—Alfred Sisley; Durand Ruel	1,075
On the Coast of Normandy—Claude Monet; Durand Ruel	2,000
The Ruined Chateau—Georges Michel; Arthur Ryle	825
Landscape—Georges Michel; S. K. Morrow	625
Landscape—English School; Mrs. B. C. Landauer	175
English Landscape—Benjamin Williams Leader; William T. Baird	1,150
Landscape—William H. Crome; Holland Galleries	425
Landscape—George Vincent; J. L. Rice	325
Landscape—Ralph Albert Blakelock; Arthur Ryle	1,325
Three Ladies—Adolphe Monticelli; Mrs. K. L. Harrison	575
The Arrival of Cupid—Adolphe Monticelli; Bernet, agent	1,125
A Lady's Portrait—Adolphe Monticelli; M. E. Stoehr	500
The Poultry Yard—Adolphe Monticelli; Lorenz, agent	325
Landscape—Georges Michel; Bernet, agent	3,150
Oriental Scene—Victor Pierre Huguet; Stephen Birch	400
A View in the Mid—Frederic Montenard; K. L. Ralph	250
On the Seine—Alfred Sisley; Durand Ruel	500
On the Highway—Camille Pissarro; Durand Ruel	1,000
Moonrise—Ralph Albert Blakelock; A. T. Herd	425
Landscape—Ralph Albert Blakelock; M. C. Michel	1,550
On the Terrace—Adolphe Monticelli; H. Somers	475
Feeding the Chickens—Adolphe Monticelli; R. C. Voss, Boston	250
Samson and Delilah—Adolphe Monticelli; H. R. Mallinson	275
Landscape—Georges Michel; A. Augustus Healy	375
Landscape with Windmill—Georges Michel; John W. Harding	325
Landscape—Georges Michel; Bernet, agent	2,075
Head of a Girl, (water color)—August Franzen; Mrs. E. Eldridge	70
La Baignade des Chevaux—John Lewis Brown; Durand Ruel	260
Street Scene—Stanislas Lepine; Stephen Birch	950
Peasant Boy of the Apennines—Charles Bargue; Loring, agent	275
The Griffin—Adolphe Monticelli—Hugh A. Murray	120
The Cavalcade—Adolphe Monticelli; C. A. Platt	375
Moonlight—Stanislas Lepine; Durand Ruel	480
A Vista in France—August Franzen; Mrs. W. S. Gray	120
Marine—Arthur Quartley; R. H. Loring, agent	400
Landscape—F. K. M. Rehn; M. C. Michel	425
Uninvited Guests—E. L. Henry; J. K. Morrow	475
The Herald of the Tower—Sir John Gilbert; Holland Galleries	400
Landscape—Ralph Albert Blakelock; Bernet, agent	1,300
Landscape—George Michel—J. L. Reise	425
Landscape with Castle—Georges Michel; William T. Baird	575
Landscape with Trees—Georges Michel; Mrs. R. H. Loring	425
The Arrival—Victor Pierre Huguet; Stephen Birch	325
Chevaux au Bord de la Mer—John Lewis Brown; Mrs. M. Van Buren	170
Lady with a Fan—Adolphe Monticelli; Mrs. B. C. Landauer	140
The Cavalier—Adolphe Monticelli; Mrs. E. Eldridge	130
Faust and Marguerite—Adolphe Monticelli; Stephen Birch	270
Flower Piece—Adolphe Monticelli; Bernet, agent	810
Landscape and Moonlight—Ralph Albert Blakelock; Frank M. Widener, Jr.	240
Study—John Constable; Seaman, agent	190
River Scene—Stanislas Lepine; R. C. & N. M. Vose, Boston	380
On the Riverside—Martin Rico; William T. Baird	300
Casus Belli—Evert Jan Boks; Leo Platt	220
Landscape, Pigs—Professor Ludwig Knaus; Josef Stransky	1,825
Landscape—Auguste Paul Charles Anastasi; William T. Baird	530
The Cave of Endor—Verestchagin; T. Gleason	25
The Stable of the Nativity—Verestchagin; W. T. Baird	110
Early Morning—Aert van der Neer; W. T. Baird	100
Military Scene—Du Paty; Andrew C. Zabrisky	300
Landscape—August Franzen; H. E. Storer	60
Jolly Smoker—Casenova; Bernet, agent	200
Protest Against Bible Reading—V. Brozik; Bernet, agent	1,500
Total	$63,385

There was a large audience at the Plaza. Tickets had been in such demand that it had been necessary to refuse many people. Boxes were placed across the end and at one side of the ballroom to provide extra seats, but the extreme cold kept some away. This evening the big Blakelock, said to be the finest landscape by an American artist, will be sold.

WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY BALL

Exhibition Drill a Feature of Benefit for Widowed Mothers.

The Washington's Birthday and military ball in aid of poor widows with children, under the auspices of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory last night netted a considerable sum of money. Among those who assisted in making it a success, and nearly all of whom received, were Mrs. Charles Oppenheim, the Chairman, and Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, Mrs. Henry Bodenheimer, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Mrs. Samuel Elkeler, Mrs. Samuel Koenig, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Samuel Floersheimer, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Mrs. Leon Kamalsky, and Mrs. Henry Meyers.

The features of the evening included an exhibition drill by the Seventy-first Regiment at 9 o'clock, and between the dances that followed the drill professional artists entertained. Members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and of the Essex Troop of New Jersey also took part, and music by two military bands was continuous throughout the evening. Prizes were awarded the nonprofessional dancers.

MARRIED AT THE ST. REGIS.

Miss Florence F. Fischer the Bride of Herbert B. Fox.

Miss Helen Florence Fischer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Fischer of 328 West Eighty-third Street, and Herbert B. Fox, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Fox, were married at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the St. Regis. The Rev. I. H. Moses performed the ceremony in the Louis XVI. suite, under a bower of white lilies and roses.

The bride wore a gown of white net and cloth of silver, embroidered with pearls. Her tulle veil was caught up with a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Miss Alice Heller was maid of honor, and the other attendants were Miss Dorothy Fischer, a sister of the bride, and young Miss Marion Fischer, who acted as flower girl.

Philip Bluhm was best man. The ushers were Jerome and Amil Fischer, Maxwell Steinhardt, and Frederick A. Milius.

A reception and dinner for two hundred guests followed the ceremony, the couple leaving later for Palm Beach on their honeymoon. They will live in New York on their return.

Wm. W. Woods Weds Miss Dunkin.

Miss Dorothea Dunkin of 309 West Ninety-seventh Street, and William Whitfield Woods, a member of the staff of The World, were married yesterday by Alderman Crain in the marriage chapel at the Municipal Building. The bride is a teacher in Public School 62. The couple first met at a dance given by the School of Journalism at Columbia University about a year ago.

It was only three weeks ago that Miss Rosalind Dunkin, a sister of the bride, was married by Alderman Crain to Lloyd O. Wilson, a newspaper man.

Decker-Stevenson Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Helen Stevenson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stevenson of Garden City, L. I., and George Collier Decker of the same place, was celebrated last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Mr. McEnroe officiated.

The bride, who wore a gown of white tulle and silver cloth, was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothy Stevenson, and the young Misses Elisabeth and Marjorie Lauten as flower girls. J. B. Thompson was best man.

After a trip in the South the couple will reside at Garden City.

Erskine-Worthington Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Worthington of Los Angeles, Cal., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Louise Worthington, to Alan Robert Laurie Erskine, son of A. Laurie Erskine of 470 West 146th Street, this city. Mr. and Mrs. Worthington formerly resided at 264 Riverside Drive. No date has been set for the wedding.

Films Stay at Knickerbocker.

Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court refused yesterday to grant the application of Robert Walton Goelet for an injunction restraining the Triangle Film Company and others from showing moving pictures in the Knickerbocker Theatre. The complaint was that the giving of cheap performances lowered the character of the theatre, which was a first-class playhouse, and violated a clause in the lease. The court said that the coming of moving pictures into the theatrical field had changed the theatrical business to such an extent that high-grade pictures, interspersed with musical numbers, did not affect the character and standing of a first-class theatre.

Betrothed to Sir G. A. D. Dunbar.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The engagement of Sir George A. D. Dunbar and Sophie Kathleen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Benson Kennedy of New York and London, is announced.

DETECTIVES GUARD HISTORIC PAINTINGS

Detail for the Lafayette Exhibition Which Will Last for Ten Days.

JOS. H CHOATE TO OPEN IT

Mayor Mitchel Permits Loan of Lafayette's Portrait from the City Hall Gallery.

Ex-Ambassador Joseph H. Choate will deliver an address and open the Lafayette Exhibition at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at the former Knickerbocker Club building at 319 Fifth Avenue. The exhibition is to continue ten days under the auspices of the Lafayette Fund for the Relief of the Orphans and Injured in the war.

Mayor Mitchel granted permission yesterday for the removal of the famous Lafayette portrait from the Governor's Room in the City Hall to the exhibition room, where the French Government's collection of Lafayette relics is to be shown. This portrait was painted by Morse in 1824, during the last visit of Lafayette to this country. It has been insured, and detectives will guard the portrait day and night during the exposition.

Another Lafayette portrait of great historic value has been loaned by Rodman Wanamaker. It was painted in 1785 by J. B. Le Paon. During the exhibit this painting will be insured for $50,000, and will be guarded.

Among the Lafayette relics shown will be a desk which he used, and which, according to French Government records, was one of the original pieces of furniture in the room in which the French patriot was born. More than twenty face and figure sculptures of Lafayette in bronze, marble, and porcelain, and several fine medallion portraits will be shown, all from the collection of Charles Alen Munn.

Prints, including a picture of the Château La Grange, the home of Lafayette; portrait plates of Lafayette, paintings, engravings, historical documents, letters, &c., have been loaned from the collection of R. T. H. Halsey.

One of the swords of Lafayette in the exhibit is said to be the weapon he carried in the war for American independence.

The articles to be sold include laces made by the women and girls of France since the war, fan paintings by well-known French artists, and water colors made by soldiers in the war zones.

GREET MORGENTHAU TODAY.

Mayor's Committee Will Meet Returning Ambassador at Quarantine.

The Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII., upon which Henry Morgenthau, the American Ambassador to Turkey, is returning to this country, will arrive at Quarantine early this morning. The committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel to welcome Mr. Morgenthau, in recognition of his services in Constantinople, will meet the ship at Quarantine and escort him to the city. There are seventy members of the committee, of which Cleveland H. Dodge is Chairman. It is probable that a subcommittee, headed by Mr. Dodge, will go down the bay.

The coast guard cutter Manhattan has been put at the disposal of the committee. She will leave the Barge Office pier at 7:15 o'clock this morning. It is probable that Mrs. Morgenthau and her son, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., will make the trip to Quarantine on the cutter. It has been arranged to take the Ambassador from the steamship and bring him to Pier A, where he will be received by the full committee in the office of the Police Commissioner. It is expected that he will be welcomed by Theodore Rousseau, the Mayor's secretary, or some one representing the Mayor. Mr. Mitchel desired to welcome Mr. Morgenthau in person, but the vessel was delayed in arriving and the Mayor left the city for the Adirondacks. It is the intention of the Citizens' Committee to give the Ambassador a formal welcome in the City Hall. The time for this has not been fixed and will not be until the vessel is known when the ceremony will be convenient for him.

Mr. Morgenthau has been the American Ambassador to Turkey since 1913, and in the troublous times both before Turkey entered the war and after the conflict started his services have been notable. On Feb. 21 a cable message from Cairo announced that, through Mr. Morgenthau's intervention with the Turkish Minister of the Interior, a telegram was sent by the Government to Jerusalem instructing the local Government to protect non-Moslems. It is also recorded that it was Mr. Morgenthau's plea to Enver Pasha, the Minister of War, that deterred him from exposing 2,000 French and English civilians to the bombardment of the enemy's fleet at the Dardanelles.

According to communications received by the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, thanks are due to Mr. Morgenthau, who, with the German representative at Constantinople, was instrumental in stopping the political persecution that threatened to put an end to the Zionist colonies and institutions in Palestine.

After the reception at the pier today Mr. Morgenthau will go to his home, 30 West Seventy-second Street.

GAIL KANE LOSES GEMS.

Actress Offers Reward for Return of $5,000 Pendant.

In an effort to recover a diamond pendant which she values at $5,000, Miss Gail Kane, an actress who has appeared in many Cohan and Harris productions and is at present in the "movies," last night inserted the following advertisement in THE TIMES:

LOST—Diamond pendant, on Saturday night, between Madison Square and the Ritz-Carlton Hotel; pendant contains fifty diamonds set in platinum and gold; $300 reward.

Miss Kane lives at 22 West Fifty-ninth Street. There it was said that she lost the jewelry while on her way to the movie ball in Madison Square Garden last Saturday night.

Sheridan Leaves All to Family.

The will of John F. Sheridan, real estate dealer and builder, who died of pneumonia on Feb. 3, at Riverdale, was filed in the Surrogate's Court of Bronx County yesterday by Mortimer M. Menken of Menken Brothers, as attorney. Mr. Sheridan was 50 years old when he died, and his oldest son, Arthur C. Sheridan, 24 years old, is the sole executor. The value of the estate was given as more than $5,000 real and more than $5,000 personalty. It is left almost entirely to the widow, Lillian J. Sheridan; Arthur C. Sheridan, the executor, and a young daughter, Marie Lillian Sheridan, 12 years old. Bequests are made to another son, Philip Henry Sheridan, 20 years old; a married daughter, Mrs. Walter J. Kennedy, and two grandsons, John Fatrfax and Walter J. Kennedy, Jr.

J. B. Loring Left $263,692.

An appraisal of the estate of James B. Loring, filed in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn, yesterday, shows that he left property worth $263,692. Mr. Loring died at his home, 18 Cranberry Street, in August, 1914. In his will he makes many bequests to relatives and employes. The residuary estate is to go in equal parts to the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, the American Seamen's Friend Society, and the American Baptist Missionary Union.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, February 19th averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.86 cents per pound.—Advt.

STRAUS AIDS "BIG SIX."

Favors Placing Horace Greeley's Statue in City Hall Park.

The committee representing Typographical Union No. 6 in the effort to prevent the removal of the statue of Horace Greeley, its first President, from in front of the Tribune Building to Battery Park, has applied to the Art Commission and to Cabot Ward, the Park Commissioner, for a hearing in behalf of a location for the statue in City Hall Park.

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, is giving the committee his heartiest support, and one of the last acts of Mr. McAneny's official connection with the City Government was to indorse the City Hall Park site for the Greeley statue. Henry Watterson and Henry W. Sackett, both members of the original committee that erected the statue, also favor City Hall Park.

DR. ADLER HEADS SOCIETY.

Jewish Historical Body Holds Election in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The Jewish Historical Society closed its twenty-fourth annual meeting today with an afternoon session at Dropsie College, Broad and York Streets, after having presented more than fifty papers on early Jewish-American history. The annual election of officers was held and a set of bylaws was adopted by the body. The following officers were chosen and installed: President, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia; Vice Presidents, Simon W. Rosenbalt, Albany, N. Y.; Professor Richard J. H. Gottweil, New York; the Rev. Dr. David Philipson, Cincinnati, and Judge Julian W. Mack, Chicago; Corresponding Secretary, Albert M. Friedenberg; Recording Secretary, Samuel Oppenheim, Philadelphia; Treasurer, N. Taylor Phillips, New York; Curator, Leon Hukner, New York.

Fidelita Y. Colomer, President of the Royal Academy of History of Madrid, was elected an honorary member of the society. The following additional members of the Executive Council were elected:

Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia; Professor J. H. Hollander, Baltimore; Simon Wolf, Washington; Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, Denver; Max J. Kohler, New York; Rabbi Henry Cohen, Galveston, Tex.; Lee M. Freedman, Boston; L. Napoleon Levy, New York; Professor Alexander Marx, New York; Professor Max L. Margolis, Philadelphia; Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia, and Charles J. Cohen, Philadelphia.

Johnson of Columbia and the Hebrew Language" was the subject of a paper presented by Dr. I. Abrahams of Cambridge, Eng. Frank Cundall of Kingston, Jamaica, presented "Extracts from a Jamaica Magazine of 1797 Relating to the Jews."

BARNARD JUNIORS' "PROM."

150 Couples Dance at 1917's "Coming Out" at the Ritz-Carlton.

Barnard Juniors held their prom. last evening in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton. There were more than 150 couples present. A good many alumnae, including Miss M. W. Stewart, '13, now a member of the Barnard Faculty, and many members of the senior class attended. This affair was 1917's "coming out."

On the receiving line were Miss Lucille Taylor, Chairman; Dean Gildersleeve, Miss Dorothea Curnow, Junior President; Miss Carol R. Lorenz, '16, Undergraduate President, and Mrs. Tallor.

The patronesses were Mrs. Jacob Taylor, Mrs. Jonas Meyer, Mrs. George H. Hearn, Mrs. F. N. Holbrook, Mrs. George A. Slater, Mrs. Wishnell, Miss Caroline Quackenbos, Mrs. F. Kanofsky, Miss Gertrude M. Hirst, Mrs. Gustave Rau, Miss Mabel Foote Weeks, Mrs. M. Steinthal, Mrs. O. Mayer, Mrs. George G. Curnow, Mrs. R. Reuter.

Committee: Miss Lucille Taylor, Chairman, and the Misses Rau, Meyer, Patterson, and Quackenbos.

Mrs. Greta Hughes Witherspoon.

Mrs. Greta Hughes Witherspoon, sister of Rupert Hughes, the author, died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital, in her forty-sixth year. She was born in Lancaster, Mo., and was a daughter of Judge Felix Turner Hughes, for many years President of the Keokuk & Western Railroad, and Mrs. Jean Amelia Summerlin Hughes, both of whom survive her. Mrs. Witherspoon was educated in Paris, France, where she studied music and later became a singer. On her return to this country she sang for several years, both in this city and in the West, under the name of "Jeanne Greta."

Mrs. Witherspoon married Herbert Witherspoon, the basso and former member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, in 1899, the wedding taking place here. Subsequently she obtained a divorce from him. At the time of her death Mrs. Witherspoon was a music teacher and lived at 145 West Seventy-ninth Street.

Obituary Notes.

STILES C. STEVENS, once a Selectman of Stamford, Conn., and also a member of the Board of Burgesses of the Old Borough Government, died in Stamford yesterday. He was 75 years old.

Mrs. MARIE S. KROEGER, aged 83, widow of Bernhard Kroeger, for many years a leading piano manufacturer of New York, died last night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Gross, in White Plains.

WILLIAM KIEFER, a well-known hotel man of New Hyde Park, L. I., and the President and one of the organizers of the New Hyde Park Democratic Club, died recently from pneumonia. Mr. Kiefer was 58 years old and left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

BERGEN R. CARMAN, 70 years old, for twenty years with the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home in Hempstead, L. I. Mr. Carman was a former Trustee of Hempstead Village and had been a resident of that place for the last thirty-six years.

FREDERICK H. MAASS, a retired butcher, for forty years in business at Grand and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 318 Grand Avenue, aged 77 years.

FRANK A. BERRY, 60 years old, superintendent of the salesmen for the Acker, Merrill & Condit Company, died in the Memorial Hospital in Manhattan on last Saturday following an operation. Mr. Berry lived at 111 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, and was a member of Commonwealth Council, R. A.

W. N. ROYALL, formerly General Manager of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, died in Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Dr. ROBERT ALLEN BLOOD, at one time Surgeon General of Massachusetts, died in Lake Sunapee, N. H., yesterday, in his seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. MARY A. LOTT, wife of R. V. Lott of 189 Eleventh Street, South Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. W. Nelll, at 52 Van Houten Street, Passaic, N. J., in her eightieth year.

The Rev. ISAAC CROOK, 84 years old, former President of Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, is dead at his home in Spokane, Wash.

JAMES REGAN, 87 years old, formerly known as "Sunny Jim," and for many years a conductor in the Oranges, died on Sunday at his home, 180 Day Street, Orange, N. J.

JESSE M. GERARD, a purseyman, died on Sunday at his home in Dover, N. J., in his eighty-first year.

Captain WILLIAM LAUDER, agent for Lloyds in Norfolk, Va., for many years, died at his home there on Sunday, in his seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE BUCKLEY, mother of William Buckley of Albany and Mrs. Edward H. Hawks, Jr., of New York, who was known for her religious and charitable activities, died in Albany yesterday.

JAMES PROVINCE, for fifty-eight years employed by the same concern, died yesterday morning at his home, 214 Elm Street, Newark, N. J., in his eighty-fifth year.

Mrs. MARY E. WILSON, widow of Peter M. Wilson, died yesterday at her home, 296 Convent Avenue. Her husband was formerly prominent in the Ninth Ward.

DEN WILKES, an old-time actor, who had appeared many times in "The Silver King," was found dead in bed Sunday night in a rooming house at 810 West Twenty-ninth Street.

HERMAN J. VOGT, an accountant in the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, here, died on Saturday at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., in his fifty-first year.

HENRY H. CHESLEY, manager of F. & S. E. Goodwin, house movers and shorers of this city for forty years, died on Sunday at his home, 596 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fifth year.

SIR JOHN W. HACKETT DIES.

Prominent Australian Statesman and Editor Expires in Perth.

PERTH, Western Australia, Feb. 21.—Sir John Winthrop Hackett, senior member of the Legislative Council of Western Australia since 1890, is dead here, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Ireland and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, later being admitted to the bar. Sir John went to Australia early in life, and at the time of his death was editor and proprietor of The West Australian and Western Mail. He was a member of the bars of Ireland, New South Wales, and Western Australia, and was once a member of the Federal Council of Australasia. In 1911 he was knighted, after having previously refused the honor in 1902.

Sir John had long been prominent in Australia, and in 1891 was delegate to the National Australasian Federal Convention, and during 1897-98 was delegate to the Federal Convention. He was President of the Zoological Gardens, the West Australian Museum, the Library, the National Gallery, and a number of other civic institutions and organizations. In 1912 he was appointed First Chancellor of the State University. He belonged to the National Liberal Club of London and the Weld Club of Perth.

MRS. SARAH K. BOLTON DIES.

Author and Temperance Worker Expires in Cleveland, Ohio, at 75.

Mrs. Sarah Knowles Bolton, widely known as an author and temperance worker and the widow of Charles Edward Bolton, formerly Mayor of East Cleveland, died yesterday at her home in Cleveland, Ohio, in her seventy-sixth year. She was born in Farmington, Conn., and was educated at the Hartford Seminary, which was founded by Catherine Beecher, a sister of Henry Ward Beecher.

Mrs. Bolton wrote thirty books, of which the "Famous Men and Women" series is the best known. Among these are "Poor Boys Who Became Famous" and "Poor Girls Who Became Famous." In 1866 she married Mr. Bolton in Milwaukee. Mrs. Bolton was active in temperance work, and was formerly Assistant Secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and at the time of her death was Vice President of the American Humane Education Society. In addition to these activities she was for the years associate editor of The Congregationalist. Mrs. Bolton is survived by a son, Charles K. Bolton of Boston, an author.

VETERAN EDITOR DEAD.

Henry Russell, Publisher for Fifty Years, Died in Brooklyn at 91.

Henry Russell, for fifty years an editor and one of the last of the "Forty-niners," died on Sunday night at his home, 555 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, in his ninety-second year. He was born in Simsbury, Conn.

His first paper was The Northampton (Mass.) Democrat, and he became locally famous while editor of the Hartford Courant by attacking the Republican Party. In 1849 Mr. Russell was chosen by the Democratic Association of Western Massachusetts to establish a party newspaper in Oregon, and he made the trip across the Isthmus of Panama by stage coach in his journey to California. The type, presses, and other equipment for the paper were shipped by way of Cape Horn. This venture failed owing to the wreck of the schooner carrying the machinery at the mouth of the Columbia River.

Mr. Russell then came to this city and until he retired at the age of 75 he was associated with Henry M. Field in printing six religious papers.

MAJOR JOHN M. BAILEY DIES.

Ex-Congressman and Former Consul at Hamburg Was 77.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Major John M. Bailey, prominent for years in political, legal, and Grand Army circles, died at his home in Albany yesterday. He was born in Bethlehem, Albany County, Aug. 24, 1838, and was graduated from Union College in 1861. He had begun the study of law in the office of Cagger & Porter when the war began, but left it and recruited the first forty men for the 177th Volunteers, in which he served at the front as Lieutenant and Adjutant. He served as Assistant United States District Attorney in 1865, and then for three years was Collector of Internal Revenue.

In 1878 Major Bailey was elected to Congress, and upon the conclusion of his term at Washington was made United States Consul at Hamburg, Germany, by President Garfield. Later he was appointed Surveyor of Customs at Albany. He was a member of several social clubs of Albany, and was a thirty-second degree Mason.

Robert S. Luqueer.

Robert S. Luqueer, formerly head of the firm of R. S. Luqueer & Co., harness merchants, at 67 Murray Street, died on Sunday at his home, 100 West Fifty-seventh Street, in his sixty-seventh year. He was born here and entered the harness business founded by his father when a young man. Mr. Luqueer had been ill for many years and retired from active business ten years ago. He was a Mason, Elk, and a former Governor of the New York Athletic Club, of which he was a life member. For five years he was Captain of the bowling team of the club. His wife and son survive him.

Benjamin P. Palmer.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Benjamin P. Palmer of The Boston Globe and dean of Boston newspaper writers through sixty-one years of continuous service on local and New England papers, died today after a week's illness. He was born in Candia, N. H., in 1840, and began newspaper work when he was 15 years old.

Charles H. Gray.

Charles H. Gray, a magazine writer and newspaper man, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 1,571 East Forty-sixth Street, Flatbush, in his sixty-second year. Mr. Gray was born in Akron, Ohio, and began his newspaper career on the Cleveland Plain Dealer, acting as special correspondent at Washington during the Hayes and Garfield administrations. About twenty-three years ago he came to Brooklyn and became a writer and editor on The Eagle. Mr. Gray gave up newspaper work a few years ago and took up fiction writing for the magazines. He was the author of a series of stories for boys called "The Boy Scouts." Mr. Gray is survived by his wife, a son, Philip, and two daughters, Mrs. William L. Osterhout and Mrs. Walter M. Perry.

Col. Robert M. Yost, Editor.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 21.—Colonel Robert M. Yost, editor and educator, died at his home here today. He was 59 years old, and was born in Shelbyville, Mo. He had served in an editorial capacity on The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, The Missouri Republican, now The St. Louis Republic, and after coming to Los Angeles in 1904 was editor of The Herald and more recently of The Express.

Ludwig Braun, Battle Painter, Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Ludwig Braun, the Bavarian battle painter, is dead in his eighty-first year, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam. Braun received his training in Paris, going there in 1859 under Horace Vernet, famous for his battle scenes. During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 he was the official painter for the German Government, and his widest-known pictures deal with that conflict.

Cyril McGee Dies at 106 Years.

MALONE, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Cyril McGee, 106 years old and believed to have been the oldest man in New York State, is dead at his home in Moira. He was a former St. Lawrence River steamer Captain and a veteran of the civil war.

PEOPLE'S KITCHEN BIRTHDAY

Mrs. Burden and Mrs. Vanderbilt to be Hostesses at Celebration.

Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have sent out invitations to industrial workers in the neighborhood to attend the first birthday party of the People's Kitchen, at 458 West Twenty-seventh Street, this afternoon, from 2 to 5 o'clock. The kitchen was opened on Feb. 22, 1915, by the Committee on Public Kitchens of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Mrs. Burden and Mrs. Vanderbilt and other members of the committee will be present to welcome the guests, and refreshments will be served. Admission will be by card only.

In its first year the kitchen, said to be the first institution of its kind in the country, served 200,000 portions of food at an average of 3½ cents a portion.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married

Long Island.

CHORLTON—MURRAY.—Feb. 19, Huntington, Bessie Murray to Herbert Chorlton.

Died

ABRAHAMS.—Jennie, (Syvia,) beloved wife of the late Boas Abrahams and devoted mother of Harry, David, Charles, and Rebecca Kaufman. Funeral from the residence of her son, Harry Abrahams, 611 West 141st St., on Wednesday, Feb. 23d, 10 A. M. Omit flowers.

BAYLIS.—Abiah, on Monday, Feb. 21, 1916, in his seventy-seventh year. Funeral at convenience of family. Amenia, N. Y., papers please copy.

BELKNAP.—Isabelle, wife of the late Henry Belknap. Funeral services at 36 Mount Vernon St., North Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 10:30 A. M. St. Augustine papers please copy.

BERNHARDT.—Adolph Bernhardt, dearly beloved father of Joseph and Frances Bernhardt, of 418 East 84th St., died peacefully on Sunday, Feb. 20. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 10 A. M. Members of the Society Noval Zedek, Treue Bunder Broder Lodge, New York Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., and of Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun are respectfully invited to attend. Burial at Cypress Hills Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

BLACK.—On Sunday, Feb. 20, Emma Louisa Thompson, wife of George Ashton Black, in her 79th year. Funeral services at her residence, 621 West 113th St., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BLOCK.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 21, 1916, Moise Block, aged 78 years, beloved husband of Jaqueline Block, and father of Leon, Lucien and Henry Block, and Pauline Thaman, Fleta Levy, and Mathilde Alexander. Funeral from his late residence, 1 Livingston Av., Yonkers, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

BLOODGOOD.—Winfield, son of the late Matthias Bloodgood, on Feb. 20, in his 76th year. Services in The Funeral Chapel, 198 7th Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, at 2:15 P. M. Funeral private.

BRANFUEHR.—Godfrey, died Feb. 20, husband of Fannie Parsons Branfuehr, suddenly, at his mother's home, 637 East 176th St., near Arthur Av., where funeral services will be held Wednesday, at 8 o'

YANKEES ARRIVE AT MACON TRAINING CAMP--- BOMBARDIER WELLS KNOCKS OUT SMITH

YANKEE PLAYERS GATHER AT MACON

Arrive from All Points of the Compass to Begin Training for Baseball Season.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 21.—The American League training season for 1916 is about to be set in motion with the Yankees performing that function. The ball park where the Yanks will do their training is in fine condition, with a diamond almost as good as those found in the big leagues, and for the last three days details of recruits have been slipping in here ready to report to Manager Donovan. The Donovan party, which left New York yesterday and reached here late this afternoon, was not the first of the New York contingent to reach the training camp. Five young pitchers were already on the ground.

Tom Blodgett, a left-handed boxman, who was with Omaha of the Wesetrn League last year, and Bill Piercy, who twirled for the Los Angeles Club last season, were the first arrivals. This morning there were three more on hand. They were Nick Cullop of Kansas City, who was one of the stars of the Federal League; Dan Tipple, who was purchased from the Indianapolis Club last year, and Urban Shocker, who breaks into fast company by way of Ottawa.

Captain Huston and Manager Donovan piloted the squad which left New York. The players in this party were Caldwell, Keating, Mogridge, Pieh, and Gray, all pitchers; McGovern, an infielder, and Smith and Nunamaker, catchers. Joe Kelley, head of the New York scouting department, and Finn and Russell, young pitchers, joined the party at Baltimore. Pius Schwert, the catcher, missed connections and did not put in an appearance.

Other players came by various routes and at odd moments during the day and evening. Among them were Joe Gedeon, the infielder, who used to be with Washington; Slim Love, a pitcher from Los Angeles; S. O. Ross, a southpaw from Chattanooga; Walter Alexander, the catcher; Hal Gable, an infielder, and Neal Brady, a right-hand pitcher, last year with Dallas.

YANKS EXHIBIT BAKER.

Ruppert Pleased with His $25,000 Home Run Purchase.

Home Run Baker, the $25,000 prize that the Yankees recently won, was on view at the offices of the local American League Club yesterday. Having gathered all of the baseball reporters together, by means of a mysterious announcement, Colonel Ruppert suddenly opened the door to the inner office at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and announced in sonorous tones, "Gentlemen, here is Home Run Baker," and sure enough there he sat in a chair near the window, one of the most expensive players in baseball.

The Yankee owners brought Baker here to help the club in a pennant race, but from the laudatory remarks which the reporters and the Home Run King made about the other men on the Yankee staff, it was useless to pay $25,000 to get Baker. Every one of the fifty-odd men who are going South received extravagent praise and Colonel Ruppert, after hearing all this, was said, must have thought that he had been put to an unnecessary expense. Apparently the Yankees didn't need Baker any more than they needed an aeroplane with which to fly to a pennant.

Baker set at rest one rumor. He said he could "come back." Some people thought that the unalterable law ought to apply to him, but Baker said it didn't, and in the laudatory mood that possessed everyone yesterday, not a person was ready to contradict him. Baker said he was in splendid condition, only five pounds over weight, and this excess he was certain could be easily taken off.

The Home Run King was apparently lost in the Delaware County League, for he didn't know anything about the sleuthing that the Yankees had done to get him away from Connie Mack. "I never thought about getting back into baseball until a week or two ago," he remarked, and he added modestly that he wouldn't have returned to the game even with a big Yankee offer confronting him unless he was certain he could make good. All the time Baker was talking, Colonel Ruppert gamboled about like a boy with a new top. When asked how it was that Baker came over to New York, the Colonel confidentially replied that he had not seen Baker except once, and after having paid out $25,000 for Home Run, he wanted to get a good look at his purchase.

FOUR RED SOX TO GO.

Wood, Thomas, Cady, and Collins to be Let Out by Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 21.—President Joseph J. Lannin of the Red Sox has asked for waivers on at least four of his world's champion nine. While it was denied at one time that waivers had been asked on Joe Wood, the American League's premier hurler, well-founded information to the effect that waivers had been asked on Wood, Thomas, Cady, and Collins has been received.

According to the story waivers were asked on another player, who at one time performed brilliantly in a world's series. This player is an outfielder, and it is expected that he, too, will go to some other team.

President Lannin feels that he has a winning aggregation all lined up, and that there is not much need of carrying the wealth of material now on hand. Wood has declined to stand for his cut of $2,500 in salary. All clubs are reported to have waived on Wood.

Lannin is said to be in the market for a catcher who is rated as the second best in the league. If he succeeds in getting him he will be fully satisfield.

BURNS HURTS SHOULDER.

Giants' Outfielder Falls in Swimming Tank at Little Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 21.—George Burns, the Giants' outfielder, was bothered considerably today with an injury to his left shoulder, sustained by falling in a swimming tank at Little Falls Y. M. C. A. last week. Burns will consult a surgeon here before leaving for the Spring training camp at Marlin Springs, Texas, next week.

CHICAGO DEFEATS NAVY.

Western Swimmers Take First Place in Every Event but One.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 21.—A small but high-class team of swimmers, representing the University of Chicago, won from the Naval Academy this afternoon by a score of 34 to 25. The Navy men took first place in only one event.

All the events were well contested except the plunge for distance, in which the champion Redmond outclassed all of his competitors. On his first try Redmond crossed the sixty-foot tank in 0:19 4-5, and on his second attempt made it in 0:19 1-5. Rubenken of Chicago gave a skillful exhibition of fancy diving, including a difficult combination of the front jackknife and the half twist.

LEACH CROSS KNOCKED OUT.

Milburn Saylor Puts New York Boxer Away in Fifth Round.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—Milburn Saylor of Indianapolis knocked out Leach Cross of New York here tonight in the fifth round of a scheduled ten-round bout. It was Saylor's fight throughout.

In the third round Cross took the count of nine three times. Cross lasted through the fourth by clinching, while in the fifth round, after being knocked down twice, his seconds threw in the sponge at the count of nine, with Cross on the floor and apparently unable to rise.

TOUHEY SMOTHERS HOUCK.

Latter Several Times in Danger of Being Knocked Out.

An unusual exhibition of ring gameness was witnessed at the Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem last night, where Tommy Touhey, the Paterson, N. J., lightweight, easily defeated Tommy Houck, the veteran Philadelphia boxer, in the feature ten-round contest. Houck, a veteran of years of hard boxing in the ring, was like a toy in the hands of Touhey, who pommeled the Philadelphian with vicious right and left hand blows to the face and body from the third round until the finish.

Houck did not get a chance to show any resourceful boxing, for from the tap of the first gong Touhey carried the fighting and had his opponent on the defensive. The Philadelphia boxer made game efforts to fight back, but Touhey smothered him with stinging blows. Several times it appeared as if Houck must surely be knocked out.

In another ten-round contest Abe Freidman, the former amateur boxer, easily outpointed Young Jack Sharkey of the west side.

DOGS ARRIVE FOR SHOW.

Westminster K. C. Exhibition Opens at the Garden Today.

Of the 1,700 dogs which will be benched at the Westminster Kennel Club show which opens in Madison Square Garden this morning and continues until Friday, inclusive, over 1,000 have arrived.

Among the first to come in were the Genesee Valley Hunt's foxhounds, owned by Major J. W. Wadsworth, and the entries of the Kinnelon Kennels of Butler, N. J., which this year include St. Bernards and Old English sheepdogs as well as mastiffs.

The entries from Chicago and the West, including forty wire-haired fox-terriers and Airedales owned by the Vickery Kennels; the Alexander T. Stewart bulldogs and the wires and smoothes of Daniel and James Lynn of Port Huron, Mich., arrived on express cars yesterday morning and were met by motor vans.

Robert Armstrong, who formerly handled the late J. Pierpont Morgan's collies, arrived in the afternoon from Barber, N. C., with a string of setters and pointers, which have been taking part in the recent field trials on quail through the South. Five of his own include three cup winners, and he also has the trophy holders owned by L. S. Borden and J. J. Graham.

Among the latest to arrive last night was an unusually large Canadian representation. The owners were careful to get their dogs across the border on Saturday night, to comply with a law forbidding express companies to transport dogs on Sunday in the Dominion. The first dogs to be passed by the veterinarians and to be benched were the bull terriers from Ottawa, owned by Frank Beard and R. H. Elliott.

BULL TERRIERS IN RING.

Manchester White Rose Takes Highest Award at Palace Show.

Between sixty and seventy dogs were shown yesterday at the eleventh annual bull terrier show, held under the auspices of the Bull Terrier Club of America at the Grand Central Palace.

It was one of the most successful exhibitions held by the club, and throughout the day there was a large crowd of spectators and followers of the fancy present. An unusually large number of puppies and novice dogs demonstrated that the bull terrier still retains its popularity with the public and among the breeders.

R. H. Elliott of Ottawa, Canada, was the judge, and his decision met with general approval.

The prize for the best dog in the show went to a bitch, Manchester White Rose, exhibited by T. D. Smith and Son, Carmeter of Boston. She has an almost perfect head, with a fine body and good, sound limbs. The reserve went to ch. Noross Patrician, a handsome American bred specimen owned by Noross Kennels. The latter is quite an old dog, but has been defeated only twice since his puppy days. Noross Patrician also received the blue in winners' dogs.

In the class for Winners' bitches Scot Libby's well-known champion Williston Rose was placed in reserve to Manchester White Rose.

HORSE SHOW MEN MEET.

Monmouth Association to Hold Exhibition July 26, 27, 28, and 29.

Stockholders of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association held their annual meeting at the St. Regis Hotel yesterday, and it was decided to hold the annual exhibition at the Monmouth County grounds on July 26, 27, 28, and 29, inclusive.

A Committee on Prize List and Judges was elected, composed of John Schuyler Casey, John J. O'Donohue, and Charles W. Smith. At the general election which followed Harry Content was chosen as President, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., and James T. Hyde First and Second Vice Presidents, with P. J. Casey Secretary and Treasurer.

The Executive Committee is made up of the same members, with the addition of John McE. Bowman.

The Directors are as follows: Harry Content, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., John McE. Bowman, James T. Hyde, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Frederick Lewisohn, James Cox Brady, John Schuyler Casey, John J. O'Donohue, Daniel Guggenheim, Alfred B. MacLay, Martin Beck, J. Horace Harding, and P. J. Casey.

BUYING ENGLISH PONIES.

James C. Cooley Also Purchasing Hunters for Local Clubmen.

WESTBURY, L. I., Feb. 21.—James C. Cooley, who has managed several polo tournaments on Long Island and at Newport, is in England buying polo ponies left behind by army officers when they were called to the war. While the Government has first choice, there are many ponies unfit for cavalry service because of their size and training. Mr. Cooley hopes to purchase some of the horses used in the international matches. The ponies will be shipped to this country in April, and will be used in the matches, which commence in May.

It is said that Mr. Cooley was sent abroad by members of the Piping Rock and Meadow Brook Clubs. He is also purchasing several hunters for use in the fox hunts.

Puppy Dog Takes First Prize.

At the regular fortnightly meeting of the Woodmere Kennel Club held last night at the Hotel Gregorian it was decided to hold the annual match at the Hotel McAlpin on March 16, instead of March 17, the date previously selected. A nine weeks old puppy, shown by J. J. Sullivan of Brooklyn, took the blue for the best Boston terrier in the show.

BOMBARDIER WELLS BRITISH CHAMPION

Knocks Out Dick Smith in the Third Round for the Heavyweight Title.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Bombardier Wells knocked out Dick Smith in the third round of their bout for the heavyweight championship of England tonight.

Pat O'Keefe, middleweight champion of England, defeated Jim Sullivan in a twenty-round bout on points. The fight was for the middleweight championship.

All the participants are now serving in the army as non-commissioned officers. Wells weighed in at 189 pounds and Smith at 178. O'Keefe and Sullivan met at catchweights.

Wells, who began nervously, soon regained confidence when he found that he could outbox Smith, and landed several nasty left jabs on his opponent in the first round.

In the next round Wells fought Smith all over the ring, landing jabs and swings when he liked. Soon after the opening of the third round Wells got home a hard right upper cut which put Smith to the floor, where he remained "out" for several minutes.

The Sullivan-O'Keefe fight was a give-and-take affair. There were several sharp exchanges in the first round. The men seemed well matched, but for three rounds Sullivan plainly had the better of it.

Honors were even in the next six rounds. Then O'Keefe started hurricane fighting, in which he demonstrated that he was Sullivan's master in the infighting game. The tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth rounds were O'Keefe's. He sustained a severe cut over the eye in the fifteenth, however, and in the sixteenth was nearly knocked out by a vicious right swing. The bell came to his rescue.

In the seventeenth, also, O'Keefe was badly punished, and there was much clinching in the next two rounds. In the final round the men fought hard, and the exchanges apparently favored Sullivan. There was loud disapproval from some quarters when the referee gave the decision to O'Keefe.

EASY FOR BENNY LEONARD.

Knocks Out Jimmy Murphy in Sixth Round at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Benny Leonard of New York made short work of Jimmy Murphy, the Philadelphia lightweight, in their bout before the Olympia A. A. tonight, knocking him out in the last few seconds of the sixth round. Leonard, who had been at all times the superior, suddenly landed a clean right to Murphy's jaw, and this, followed by a right and a left hook as Murphy tottered, ended the bout.

It was the first time in his career that Murphy had been knocked out or even sent to the floor. Twice before the knockout blow landed Murphy had been battered down by terrific blows, and it was no surprise when Leonard scored a clean-cut victory. The New York boxer was so fast and clever that Murphy was at a loss how to box him. He could not match Leonard's speed, and did not have the advantage in any of the rounds.

RULES WON'T AFFECT BOUT.

No Transfer of License Needed for Willard-Moran Fight.

Chairman Fred A. Wenck of the State Athletic Commission said yesterday that the final sentence of Rule 3, Part 1, of the new rules to govern boxing in this State, which reads "Licenses are not transferable," will not in any way hinder the holding of the Willard-Moran fight at the Garden on March 25. From the viewpoint of the commission the big fight is under the auspices of Jimmy Johnston, the representative of the show corporation which holds the license for the Garden arena.

Commissioner Wenck also stated that the new rules will not take effect until March 1, thus enabling the clubs to make different arrangements where their present schedule conflicts with any articles of the new regulations. Those that have planned more than forty rounds of boxing for a night will be allowed to carry out their programs up to March 1.

Terse News of Sports

For National Municipal League.

Dwight F. Davis, donor of the International Tennis trophy has announced plans to organize a national municipal athletic association. The purpose of the association, Mr. Davis said, is to give the workingmen an opportunity for competitive sport free of charge. Inter-city contests will be arranged, the events to include golf, tennis and possibly other sports.

O'Rourke Gives up Fight on Merger.

President James H. O'Rourke of the Eastern Baseball Association announced yesterday that he had decided to withdraw his appeal from the decision of the National Board or Arbitration permitting the merger of the Eastern Association and the New England League. The Bridgeport and Pittsfield Clubs of the Eastern Association, Mr. O'Rourke said, had informed him that it would be useless to try to further block the progress of the merger.

Would Buy Cleveland A. A. Club.

A committee consisting of O. B. Wathen, Louisville, A. F. Timme, Milwaukee, and Mike Cantillon, Minneapolis, owners of American Association baseball clubs or any one of them, is willing to purchase the Cleveland American Association franchise and place that team in Toledo, provided satisfactory terms can be had for playing at Swayne Field, it was announced yesterday. It was further announced that if satisfactory terms with regard to Swayne Field are not forthcoming from the Bankers' Committee looking after the interests of Charles W. Somers, owner of the franchise, by Feb. 24, the Cleveland team will be located in another Eastern city.

Cubs Want Pitcher Packard.

The Chicago Nationals yesterday reopened negotiations with Harry F. Sinclair and Pat Powers for Gene Packard, the lefthanded pitcher, last year with the Kansas City Federals. Failure to agree on Packard's cash value prevented a deal some time ago. What is expected to be the final meeting of the Federal League owners, scheduled to take place at Chicago next Saturday, probably will deal with winding up the financial affairs of the league, President Weeghman of the Chicago club said. A small assessment upon the stockholders is expected.

Sports Writer Jack Law Dead.

Jack Law, 36, formerly one of the leading players in the Southern League, and of late years sports writer for Memphis and New Orleans newspapers, died at the home of his father, Judge Edward Law, at Evansville, Ind., yesterday. Law, who was suffering from lung trouble, was brought home from New Orleans a short time ago.

International Skating at Pittsburgh.

The International indoor ice-skating championships of the United States and Canada have been awarded to Pittsburgh by the Western Skating Association. The speed contests will be held at the Duquesne Garden rink on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights of next week.

WILLARD RUMOR WILD.

Champion Has Had No Relapse—Ticket Sale Begins.

According to Tex Rickard, the promoter of the Willard-Moran bout, the big fight will take place at Madison Square Garden on March 25 as scheduled. When seen at the Waldorf last night Rickard said: "That Chicago story about Willard being ordered to bed is wrong. I had Tom Jones on the wire this morning, and he said that Willard was feeling much better, and had been out for a walk instead of being in bed. I am quite sure that the bout will take place on March 25, and I am confident that there is too much money in it for Willard for him to take any chances of spoiling the bout. Jones told me also over the long-distance wire that he had made all arrangements to bring the champion here within the next few days. He asserted this positively, and understand that he has made arrangements with the Pioneer Club to have Willard work out there in the gymnasium. However, I intend to call up Jones every morning on the long-distance until he brings Willard here."

A report from Chicago yesterday morning contained the news that the big fighter was suffering from neuralgia, and that he had made no definite plans for beginning his training. This was sent out before Rickard talked with Jones over the telephone, and it is said that the promoters insisted on a quick start of Willard's training, as he has been idle so long that the few weeks before the fight will be none too long a period for him to get into fighting trim.

The public sale of tickets for the fight began yesterday morning in an office on the street floor of the Twenty-sixth Street side of the Garden. The company which is printing the tickets sent up only the $25 pasteboards, and inquiries after the other tickets during the remainder of the day elicited the information that "the boy was on his way up with them." The boy failed to arrive, however, and only $25 seats were disposed of during the day. The management announced that approximately $8,000 worth of these seats had been disposed of by nightfall.

Many of the high-priced seats were purchased for women, and a special section has been set aside for them and their escorts. One of the first to put in an order for seats was Mary Pickford, who intends to treat a number of her friends to a box party at the bout. A number of prominent golf professionals have also put in requests for another box for the bout. According to the applications received for seats, almost every calling and profession will be represented around the arena when the boxers step into the ring.

MANDOT WHIPS DUNDEE.

New York Boxer Outpointed in 20-Round Bout in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Joe Mandot of New Orleans received the referee's decision tonight over Johnny Dundee of New York at the end of twenty rounds of boxing at a local arena. The lightweights were regarded as evenly matched, Mandot securing the decision as the result of quicker infighting action, it was claimed. Harry Stone of New York challenged the winner.

The bout up to the sixteenth round as nearly even, Mandot winning seven rounds and Dundee six, with two giving no advantage to either contestant.

Mandot took the lead from the fifteenth round and until the end was in no danger, except in the eighteenth, when Dundee had a decided advantage. The only time when it seemed a decisive blow might be struck was in the sixteenth round, when Mandot staggered his opponent with a heavy right cross to the jaw. Dundee recovered speedily.

When the final gong rang both men were fighting furiously in the centre of the ring. Neither fighter was forced to the ropes at any time, all of the boxing being done near the centre of the ring.

Weights were given out by managers of the fighters as Mandot, 132, and Dundee, 127½. They fought at catch weights, however, no weight requirements being exacted.

Frankie Burns Beats Coulon.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 21.—Frankie Burns of Jersey City won a decision over Eddie Coulon of New Orleans in an eight-round bout here tonight. Burns outpointed the New Orleans bantam in nearly every round. Monk Fowler of New Orleans was awarded the decision over Biz Mackay of Columbus, Ohio, in another eight-round bout. Fowler and Mackay are lightweights.

"Cap" Anson's Wife Dies.

Mrs. Virginia N. Anson, wife of Adrian C. ("Cap,") Anson, former manager of the Chicago Nationals, and for years the most widely known ball player, died at her home in Chicago yesterday. She was 56 years old. Interment will be in Philadelphia, her former home.

Cancel Swimming Meet.

The swimming meet with Harvard, scheduled for tonight in the Columbia pool, has been canceled by mutual consent. Harvard is not a member of the Intercollegiate League. Columbia will meet University of Pennsylvania Saturday night in the Morningside tank. Early in the season in Philadelphia the Light Blue and White watermen trounced Penn in swimming and lost in water polo.

McCracken to Run for Statue.

Coach Bernie J. Wefers of the Columbia track team has entered a freshman, T. E. McCracken, in St. Antony's track games in Brooklyn tonight. McCracken will run in the mile event for novices. A statue has been offered to the runner who wins three times, and the Columbia youth now has two legs on the prize. He has been doing consistently below 4:30 for the mile.

St. Benedict Prep Wins Close Game.

St. Benedict Prep School basket ball players practically clinched the scholastic championship of Newark yesterday by defeating the South Side High School quintet 17 to 16 at the South Side High School gymnasium. A goal by William Reilly in the last thirty seconds of play gave the Preparatory School the game. At the end of the first half the South Side team was leading, 13 to 8.

Cutler Seven Defeats Berkeley.

Cutler School defeated Berkeley School in a hockey match at St. Nicholas Rink yesterday morning by a score of 10 to 0.

C. E. White Defeats Dr. Jennings.

In the handicap 18.2 billiard tournament at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy last night Charles E. White, playing 250, defeated Dr. H. D. Jennings, playing 210, by a score of 250 to 109. White made an average of 7.5-35, and high runs of 42, 28, and 27. Dr. Jennings averaged 3 4-35, and his best runs were 24, 13, and 11.

Knapp Gains Squash Victory.

W. J. Knapp (scratch) defeated D. Van Gerbig (plus five) in the semi-final round of the handicap squash tennis tournament at the Squash Club yesterday afternoon by 21—15, 15—18, 15—10.

Easy Victory for Seton Hall.

The basket ball team of Seton Hall College defeated the Albright College five last night at St. James's Hall in Newark by a score of 59 to 20. At the end of the first half the South Orange boys were leading by 25 to 9. Jones, one of the Seton Hall forwards, played a particularly strong game, scoring 23 points for his college.

MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL WINS POINT TROPHY

De Witt Clinton Second in Horace Mann School Games in Engineers' Armory.

The championship track and field team of Morris High School captured the point banner for public schools in the annual games of Horace Mann School, which were contested last night before a big gathering in the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, and the trophy for private schools was annexed by the squad representing St. John's Prep of Brooklyn. The competition in both divisions was unusually keen for schoolboys, but no records were excelled. Thirty-eight schools were represented, and 300 boys took part in the events.

Morris High School recorded 23 points in taking the first honors, while De Witt Clinton, which finished second, totaled 23, and Stuyvesant High, in third place, tallied 13. It was largely through the efforts of E. Perelman, who triumphed in the 50 and 300-yard events for juniors, that Morris landed the team banner.

In the private school section St. John's Prep scored 25 points, with Poly Prep second with 22, and St. Paul's School of Garden City third with 5.

Princeton University's crack relay team easily won the mile special relay, which dwindled to a match between the Tiger quartet and the College of the City of New York through the last-minute defection of Fordham. With Billy Moore running the final leg, Princeton figuratively walked away from the local collegians, and won by three-quarters of a lap in the fast time of 3:38. In another special relay Columbia University's great team led all the way and won as it pleased.

One of the most interesting races of the meet brought together in the 100-yard dash for juniors John Dwyer of Fordham Prep, son of Frank Dwyer of the State Athletic Commission, and Bernie Wefers, Jr., son of the veteran coach of the New York A. C. and Columbia University, who in his time was the world's greatest amateur sprinter. Dwyer proved the superior of the two, but he had to sprint all the way to overcome a big early advantage gained by Wefers, who was making his second appearance in open competition. Wefers competed for De Witt Clinton High School.

J. Fleck of Morris High School gave his school five points by winning the half-mile run for seniors. Fleck holds the Public Schools Athletic League championship and record at one mile. The summary:

50-Yard Dash, Closed.—Won by A. Whereat; C. Marshall, second; G. Adams, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

75-Yard Dash, Closed.—Won by W. Ford; R. Hodkinson, second; A. Cushman, third. Time—0:09.

100-Yard Dash, Closed.—Won by Livingston; Rafalsky, second; Vaughan, third. Time—0:11.

50-Yard Dash, Midget.—Won by W. Kramer, St. John's Prep; J. Glouben, Peekskill M. A., second; C. Malloy, Poly Prep, third; T. Conroy, St. John's Prep, fourth. Time—0:06 4-5.

50-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by E. Perelman, Morris; T. Conors, St. John's Prep, second; F. Sichel, Xavier H. S., third; Davis, Commercial, fourth. Time—0:07 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by Dwyer, Fordham Prep; B. Wefers, De Witt Clinton, second; S. Kosta, Townsend Harris, third; R. Bissler, Bayonne H. S., fourth. Time—0:11 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by J. Olenk, De Witt Clinton; G. Bannon, Brooklyn Prep, second; F. Koch, Stuyvesant, third; C. Mc-Witt, Poly Prep, fourth. Time—0:10 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by J. Fleck, Morris; C. Fortesque, East Orange, second; A. Kaiser, St. Paul, third; W. Lloyd, Yonkers H. S., fourth. Time—2:06.

440-Yard Midget Relay Race.—Won by St. John's Prep, with J. Hughes, J. Conroy, W. Kramer, and J. Downes; Xavier H. S., with Whelphey, Farrell, Carr, and Norcus, second; Poly Prep, with Mendes, Dudley, Lugar, and Lucas, third. Time—0:56.

Running High Jump, Midget.—Won by W. Kramer, St. John's, with 4 feet 8 inches; Baebes, Poly Prep, with 4 feet 7 inches, second; C. Malloy, Poly Prep, with 4 feet 6 inches, third; Lugar, Poly Prep, with 4 feet 3 inches, fourth.

600-Yard Run, (Novice.)—Won by S. Looker, De Witt Clinton; R. Crawford, Flushing, second; Bulkley, Poly Prep, third; Von Hoffman, Horace Mann, fourth. Time—1:23 3-5.

Medley Relay Race.—Won by Columbia, (first team;) Fordham University, second; Columbia University, (second team,) third; C. C. N. Y., fourth. Manhattan College stopped. Time—3:40 4-5.

300-Yard Run, (Junior.)—Won by E. Perelman, Morris; S. Coe, East Orange, second; Braunstein, Morris, third; T. Connors, St. John's Prep, fourth. Time—0:33 4-5.

800-Yard Run, (Senior.)—Won by James Meagher, Manual Training; A. De Witt, Poly Prep, second; Mayer, Boys' High, third; J. Lambeck, Morris, fourth. Time—0:34.

880-Yard Relay Race, (Junior 120-Pound Class.)—Won by Commercial, with Davis, Jacobs, Tichowitz, and Gretchen; De Witt Clinton, with Lewis, Dubin, Infeld, and I. Harris, second; Boys' High, with Williams, Taylor, Davis, and Coopersmith, third; Stuyvesant, with Weber, Cohen, Polack, and Alcott, fourth. Time—1:45 4-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by W. Jenkins, Packard Commercial, with 9 feet 6 inches; E. Flagg, Englewood; R. Schumacher, Rutherford, and D. Ashley, De Witt Clinton, all tied for second place with 8 feet 6 inches.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, Novice.—Won by P. De la Reed, St. Paul's, with 40 feet 11½ inches; M. Redmond, Poly Prep, with 35 feet 10 inches, second; J. Steinberg, Morris, with 35 feet 3 inches, third; V. Mills, Ethical Culture, with 33 feet 4 inches, fourth.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Senior.—Won by J. Sinclair, Stuyvesant, with 47 feet 9½ inches; N. Meaney, Morris, with 43 feet 2½ inches, second; Schimpf, Poly Prep, with 41 feet 1 inch, third; P. De la Reed, St. Paul's, with 36 feet 5 inches, third.

880-Yard Relay Race, Senior.—Won by St. John's Prep, with Ryan, Quivedo, Kennedy, and Salamack; Englewood, with Bowers, Sharpstein, Frohisher, and Dibble, second; Stuyvesant, with Koch, Tomberg, Rosen, and Cuddleback, third; De Witt Clinton, fourth. Time—1:41 3-5.

Running High Jump, Novice.—Won by V. Newman, Bryant, with 5 feet 4 inches; A. Robertson, Flushing, with 5 feet 3 inches, second; A. Johnson, Ethical Culture, with 5 feet 2 inches, third; Kelley, Poly Prep, with 5 feet, fourth.

One-Mile Relay Race, Special.—Won by Princeton, with G. G. Wallace, J. R. Eddy, H. J. Richardson, and W. Moore; C. N. Y., with Fisher, Moonan, Vrians, and Wetlen, second. Time—3:38.

Running High Jump, Senior.)—Won by M. Banks, Stuyvesant, with 5 feet 8 inches; J. Ramsay, Yonkers, with 5 feet 4 inches, second; George Hughes, Flushing, with 5 feet 3 inches, third; Wickwire, Poly Prep, with 5 feet 2 inches, fourth.

Point Competition, (Public Schools.)—Morris, 23; De Witt Clinton, 17; Stuyvesant, 13; Flushing, 7; Commercial, 5; East Orange, 5; Bryant, 5; Manual Training, 5; Fordham Prep, 5; Packard, 5; Xavier H. S., 5; Boys' High, 4; Englewood, 3; Ethical Culture, 3; Peekskill, 3; Rutherford, 3; Townsend Harris, 2; Bayonne, 1; Horace Mann, 1. Private Schools.—St. John's Prep, 25; Poly Prep, 22; St. Paul's, 6; Brooklyn Prep, 3.

START WALKING RACE.

Seventeen Pedestrians Leave Van Cortlandt Park for Poughkeepsie.

Seventeen members of the American Walkers' Association started last midnight from Van Cortlandt Park on a sixty-five mile race to Poughkeepsie. Togged out in heavy clothing to protect against the piercing cold, the squad looked more like an arctic expedition than a group of pedestrians starting on a holiday jaunt.

The men, even before they started, were looking forward to having breakfast in Ossining, it being figured that good time could be made to that point. There were no delusions as to what would be encountered beyond Hastings. All the reports of up-State conditions showed that there were snowdrifts awaiting the onward march of the walkers. But they were well prepared for any ordeal, and it was anticipated that many of the men would finish inside the time limit of fifteen hours.

The walkers plan to follow the automobile route, known as the River Road or the old Albany Post Road, for the entire distance. The men who started were Frank Heath, Frank Gage, Walter Lorenye, S. Wershup, A. Urlaub, G. Rabinowitch, H. F. McCann, S. H. Freedman, J. S. Haslinger, G. H. Engels, L. Benedetto, C. Gross, C. E. Schuster, W. Bockeman, G. H. Schwarts, James H. Hageman, and J. Mandel.

DREW WINS SPRINT.

Morse of Salem-Crescents Second in 75-Yard Race.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 21.—Howard Drew outclassed an excellent field of six other sprinters in the special 75-yard dash at the indoor races of the Second Division, Naval Militia, C. N. G., in the State Armory here tonight, and despite a slow track that was not a bit conducive to speed he won easily in 0:07 4-5. The meet was the largest in the history of this Winter event, attracting college athletes from the larger institutions in the East.

The best race of the night was the mile relay between Harvard and Pennsylvania, the latter quartet winning by two yards. Bingham and Meredith met as anchor men, and the latter was off to a two-yard lead, which he increased to four, but as he was not pushed very hard he eased up slightly and Bingham split the distance. It was the fastest race of the evening, the time being 3:29 2-5.

White, of Brown, stood out by capturing first in the 75-yard dash in eight seconds, while Minot of Harvard was far ahead of his field in the 300-yard dash, winning the final in 0:34 4-5. Summaries:

75-Yard Dash, Intercollegiate.—Won by White of Brown; Treadway of Yale, second, O'Hara of M. I. T., third. Time—0:08.

One-Mile, Intercollegiate.—Won by Young of Yale; Potter of Wesleyan, second; Leonie of Yale, third. Time—4:43.

75-Yard Hurdles, Intercollegiate.—Won by Hobbs of Dartmouth; Rodman of Yale, second; Williams of Wesleyan, third. Time—0:10.

Y. M. C. A. Mile Relay Between Hartford and Middletown.—Won by Hartford. Time—4:53 4-5.

One-Mile Relay Between Bowdoin and Worcester.—Won by Bowdoin. Time—3:39 2-5.

One-Mile Relay Between Trinity and Amherst Aggies.—Won by Amherst. Time—3:44.

600-Yard Dash—Won by Scudder of Pennsylvania and Biddle of Harvard, (tied;) third, Cooper, Yale. Time—1:20.

300-Yard Dash—Won by Minot, Harvard; second, Coakley, Dartmouth; third, Davis, Yale. Time—0:34 1-5.

1,000-Yard Run—Won by Barker, Yale; second, Role, Yale; third, Cook, Brown. Time—2:24.

75-Yard Dash, Special—Won by Drew, Southern California; second, Morse, Salem-Crescent, C.; third, Treadway, Yale. Time—0:7 4-5.

Mile Relay, (Wesleyan vs. New York University.)—Won by New York University, (Crowell, Lang, Lent, Maxwell;) second, Wesleyan, (Beckwith, Raymond, Krafft, Knipe.) Time—3:43 2-5.

Two-Mile Relay, (Dartmouth vs. M. I. T.)—Won by Dartmouth, (Riley, Lagay, W. Holbrook, Sherburne;) second, M. I. T., (Hamilton, Brown, Halfane, Herzog.) Time—8:17 3-5.

Mile Relay, (Harvard vs. University of Pennsylvania.)—Won by Pennsylvania, (Dorsey, Lockwood, Lennon, Meredith;) second, Harvard, (Teschner, Pennypacker, Willcox, Bingham.) Time—3:31 2-5.

CORNELL WINS BY A POINT.

Dartmouth Defeated in Last Home Basket Ball Game, 20 to 19.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pennsylvania	6	1	.857
Princeton	4	2	.667
Cornell	3	2	.600
Harvard	2	3	.571
Dartmouth	2	6	.250
Columbia	1	6	.143

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 21.—Dartmouth lost to the Cornell five by one point in the last minute of play in the final home game of the basket ball season. The score was 20 to 19. The lead alternated frequently.

The Green started strong and finished the first half 11 to 6, but Cornell came back with an attack that kept the home quintet on the jump until the whistle blew. Rau starred for Dartmouth and Ashmead starred for Cornell. The lineup:

Cornell.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Brown	Right forward	Williams
Lundeen	Left forward	Sission
Ashmead	Centre	Steenrod, Tucker
Shelton	Right guard	Martin
Ashmead	Left guard	Pelletier

Goals from floor—Sutterby 3, Brown 2, Ashmead, Shelton; Steenrod 3, Williams 3, Sission 2. Goals from fouls—Ashmead 5, Brown; Sission 3. Free tries missed—Ashmead 5, Brown 4; Sission 5, Williams 3. Referee—E. Thorpe, New York. Umpire—Mr. Kiwh, Yonkers. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

WOMEN'S FLORIDA TENNIS.

Mrs. Rawson Wood, Ex-Champion, Wins an Easy Match.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 21.—The annual tournament for the women's tennis championship of Florida began today with the singles. Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Newport, who won last year, was not here to defend her title, and the strongest player of the field is Mrs. Rawson Wood, New York, an ex-Florida champion. She defeated Mrs. H. H. Thomas, 6—2, 6—2. In the feature match Miss Mary Snyder, Pittsburgh, forced Mrs. J. L. Brewer, Boston, three sets, but lost after running the third to 4—3. The summary:

Women's singles.—First Round—Mrs. J. L. Brewer, Boston, defeated Miss Hilda Johnson, New York, 6—2; Mrs. Rawson Wood, New York, defeated Mrs. H. H. Thomas, New York, 6—0, 6—2.

Second Round—Miss Elizabeth Bennett, Boston, defeated Miss Margaret Bennett, Boston, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. J. L. Brewer, Boston, defeated Miss Mary Snyder, Pittsburgh, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; Miss Louise Witherbee, Port Henry, defeated Mrs. G. W. Johnson, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

CHURCH AND MACE LOSE.

William M. Johnston and Roland Roberts Doubles Tennis Victors.

LONG BEACH, Cal., Feb. 21.—William M. Johnston of San Francisco, national singles champion, and Roland Roberts, Southern California singles champion, defeated George R. Church of New York and W. Mace of Pasadena, the intercollegiate doubles champions, 6—4, 8—6, in the semi-finals of the men's double mid-Winter tennis tournament being played here.

Johnston and Rober

SILK INDUSTRY HOLDS OWN.

Usually Sensitive French Trade Shows Healthy Condition.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The silk industry, the most sensitive in France, subject as it is to most of the caprices of fashion, has shown greater stability than other textiles during the war. Total production in 1914 amounted to $28,000,000 less than that of 1913, but only $15,000,000 less than in 1911, when the total production was $80,000,000, after having gone to $90,000,000 in 1910.

Exports of silks to America have for several years followed quite a regular rate of progression that has not been disturbed by the war. In 1914 they amounted to $13,250,000, as against $9,000,000 in 1913. England, however, took $15,000,000 less, exports dropping from $42,000,000 in 1913 to $34,000,000 in 1914.

Italy took a quarter million dollars more and Spain a half million dollars more in silks than in 1913. Exports of French velvets more than held their own.

Large Orders for Neckwear.

The outlook for the Spring business in women's neckwear is especially promising. For a year the styles have run adverse to this industry, but now it appears as if the manufacturers are to have their inning. In some quarters the orders taken so far are said to run three times as large as last year. One account mentioned has bought $1,500 worth of goods where last year the entire business taken for the season amounted to only $200. The popularity of silk dresses is going to have a stimulating effect on neckwear, inasmuch as there is always the opportunity of garnishing these costumes with some sort of neckpiece.

RESORTS.

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AIMS OF RETAIL DRY GOODS MEN

Outlined by the New Secretary-Treasurer of Their National Association.

ITS SERVICE TO MEMBERS

To Work for Improved Methods Toward Efficiency in Both Buying and Selling.

The change in the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, which becomes effective March 1, has attracted much attention because it is said to indicate a change in the methods of that body. What the direction of these will be was outlined yesterday in a statement by E. L. Howe, the newly selected Secretary-Treasurer, in this he says, among other things:

"A vigorous campaign is being planned for the purpose of adding to the membership of the association practically all of the retail stores in the country. The dues are nominal and the advantages to be obtained by membership are very substantial. Active steps are being taken to encourage the organization of State associations to work in conjunction with the national organization. It has been found that many purely local questions can be best handled by city or State organizations that are more closely in touch with their vicinity needs, but in all cases such organizations should become members of the national organization for mutual benefit.

"The association will devote itself to questions of national importance where the retail merchant is directly or indirectly concerned, and will keep in close touch with such matters, advising its members from time to time as to the progress of such important matters. The association will not take any stand on national matters without first obtaining a referendum vote from its members and thus insuring that the association's attitude will reflect the sentiments of the majority of its members.

"The association has, through 89 per cent. of its members voting, recorded itself as in opposition to the Stevens Price Maintenance bill now before Congress. It is also giving close study and consideration to the minimum wage question which is before many State Legislatures, and will keep its members in close touch with the development of these questions.

"The educational work of the association, under the supervision of Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince, will be continued as heretofore, but with an added zest. Mrs. Prince plans to visit the many merchants still asking for her services in order that the educational work may be started in both the stores and the schools, as many of our members are still unfamiliar with this splendid work. When this pioneer stage is past we will be better able to tell the needs which this particular department will be able to fill. There will undoubtedly be much that can be done for both large and small merchants.

"As indicated by the title of the association, the membership is made up of merchants in all parts of the country and each one of these merchants is struggling with the many problems that confront him and that must be solved. The thought, too often expressed, that a merchant need only have right location and ample capital to insure success, is far, indeed, from the whole truth. Location and capital, true, are extremely important factors, but proper organization and efficient economical system are vital necessities. The volume of business in a retail store is made up of small transactions in the main. By that I mean the individual single sale is small in the great majority of cases, and every transaction, no matter how small, involves handling by many people. It is quite obvious that there is necessity for accuracy and economy in such handling. The merchant, therefore, must study scientifically every practical economy for improved methods looking to efficiency both in selling and buying, and great forces are constantly at work with these ends in view. The National Retail Dry Goods Association should be and intends to be of great material assistance to the retail merchants throughout the country along these as well as other lines, and plans are already being formulated looking to practical assistance in the way of accounting, systematization, organization, education of employes, the furnishing of intelligent market reports, &c. This association intends to be both substantial and practical in its assistance to merchant members.

"For myself I can only say that since my acceptance, the promise of loyal, substantial support tendered me by the merchants has been highly gratifying. I do not in a way take this expression as personal, but as emphasizing the general interest in this association and a determination to place it in a position second to none for big constructive work. The retailer is a power for good in his own community and the combined retailers of the country should and will be a great national power."

Mr. Howe announced that he had accepted the resignations of John T. Kirby, Field Secretary, and Mrs. Foster, Office Manager. He said that the future of The Industrial Outlook, the association's monthly publication, had not been determined. So far, he had found sentiment in the organization for and against its continuance in its present form. The subject will be studied thoroughly before any conclusion one way or the other is reached. The Secretary-Treasurer indicated that one of the first efforts of his administration would be the enlargement of the membership, which is now close to 2,000. He said there were 20,000 retail dry goods firms throughout the country doing a business of $50,000 or more, eligible for membership.

White Shoes All the Go.

Most any style or material in all-white top or all-white shoes is selling just as freely now as if it were mid-Summer. To carry the vogue for white as far as possible, a special prepared white stain for the edges and heels of white shoes has been put on the market. White "ivory" soles are now being used successfully in turn work, especially in infants' shoes. Gray kid vamps, with gray cord quarters to match, are selling well now in women's high-cut lace boots. The same effect is favored in patent leather vamps and white calf quarters. The call for tan shoes for men, women, and children is said to be getting stronger every day.

Khaki Order Finds No Takers.

The mills that were anxious to secure further war business a short while back are displaying indifference over the latest order of the sort that has reached here. The Canadian Government wants to place a contract for some 50,000 yards of khaki serge to be constructed with a worsted warp and an all wool filling. The rush of domestic business will engage the mills to such an extent that even if it were possible to get the raw material together for filling the order it is probable that it would be turned down anyway. As conditions are now the cloth required would be prohibitive in price.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the domestic and linen buyers of the Dry Goods Union will be held tomorrow at 452 Fourth Avenue.

The account of the New York Store, Kansas City, has been added to the list of Brown & Macrae, resident buyers, 1,270 Broadway. C. L. Maas, general manager of the store, is now in this city after Spring merchandise.

S. Hein & Sons, manufacturers and importers of women's sweaters and knit goods of Zurich, Paris, and London, have removed from the Marbridge Building to new quarters at 29 West Thirty-sixth Street. S. Hein, founder of the firm, was one of the prominent organizers of the Swiss Import Trust, generally known commercially as the "S. & S."

GEM IMPORTS UNDERVALUED

Raising of Prices on Them Carries Penalties with It.

The local organization of special Treasury agents, recently formed and known as the "diamond squad," has apparently justified its formation by the Government authorities at Washington. While working with much secrecy in rounding up undervaluers of precious stones, evidences of the squad's activities came to light yesterday in reappraisements made by Judge Sullivan of the Board of General Appraisers. The squad was formed owing to reports that so-called Belgian "refugees," as well as Dutch gem merchants, were coming to this country with stocks which were either being smuggled in, or grossly undervalued. Most of these men, it was said, found business no longer profitable abroad, and decided to remove to the United States.

Following the usual rule in cases involving value, information was refused at the board's offices regarding the identity of the importers, while members of the squad maintained equal reticence. It was learned, however, that four shipments were involved in the reappraisements made by Judge Sullivan, all representing comparatively recent shipments from the other side. The diamonds represented, it was said, a value of $200,000 or more. They were all exported from Amsterdam, the shippers being M. Dreiblatt, E. Scheunfuhrer, Leopold Goldsmith and A. Lewinson, all of the Dutch diamond centre.

The gems from M. Dreiblatt were the only ones not held by Judge Sullivan to be undervalued. In this shipment were twenty-six stones, of 12.54 carats, which were entered as having a value of 118 florins per carat, and thirty-six carats, entered at 42 florins per carat. Appraiser of the Port Sague raised values on these goods, but at the hearing before Judge Sullivan, the importers managed to convince the General Appraiser that the entered values correctly represented foreign market values at the time of the shipment.

The shipment from E. Scheunfuhrer had been advanced materially by the local Appraiser, but Judge Sullivan after hearing the testimony shaved the advances somewhat. The reappraisement on these goods as finally fixed by the reviewing officer was as follows: Sixty-nine stones, 27.58 carats, entered at 70, advanced to 75 florins per carat; twenty-two stones, 10.35 carats, entered at 42, advanced to 45 florins per carat; 1,246 stones, 54.10 carats, entered at 33, advanced to 35 florins per carat, and 246 stones, 10.05 carats, entered at 47, advanced to 49 florins per carat.

The invoice covering the Goldsmith shipment was dated Amsterdam, Dec. 29 last, the gems being entered here. There were forty-four diamonds of 44 carats each, entered at 70 florins per carat, and advanced by Appraiser Sague to 100 florins per carat. Judge Sullivan cut the Appraiser's valuation down to 75 florins per carat. In a memorandum filed by Judge Sullivan in reappraising the diamonds from A. Lewinson, he said:

"The issue is as to the *per se* value—117 stones being entered at 210 florins per carat, and appraised at 300 florins per carat. The importers' witnesses testimony upon an average made the value 280 florins; the Government's witnesses, 260. Reappraised at 250 florins. The second lot of thirty-four stones was entered at 158 florins and appraised at 200. The importers' witnesses made on an average 180; the Government's 220. I find the value to be 200 florins, or the appraised value."

With the exception of the diamonds from M. Dreiblatt the importers of the other shipments will be called on to pay heavy additional duties as well as penalties.

URGES WIDER FOREIGN TRADE

Ex-Senator Burton Sees Field in Americas, Africa, and Asia.

American manufacturers and business men were urged to reach out for the trade of South and Central America, South Africa, the Orient, and Australia by ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, when he spoke yesterday at a luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association at the Hotel Biltmore. He asserted that between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000 a year was spent in domestic advertisement, and pointed out what might be the results if similar efforts were made to interest foreign customers in the products of this country.

That the foreign trade of the United States was not far greater was due, he said, to the fact that American manufacturers and business men had been interested chiefly in the exportation of food products and raw materials, and these to the nearest countries. He quoted figures to show that the export trade of Holland, estimated on a per capita basis, was ten times greater than that of the United States, while that of England was nearly three times, and Argentina nearly two and a half times greater than that of this nation. On the other hand, he said, the United States exported more goods to Holland with only 6,000,000 inhabitants, than it did to the whole of Asia with its 600,000,000. The American exports to Belgium were greater than those to Africa, and our trade with Canada's 8,000,000 people exceeded the volume of exports to South America and all Oceania combined. Neglect of foreign trade opportunities he attributed to our economic sufficiency and even luxury, making it possible for this country to take care of its people and industries.

Mr. Burton made a plea for improved diplomatic service. Formerly he said a great deal was heard about "dollar diplomacy," and he said he would like to know whether Consuls and diplomatic representatives were sent by this Government to foreign ports to give social entertainment and assist tourists, or help look after international business relations.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

JARDIN COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Jardin Company, general contractor at 489 Fifth Avenue.

OSWALD H. HARNEY of 72 West 108th Street, formerly a Wall Street broker, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,729 and no assets.

SARAH BINDER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sarah Binder, dealer in cigars and candies at 29 Lenox Avenue, by six creditors with claims for $523. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,000.

SAMUEL PRESENT, a wagon painter, of 870 East 170th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,563 and no assets.

JOSEPH WEISSMAN.—Judge A. N. Hand has confirmed a composition of Joseph Weissman, manufacturer of silk shirtwaists at 114 West Twenty-sixth Street, with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $26,573.

SAMUEL FISCHER & SON.—Judge A. N. Hand has confirmed a composition of Samuel Fischer & Son, dealer in lallery trimmings at 179 Stanton Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

MAX SHEAR.—Judge A. N. Hand has confirmed a composition of Max Shear, grocer at 1,051 Third Avenue, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar cash.

HENRY C. BASTIAN, importer of laces, silks, and trimmings at 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $24,967, of which $38,410 is secured, and assets of $56,984.

MAX STEINBERG, dealer in dry goods at 1,051 First Avenue and 200 Bleecker Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $34,-803 and assets of $9,254.

COWEN & TONY, INC., dressmakers at 634 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $16,826 and assets of $12,514.

ABRAHAM SHAKT, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 184 Park Row, has assigned to Max Schwartz.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge A. N. Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

STOPPANI & HOTCHKISS, stock brokers, formerly of 66 Broadway, against whom a petition was filed May 19, 1915. Liabilities were $288,779 and assets $17,758.

LEWIS KAPLAN, as New York Bargain House, 35 Walker Street, and Paterson, N. J., liabilities $12,582.

GLASH & LASK, clothing, 90 Bowery, liabilities $10,106.

JOSEPH BORROW, fur salesman, 1,831 Clinton Avenue, Bronx, liabilities $15,349.

FRANK TOSATTI, 409 West Broadway, formerly of the Italian Union Importing Company, liabilities $30,754.

WILLIAM E. FALKENBERG, lumber, 320 East Forty-eighth Street, liabilities $18,000.

MAX FRIEDMAN, produce, 434 East 103d Street, liabilities $11,877.

ABRAHAM BEDRICK, stationery and cigars, 2,302 Broadway, liabilities $10,289.

NATHAN EICHNER, auctioneer, 104 West 122d Street, liabilities $8,212.

ALEX J. DOSTROW, pharmacist, 279 Audubon Avenue.

NICHOLAS N. JOELSON, druggist, 445 Audubon Avenue.

MAX N. WORNOW, druggist, 940 Longwood Avenue.

GEORGE KREMER, hairdresser, Pelham.

PHILIP WOLFENSTEIN, 227 West 110th Street.

HENRY W. JANSEN, manager, 8 St. Luke's Place, window cleaning.

MORRIS UNGAR, salesman, 55 East 129th Street.

WILLIAM H. BOYD, 601 Madison Avenue.

MORRIS GOLDSTEIN, 1,017 Bryant Avenue.

JACOB LEVY, salesman, 106 West 111th Street.

SIGMUND D. LEVY, contractor, 1,787 Madison Avenue.

HENRY ADRAMSON, clerk, 1,415 Franklin Avenue, formerly of Empire Petticoat Company.

LOUIS CEVASCO, of John De Ferrari & Co., wholesale confectioners, 71 Roosevelt Street.

BENJAMIN SCHORR, bartender, 93 Stanton Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 21.—The Northwestern Concrete Company, contractors, filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition, with liabilities of $21,023.45 and assets of $1,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 21.—Guy H. Robinson, manufacturer, 9 South Clinton St.; voluntary petition; liabilities, $11,679; assets, $5,024.

Charles W. Cotton, farmer, McHenry County; liabilities, $20,000; assets, $20,637.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.
(Amounts $100 and over.)

Abendroth & Root Manufacturing Co.—S. Salomon et al. $2,150.89
Bryant, Paul L.—E. J. Rathers. 1,150.05
Bisbee, Ethel M., and Virginia W. Mc.—Same—W. L. Graham 5,140.04
Same—S. J. Graham 1,653.54
Bloom, Mary—City of New York, costs 112.35
Bloom, Louis—Same, costs 112.35
Brenner, Sam—C. A. Wusti, costs 113.65
Brown, Mary—J. Shevlin, costs 107.70
Burns, Thomas F.—F. B. McIntire et al. 165.09
Bjurstrom, Hilde—Stern Brothers 8125.84
Blaumer, Isidore, and Nathan Reisler—F. Gans 312.18
Brown, Henry L.—Architects' Offices, Inc. 275.32
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co. and Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.—L. Lebofsky 200.00
Cutting-Largen Co.—J. C. H. Kennedy. 500.00
Same—A. Kennedy 1,634.84
Colonial Development Corporation—F. H. Edwards, costs 147.00
Cort, John—E. Lindenmann 497.95
Chapin, William F.—E. Heckman 962.50
Celcis, John—B. Maginn 114.77
Century Export Co., Inc.—Simmons Hardware Co. 132.12
Castellano, Edward H.—Frank Brewery. 654.83
Cohen, David, and Louis B. Levinson—A. Rusch et al. 481.40
Dodge, George E.—Peter Tacicoli and Auto Co. 317.61
Daly, William C.—G. Morrell 169.91
Fagan, John A., Jane, and Edward J.—J. Cook 5,158.70
Flynn, Michael J.—Huron Cigar Co. 112.67
Feinstein, Morris—B. Rosenfeld 113.82
Farina, Enrico—A. Pi ani et al. 135.19
Greenberg, Mendel W.—M. Singer 531.19
Gould, Edward R.—L. A. Feldman 114.91
Goldstein, Robert—Sinclair & Valentine Co. 113.38
Grand Herman, Abraham I. Lieberand Saul Liebert—A. Rabinowitz, costs 106.90
Gormley, Catherine H.—O'Neill Adams Hines—A. C. Holding Co., Inc. 389.65
Hines, John G.—Same 1,719.15
Halsey, Edward W.—McAllister Coal Co. 100.97
Howard, Charles A.—E. P. Simpson 118.09
Jardin Co., Inc.—George W. Brownyard Co., Inc. 174.41
John P. Welsh Co.—Twelfth Street Garage Inc. 194.36
Innerfield, Fannie—City of New York. 108.35
Same—B. Levy, costs 112.18
Kendrick, John—City of New York, costs 112.25
Knickerbocker Distilling Co., Inc.—B. B. Kraus 115.00
King, Vincent C.—Taps Pharmacal Co. 4,506.01
King, Everett L., and Bessie M. Church—M. Raymond 404.16
Kaufman, Mason—A. A. Wasserman. 196.08
Kneeland, William F.—Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc. 276.43
Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Co.—E. Mayer & Sons, Inc. 879.00
Lenhardt, Andrew—Same, costs 115.25
Leishman, Elizabeth H.—E. Dreyfous. 353.32
Landt, William C.—Cinch Expansion Bolt and Engine Ring Co. 226.87
Multy Realty Co.—Cathedral Realty Co. 2,059.83
McNaught, Roy H.—M. M. Sachs. 5,655.18
Meadows, Thomas C.—A. M. Gaynor. 447.80
Newburger, Morris Co.—Banque Continentale, Inc. 9,009.17
MacDonald, Heber—Keens English Chop House, Inc. 115.08
Maisel, Henry—Weisman Co. 127.82
Mapes, Somerset H.—Northern Bank of New York 1,265.28
Owermahle, Henry—United Dressed Beef Co. of New York. 163.16
Pepes, Henry—A. Takofsky 4,765.30
Prevot, Lena—Stern Bros. 9360.84
Palmer Lime and Cement Co.—H. S. Brocas 4,036.56
Ryan, Frederick—Blake & Williams Co., costs 108.06
Reed, Warren C.—H. F. Schutte. 233.04
Reisner, Frank and Isaac—People, &c. 176.41
Schreier, Isaac—M. Guggenheimer. 180.00
Subendel, Simon—Haywood, Strasser & Voigt Litho. Co. 276.91
Sherman, Richard M.—Ivy Courts Realty Co. 172.41
Stols, Jacob P.—Doehler Die Casting Co. 434.15
Sullivan, Thomas D.—R. R. Roberts. 779.05
Springer, Mary—D. Droshinsky. 125.00
Schaefer, Frederick—R. B. Shimer & Co. 1,072.41
Spellman, William H.—A. E. Ostrander 2,945.24
Schuyler, Charles—Lewis Historical Publishing Co. 116.11
Spitzer, Morris D.—M. Greenberg. 398.84
Steiff, Gertrude—W. Hancox. 1,351.77
Singelen, August—General Fire Extinguisher Co., costs. 108.18
United Merchants Realty & Improvement Co.—E. Thorman. 2,620.88
Urquidi, Francisco—Old Dominion Realty Corp. 540.16
Same—Same 566.10
Vondraun, Paul—G. D. Koppell. 445.41
Thurmans, Inc.—Gress Brannbau & Co., Inc. 112.73
Trebilcock, Austin D.—A. Hupfels Sons, costs 144.98
Trachtenberg, Louis—D. Salwen et al. 104.30
Tynan, Thomas—Wigley Candy Co. 108.91
Todd, J. Jackson—T. Leach 559.90
Wagner, Richard G.—C. A. Beck 8,507.43
Waldman, Samuel R.—J. Wieselthier. 274.59
Whitney, Chas. M.—N. Y. State Realty & Terminal Co. 816.41
Wendrof, Phillip—Lang & Co. 286.71
Water, Emanuel—M. O'M. Knott. 326.16
Wilson, Maude Y.—Stern Bros. 259.22
Zimmer, William—M. Weisbart. 286.86
Zauderer, George—M. Weiss 227.68

In Bronx County.

Brown, Thomas D.—M. Lamden $86.30
Esbinsky, Abraham—Kalipkowitzer Ben. Soc. 131.15
Fey, William—I. Kaufman 70.65
Flomer, Louis—J. S. Sills et al. 247.01
Levin, Morris, and Benjamin Krauthelmer—H. Gordon 33.01
Morrison, Michael J.—T. Durso. 71.72
Portlock, Edith C.—I. Gerringer et al. 87.11
Pace, Philip—Fisher-Collins Stevedoring Co., Inc. 192.72
Rogosin, Hyman, and Samuel Bank—Faerber, Silberman & Co., Inc. 1,752.73
Zingaro, Carmine—C. Zingaro 2,149.20

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Whitesell, Wm. W.—W. Chapman, Feb. 11, 1916 ..... $200.00
Stelber, Charles—Morris Iron and Steel Co., Feb. 18, 1916 ..... 500.90
Tanzer, Siegfried—F. Unser et al., Jan. 22, 1915 ..... 944.13
Wahrman, Henry A., and Stella B.—R. S. Wilkins, April 20, 1915 ..... 108.06
Levenson, Moses, and Levenson Wrecking Co.—B. A. Levine, Dec. 22, 1915 ..... 264.91
Musical Mutual Protective Union—H. Dansiger, Dec. 21, 1915 ..... 276.95
Adamo, Gennaro—Universal Stores Specialties Co., Nov. 5, 1915 ..... 174.41
Childs Co.—L. P. Cleson, Jan. 28, 1916 ..... 3,251.15
Chas. H. Miles Theatre Booking Corp.—E. Jose, Dec. 23, 1914 ..... 796.98
Hopper, John J.—G. F. Boehme, June 25, 1912 ..... 23.85
Hirsch, Abraham—A. H. Bloom et al., Feb. 19, 1912 ..... 1,305.50

In Bronx County.

Adams Realty Co.—W. E. Goldsworthy, Dec. 17, 1915 ..... 342.32
Same—Same, Dec. 17, 1915 ..... 1,852.01
Conlon, Thomas—E. Reed, Nov. 15, 1915 ..... 27.72
Ernest Piano Co.—W. H. Sutphin, Feb. 11, 1916 ..... 102.79
Stelber, Charles—Morris Iron and Steel Co., Feb. 19, 1916 ..... 500.90

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS and SUITS.—Ca l with samples. 3d floor, 1,333 Broadway. Entrance on 36th St.

COATS, SUITS—Jobber placing orders; snappy styles. Top floor, 11 East 31st St.

CONTRACTORS and manufacturers with big plants wanted on popular-priced silk waists; steady work assured. Kayanee Waist Co., 506-508 Broadway.

DRESSES, Waists, Skirts, Underwear for women and children; jobs bought for cash. J. M. Biggins, 1,150 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses all week, buying samples. 28 West 26th St., First Floor.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on silk suits and white chinchilla coats. Call with samples. 10th floor, 32 West 27th St.

TAFFETAS, CREPE DE CHINES, and meteors, bought for cash. Broder, 28 West 27th.

WAISTS, dresses, suits, skirts, underwear for women; better-grade jobs bought for cash. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Velour Checks, White Chinchillas, and Golfines, immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Harry Greenberg Co., 36 West 31st St.

COATS—See our all wool lady's serge coat at $3.50; it is a wonder. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS, piece, for immediate delivery; repps, all colors, at 11 and 12½ cents; plaid ginghams at 8 and 8½ cents. 101 5th Av., 10th floor.

DRESSES.—We have street and afternoon silk dresses, popular priced, in stock, for delivery. Tip-Top Waist & Dress, 134 West 37th St.

RUGS, Carpets.—Specials, 9x12, $4; 27x54, 40 cents; stair, 17½ cents; rag, 17½ cents. Mill Agent, Chasseaud, 39 East 28th St.

SUITS—Don't fail to see our Shepherd check suits, brocaded lining, $3.75 and $4.00; they are big values. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SUITS and dresses, to close out cheap. 5th floor, 109 W. 28th St.

TAFFETA.—2,000 yards, 36 inches, all shades, good quality, for sale or will exchange for black. N 349 Times Downtown.

VOILES.—Have large quantities cotton voiles, all colors except white. Also silk tussah cloth, Scherr Mfg. Co., New Orleans, La.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Popular skirts house has opening for real salesman for Greater New York and vicinities, with good following; only those with excellent record need apply; applications strictly confidential; commission. M 171 Times.

BLOCKED HATS.—Salesman selling tailored hats, department stores, jobbers, wants line popular-priced blocked hats; eastern territory; commission. P 93 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3@3¼ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Cream Serges Good for Spring.

Local dress goods jobbers who have liberal stocks of cream or ivory serges on hand are playing in great luck, these goods being in high favor at the present time. Just now it is said that plain goods are the more wanted, but it is further said that the demand for striped goods is rapidly growing stronger.

***

Opening of Dress Goods.

The American Woolen Company yesterday opened Department 4, consisting of coatings and suitings for the women's wear trade. The opening was especially well attended, the offices of the company being crowded with buyers. Among the goods shown were gabardines, $1.35 to $1.67½, new all worsted poplins $1.42½ and $1.57½, and serges from $1.32½ to $1.67½. Velour coatings were priced at from $1.80 to $2.37½. A 23-ounce wool plush was shown at $1.82½, and a 16-ounce all worsted plush at $2 a yard. It was evident that many lines will soon be bought up under the rush of orders.

***

Cotton Goods Men Pleased.

The buying in the local gray goods market in the last few days has put the "smile that won't come off," on the faces of many sellers. In spite of the declining cotton market, the demand in the last few days for all kinds of staple and fancy goods in the gray has been tremendous, and prices have shown the result of it. A certain house reported yesterday that fully 3,000,000 yards of assorted gray goods had been sold by it on Saturday alone, a day that is ordinarily used in drying up to keep awake till closing time. One salesman alone sold 1,000,000 yards of these goods, and the house could have done more business if it had desired to. The deliveries of the goods sold run well into the Fall. Bleached goods also moved well, one well-known concern having disposed of fully 5,000,000 yards of these fabrics during the last week.

***

Gray Goods Prices Firm.

In spite of the continued weakness of cotton and somewhat less active trading than during the closing days of last week prices continued very firm at the new levels yesterday in the gray goods market, and buyers reported considerable difficulty in getting goods out. One of the interesting features of the day's business was the reported sale of 39-inch 68-72s at 5¾ cents for delivery during the third quarter of the year, business on this construction having been done at 5½ cents for near-by shipment. Spot business on 38½-inch 64-60s was done at 4 15-16 cents, though most of the mills are firm in their demands for 5 cents. Large bids of 4¾ cents were refused for 39-inch 66-44s for near-by shipment during the morning, sales of them having been made later for similar delivery at 4 3-16 cents. Additional business was told of on 4-yard 48-square sheetings at 5¾ cents for delivery in the next few months. Fine goods and specialties had another good day. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*5c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¼c
39-inch, 66-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*5¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

*Asked.

***

Not Worrying About Election.

Notwithstanding that two months of a Presidential election year have almost passed, there is very little talk heard in business circles regarding its depressing effect on business. On the other hand, the bulk of the comment made on it is to the effect that it will not affect matters to any great extent one way or the other. The "business divorced from politics" movement which did such good work in 1912 is apparently again having some effect, but the main thing is the great amount of business that is being done. Many firms are already willing to wager that they will beat 1915 by a substantial amount. One house reported yesterday that its gross business for January exceeded that of the same month last year by nearly $250,000, and on this basis it is figured that the 1916 total will beat 1915 by $1,500,000 to $1,750,000.

***

Burlap Licenses Refused.

Information was received in this market yesterday from Dundee that the British Government has refused to grant licenses for the shipment of burlap from Great Britain, following the recent order prohibiting such shipments. If this decision is adhered to it will cause a serious situation in this country, in which manufacturers of linoleums will be deeply involved. However, the belief exists here that a satisfactory arrangement will be worked out in the near future, under which burlaps may be shipped from the British Isles after the fashion that wool and rubber now are. Advices from Calcutta during the day told of another advance on lightweight burlaps for forward shipments, the rise ranging from 12 to 25 cents a hundred yards. Local business is not large at the moment, buying being hampered by the lack of available merchandise. These prices, which are largely nominal, were quoted yesterday on spot and nearby arrival: 40-inch goods: 7¼-ounce, 7.40c.; 8-ounce, 7.50c.; 10-ounce, 11¼c., and 10½-ounce, 11¼c.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; J. I. Garvin, notions, hosiery, toilet goods; 2 Walker.
AUBURN, N. Y.—J. W. Rice Co.; J. W. Taylor, representing; Continental.
AUBURN, N. Y.—Shapiro & Louis; M. Lewis, furs; New Victoria.
ATLANTA, Ga.—S. E. McConnell Co., notions, furn. goods; Albert.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; R. B. Smith, jewel

WE OFFER

The Pine Bluff Co.

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

DUE JAN. 1, 1942

Tax Exempt in New York State

1—The business of this company is diversified, consisting of the furnishing of electric, water, and street railway service.

2—The property is reported to be in excellent physical condition.

3—Strong sinking fund provisions.

4—This issue constitutes the only bonded debt of the company.

5—The earnings show 2.43 times the interest charges.

Price 92 & Int.
To yield 5.55%

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

Two Customers

one a city—the other a railroad, consume the entire output of a Public Utility Company, whose First (closed) Mortgage 6% Bonds we offer for conservative investment.

These two customers purchase water from this Company under minimum contracts amply sufficient to guarantee the interest charges on these bonds.

A constantly increasing margin of equity is provided for by the serial retirement of these bonds.

Price to yield
(all Maturities)
6½%

Write today for this Circular T

A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Southern California Edison Co.

6% Five-Year Convertible Gold Debentures

Due March 15, 1920

These bonds may be converted at any time into common stock, now paying 6%, on the basis of 11 shares of stock for each $1,000 debenture.

The earnings of the Company are steadily increasing. After paying all fixed charges and setting aside 15% of gross earnings in a separate depreciation fund a sufficient surplus remains to warrant a 7% dividend on all stock outstanding.

Price and full information on request for Circular No. 107.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York City.

Railroad Bonds

Information Comparisons

We have just issued our 1916 booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the important data regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

Upon request we shall be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 140.

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

TO YIELD 3.85%
$200,000
BUFFALO, N.Y.,
Registered
4½% BONDS
Maturities 1934-1965
Particulars on application.

ROBINSON & CO
U. S. Government Bonds
Investment Securities
26 Exchange Place New York
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Short Term Bonds That Yield 6%
Call or write for Circular T-32.
Commercial Security Company
Established 1906. Resources $7,000,000.
Knabe Bldg., 6th Ave. & 39th St.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Uninteresting Session on Eve of Another Holiday, with Smallest Dealings This Year.

In former years it has been customary to close the New York Stock Exchange on a Monday when that session is both preceded and followed by a holiday, upon petition of the members of the Exchange, and but for the possibilities of important developments out of the present delicate international situation it is probable that similar action would have been taken this year. As it was, the Exchange was only nominally doing business yesterday. Total transactions amounted to but 280,000 shares, or less than the total for an average Saturday morning, the smallest total since September, and the price changes were in most cases of little moment. A large number of brokers and bankers foresaw a quiet Monday and left town Friday night for a four-day holiday.

The opening yesterday morning was made with a fair pretense of activity, with a slightly better tone, but the market soon fell into the hands of floor traders, who supplied most of the dealings. The list was neither strong nor weak, stocks yielding easily when a large selling order was put in and recovering directly the sale was completed. Interest in the International Mercantile Marine situation was heightened by the announcement that former Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison had become allied with the Platten Committee for the common stock, and the company's shares again surpassed the usual leaders in activity. Nearly 18,000 shares of the certificates for the preferred changed hands at from 71⅛ to 73¼, the close being made nearer the lower figure, with a net advance of one point. The common stock sold from 17 to 18¼, closing at 17⅝, with an advance of ⅞. Steel was relatively inactive, the day's sales amounting to about 11,000 shares, with a price range of half a point. The stock closed at 83½, at a net loss of ⅜ for the day. The railroads were almost entirely neglected, 4,600 shares making the combined totals for such usually active issues as New York Central, Reading, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific.

The copper stocks have not been able to make much headway against the tide, although news of sales of the metal running months ahead at prices between 27 cents and 28 cents a pound continues to come out. Anaconda closed at 80¾, with a loss of ⅝, while Utah lost ⅝ and Chino ¼. Ray Consolidated and Shattuck Arizona, both fairly active, benefited very slightly by the day's business. There was a great deal of interest in the meeting of Directors of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company to be held Thursday. Some traders are looking for the inauguration of dividends on the basis of $4 per share per annum.

The market was at no time really weak yesterday and no response was made to an attempt to bring about another German crisis scare. A dispatch from Washington quoting Secretary Lansing as saying that the situation had never been more grave apparently aroused not the slightest attention. Wall Street is waiting for the return of buyers of stock, but it is not optimistic enough to hope for their reappearance upon the announcement that the Lusitania controversy has again been settled to the satisfaction of this country.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	⅞	⅞	⅞
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾
90 days	2¾@3
6 months	2¾@3
4 months	3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	..
Cables	4.77	4.76⅞	4.77	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½	+0.00¼
Cables	5.86⅝	5.86⅛	5.86⅛	+0.00⅜
Berlin—				
Demand	74.43⅝	74.12½	74.12¼	—0.37½
Cables	74.50	74.18¾	74.18⅝	—0.37½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76½	4.77
5.1826	Paris	5.87½	5.86⅝
95.28	Berlin	74.12½	74.18⅝
20.20	Austria	12.75	12.80
26.70	Scandinavia	28.25	28.30
19.29	Spain	19.00	19.05
5.1826	Switzerland	5.22	5.22
40.19	Holland	42.25	42.37½
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826	Italy	6.71	6.70½
51.45	Russia	....	32.50
	China—		
....	Hongkong	46.35	46.50
....	Shanghai	63.00	63.12½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	.....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	.....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.44	42.45
82.44	Rio	23.87½	23.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.70½	$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $327,194,568; balance, $19,283,254; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,525,567.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 80c premium; Montreal, $5 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26 15-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 50¾c, up ¾c; Mexican dollars, 45¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, FEB. 21, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	280,961
Same day last year	Holiday
Year to date	25,316,678
Same period last year	8,586,621
Average price and change 50 stocks	$7.33 — .26
Same day last year	*Holiday

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31
Same period last year	64.68	Jan. 22	60.01	Feb. 20
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Previous close, 60.31.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22⅝	22¾	1,400	Alaska Gold Mines	22⅝	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
9¼	9⅜	300	Alaska Juneau	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	....
30⅛	30½	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	....
81½	82	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82	82	81¼	81½	— ¼
70¾	70¾	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ⅜
97½	98¼	15	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	97	97	97	97	....
70¾	71	4,400	Am. Beet Sugar	71¼	71⅜	70⅝	71	....
62¼	62½	4,100	Am. Can	62½	62⅝	62¼	62½	+ ½
69	69¼	700	Am. Car & Fdry	69⅝	69⅝	69½	69¼	+ ½
117	119½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118	118	118	118	— ⅛
163½	167	200	Am. Coal Products	167¼	167¼	166	166	—3
10	10¼	100	Am. H. & Leather	10	10	10	10	....
50½	51½	300	Am. H. & Leath.pf	51	51	50½	51	....
30¼	31	1,100	Am. Ice Securities	30⅜	31	30½	30½	— ⅛
23	23½	200	Am. Linseed	23	23	23	23	— ½
41½	42½	100	Am. Linseed pf	42	42	42	42	+ ½
65½	66	400	Am. Locomotive	66¼	66¼	65½	65½	— ½
101	103	100	Am. Locomotive pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
102	102½	16,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref	102½	103⅝	102	102½	+ ½
112	112½	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112⅝	112⅝	112⅛	112⅛	— ⅛
112	112½	50	Do., odd lot	112	112	112	112	....
93¼	93⅝	223	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93⅜	93⅝	93¼	93½	....
54½	55	200	Am. Steel F'dries	55⅛	55⅞	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
112⅜	113½	400	Am. Sugar Ref	113	113⅝	113	113¼	+ ¼
127⅜	127⅝	800	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127¼	127⅝	127½	127⅝	+ ⅜
193	195	100	Am. Tobacco	194½	194½	194½	194½	+ ⅞
105½	108	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	105⅝	106⅝	105⅝	106⅝	+ ⅞
48½	49	1,400	Am. Woolen t. r	49⅝	50	48½	48½	— ⅜
98¼	98½	100	Am. Woolen pf. t. r	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	+ ½
82⅞	83½	13,600	Am. Zinc Lt. S	82	84⅜	82	82⅝	+1½
89¼	89⅝	12,075	Anaconda Cop. Co	90¼	90⅝	80¼	80⅝	— ¾
67	68	500	Associated Oil	66	67	66	67	+1
103	103½	700	Atch., Top. & S. F	103	103¼	103	103	— ¼
108¼	108½	3,900	Baldwin Loco	109½	109¼	108¼	108½	— ¼
106	110	10	Baldwin Loco. pf	110	110	110	110	....
86¾	87	100	Baltimore & Ohio	87	87	87	87	....
75½	76¼	500	Baltimore & O. pf	76	76	75¾	75¾	....
2⅛	2⅜	200	Batopilas Mining	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
478	480	105	Bethlehem Steel	480	480	480	480	+ 1
86½	87	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86¼	86⅜	86¼	86⅜	+ ¼
90	95	15	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	94	94	94	94	....
93⅝	94	4,600	Butte & Superior	93½	94½	93¼	93⅝	+ ½
30¼	31	200	California Petrol	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
58½	60	2	Canada Southern	57	57	57	57	....
168¼	168⅝	1,200	Canadian Pacific	169¼	169¼	168¼	168⅝	— ⅛
55⅜	55¾	6,100	Central Leather Co	57⅝	57⅞	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
100⅜	113⅜	100	Central Leather pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ½
61½	61⅝	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	61⅝	61½	61½	— ⅛
35	36	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35	35	35	35	— ½
94	94½	250	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ½
128	128½	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	128½	128½	128½	128½	— ½
170	180	100	Chi. & Northwest	129	129	129	128½	+ ¼
18⅜	18⅞	1,200	Chi. & Northw. pf	175	175	175	173	....
23¼	23½	2,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19⅜	19⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
59¼	59½	6,400	Chile Copper	24	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
71	72	100	Chino Copper	59⅞	60	59¼	59¼	— ⅝
44½	44⅝	500	Chi. Peabody Co	72	72	72	72	....
47	48½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	45	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
81¼	82	2,300	Comput. Tab Rec	47¼	47½	47¼	47½	+ ⅛
21¼	21½	1,000	Continental Can	80⅞	82⅜	80⅞	81½	+ ⅝
78⅝	79	16,500	Corn Products Ref	21⅜	21½	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
113⅛	113½	100	Crucible Steel	80	80½	78⅜	78⅞	—1¼
195	198	700	Crucible Steel pf	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	....
151	152½	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	195	199	195	198	+3
220	222	300	Delaware & Hud	150⅝	151½	150⅝	151	....
8	9	100	Del., Lack & West	223	223	222	222	—1½
138	139	100	Den. & Rio Grande	9	9	9	9	....
46¾	47	1,600	Detroit Edison Co	138	138	138	138	....
24½	24½	1,500	Distillers' Secur	46½	47½	46½	46⅝	....
36⅝	37	3,000	Dome Mines	25½	25⅝	24½	24⅝	—1⅜
54	55	200	Erie	38⅝	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅝
114	110½	25	Federal M. & S. pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅝
171	171½	400	Gen. Chemical pf	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	....
478	480	500	General Electric	171¾	171¾	171	171	....
113½	115	100	General Motors	478	480	478	480	+2
72	72¼	2,000	General Motors pf	118½	113¼	119½	113½	— ½
113¾	114¼	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73	73	71¾	72¼	— ⅝
92¼	93½	200	Goodrich pf	113⅜	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ¼
120⅝	121	200	Granby Consol	93	93	92½	92½	— ⅛
120⅝	121	68	Great Northern pf	120¾	120¾	120⅝	120⅝	— ⅛
44⅜	44⅞	1,900	Do., odd lot	121	121	121	121	....
48	49	100	G. N. certs.ore prop	45½	45½	44⅜	44⅜	— ½
21½	21⅝	600	Greene-Cananea	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼	+1¼
46⅜	46⅞	6,000	Guggenheim Explor	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
17½	17⅝	700	Inspiration Copper	47	47⅛	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅝
74¼	74½	800	Interboro Consol	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
22	23⅞	400	Interboro Con. pf	75	75	74½	74½	— ½
64½	65	1,200	Int. Agricultural	23⅞	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	17⅝	2,800	Int. Agricultural pf	66¼	66⅝	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅝
71⅝	72	18,500	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	17	18¼	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	49	10,700	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	71¼	73½	71⅜	71⅜	+1
26	26¼	900	Int. Nickel	48	49½	48	48⅝	— ⅜
128½	129½	100	Kansas City South	25⅞	26	25⅝	26	— ⅛
77	77½	800	Kings Co. El.L.& P	129½	129½	129¼	129¼	— ¼
52⅝	53	1,200	Lackawanna Steel	77	77	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅛
76¾	77	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	53	53	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
21	23½	100	Lehigh Valley	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ¼
65⅜	66	3,300	Long Island	21½	21½	21½	21½	....
103⅜	103⅝	300	Maxwell Motors	66	66	64⅝	65⅜	— ⅛
86¼	87	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	86⅞	86⅞	86¼	86½	— ⅛
50½	51⅝	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	50½	50¼	50½	50½	— ⅝
105⅜	105⅝	4,900	Mex. Petroleum	107	107½	105⅜	106	— ⅞
36⅞	37	1,900	Miami Copper	37¼	37¼	36⅝	37	— ⅛
5½	6½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	6	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5½	5½	5½	5½	....
14	14½	100	Mo., K. & T. pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	....
5	5¼	100	Mo. Pacific	5	5	5	5	....
73¼	74½	100	Montana Power	73	73	73	73	....
80¾	82¼	7	Morris & Essex	81	81	81	81	....
75	76	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	....
75	76	25	Do, odd lot	76	76	76	76	....
26	200	1,600	Nat. Enam. & St	26¾	26¾	26	26	— ½
68½	68⅝	1,900	Nat. Lead	69	69	68	68¼	— ¼
16½	16⅝	100	Nev. Con. Copper	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
144	144	900	N. Y. Air Brake	144	144	144	144	—1
105¼	105¼	900	N. Y. Central	105¼	105¼	104⅞	105	— ⅜
39⅜	39⅝	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	39⅜	39⅝	38½	38½	—1
68¼	68½	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	68¼	68½	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅝
117¼	117⅝	400	Nort. & Western	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	— ⅛
113	113	1,000	Nor. Pacific	113	113	112⅝	112⅝	— ⅜
20	20¼	2,200	Pacific Mail	20	20¼	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
57⅜	57½	1,091	Pennsylvania R. R	57⅜	57½	57¼	57½	+ ⅛
42	42⅛	100	Philadelphia Co	42½	42½	42½	42½	....
32⅜	33¼	3,700	Pittsburgh Coal	35	35	33	33	—1⅝
54⅜	55½	300	Pressed Steel Car	56	56	55	55	— ½
39¾	41	200	Railway St. Spg	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ½
25⅞	26	9,275	Ray Con. Copper	26	26	25¾	25⅞	....
78	78¼	500	Reading	78¼	78½	78	78	— ⅛
42¼	43	200	Reading 1st pf	42	42	42	42½	+⅛
41⅜	43	200	Reading 2d pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
52½	52⅝	950	Republic I. & S	53¼	53¼	52½	52½	— ⅝
110	111	800	Rep. I. & S. pf	111	111	111	111	....
⅞	⅞	400	Rock Island Co	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
⅝	⅝	200	Rock Island Co. pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
51½	53	100	St. Louis & S. pf	51½	53	51½	53	+1½
164½	167⅞	100	Seaboard Air Line	168	168	168	167⅞	— ⅛
37	38	200	Seaboard A. L. pf	37	37	37	37	— ½
127	127	200	Sears, R. & Co. pf	127	127	127	127	....
38⅜	38¾	7,000	Shattuck-Ariz	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
57	57	100	Sl.-Sh. S. & I. Co	57	57	57	57	— ½
99⅞	99⅞	2,000	So. Pacific	99⅞	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅜
165½	172⅜	1,200	So. Porto R. Sugar	165½	172⅜	165½	169⅜	+5⅜
108½	108½	200	S. P. R. Sugar pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	+1⅝
108½	108½	20	Do, odd lot	108½	108½	108½	108½	....
20¼	20½	1,100	So. Railway	20⅝	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
145¼	145¾	2,000	Studebaker Co	147	147	143	145¾	— ⅛
58¼	59	900	Tenn. Copper	58⅜	59¼	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
205	206	1,400	Texas Co	207½	207⅝	205	206	—3½
103	105	100	Tob. Products pf	103	103	103	103	— ½
7¼	7⅝	100	Union B. & P. Co	7½	7½	7½	7½	....
28	30	200	Union Bag & Co. pf	28	30	28	30	....
133⅜	134	1,200	Union Pacific	133⅜	134	133⅜	133⅜	— ⅛
82⅞	83½	300	Union Pacific pf	82⅞	83	82½	82⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	9⅞	5,000	Un. Cigar Stores	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
30	30	100	United Dry Goods	30	30	30	30	+ ½
145¼	145¼	1,400	United Fruit	145¼	145¼	144½	144½	— ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	900	Un. Rys. Invest	15⅜	15⅞	15¼	15¼	—1
18	19	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	18	18	18	18	....
148⅞	149¼	8,900	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	153½	153⅝	148	148⅞	—4½
..	..	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	106	106	106	106	— ½
44	44¼	1,400	U. S. Realty & Imp	44	45	44	44¼	+81
1⅜	2	100	U. S. Rubber & Ref	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
52¼	52½	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅛
106½	107	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	106½	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝	— ⅛
83⅜	83½	12,000	U. S. Steel	83⅜	83⅞	83⅜	83½	— ⅛
116⅜	117	400	U. S. Steel pf	117	117½	116⅞	116⅞	— ⅛
85⅞	86	9,700	Utah Copper	86¼	86⅝	85⅝	85⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	19	300	Utah Securities	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
47	47¼	100	Va.-Caro. Chem	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
14	14¼	300	Wabash	14	14½	14	14	— ⅛
43	43½	1,050	Wabash pf. (A)	43⅜	43⅝	43	43	— ⅛
28¼	28⅜	700	Wabash pf. (B)	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	27¼	300	Western Maryland	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
88½	89	300	Western Union Tel	88⅝	88⅝	88½	88⅝	+ ⅛
66	66⅜	2,700	Westing. E. & M	66⅝	66⅝	66	66⅛	— ⅛
76	79	100	Westing. 1st pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	— ⅛
2⅞	3¼	100	Wh. & Lake Erie	3	3	3	3	....
212	220	200	Willys-Overland	210	210	210	210	....
212	220	65	Do, odd lot	211	212	211	212	....
104	105	200	W.-Ov. pf. cfs., f. p	104½	104½	104	104	....

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices were firm for a time on the early trading on the Consolidated, but eased off later on a combination of profit-taking and some short selling induced by Washington dispatches which were construed unfavorably. The war stocks were especially heavy. The odd lot dealings were on a good scale and covered a wide range of issues.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅜
20	Allis-Chalmers	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
690	Am. Beet Sug	71	71¼	70¾	71
1,150	Am. Can	62⅜	63	62⅜	62¾
250	Am. Car & F	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
80	Am. Ice Secur	30⅞	30⅞	30½	30½
130	Am. Locomo	66¼	66¼	66	66
2,960	Am. Smelting	102⅜	103⅜	102¼	102¼
60	Am. Zinc	83¾	84⅜	83¾	84⅜
1,680	Anaconda Cop	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾
870	Baldwin Loco	109¼	109¼	108¾	108⅝
50	Balt. & Ohio	87	87	86¾	87
40	B'klyn R. T	86⅜	86⅜	86½	86⅜
220	Butte & Super	94⅜	94⅝	93¾	93¾
100	Can. Pacific	168¼	168½	168¼	168¼
960	Cent. Leather	55⅝	55⅝	55	55
50	Ches. & Ohio	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
10	C., M. & St. P	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
40	Chile Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
150	Chino Copper	59⅜	59⅝	59¼	59⅜
110	Col. Fuel & I	45½	45½	45	45
100	Corn Products	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
4,970	Crucible Steel	80¼	80¾	78⅝	79
100	Dist. Secur	46⅞	47¼	46½	46½
170	Erie	36⅛	37¼	36⅝	36⅞
150

General Development Company

Bought, Sold and Quoted

Details of Company's Status Contained in Special Letter "985"

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Bucyrus Co. Com. & Pfd. Stock
Celo. Ind. 1st 5s, 1934
Continental Insurance Stock
Central Petroleum Pfd. Stock
Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stock
Eastern Steel 1st 5s, 1931
F. W. Bliss Stock
Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Stock
Germania Insurance Stock
Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd. Stock
Home Insurance Stock
International Salt Stock
Kentucky Solvay Coke Stock
Niles-Bement-Pond Stock
New Jersey Zinc Stock
Phelps-Dodge & Co. Stock
Remington Typewriter Stock
Seovill Manufacturing Stock
United Utilities Com. Stock
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Winchester Arms Stock
White Rock Com. & Pfd. Stock
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Rather Dull, with Price Changes Generally Lower—Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 411,579 shares of stock and $466,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 108,157; oil, 130,512, and mining, 177,910. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
18,000	‡Astna Explos. w. i.....(24-25)	25	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝
850	Ajax Rub., inc.	73¼	73¼	72⅝	73
1,000	Atl. Gulf & W. I. S. S. pf...	31½	30½	30½	30½
450	Atl. Gulf & W. I. S. S. pf...	47	46½	47	47
100	Balt. Tube pf.	91	91	91	91
3,100	Can. Nat. Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
260	‡Car. Lt. & P.	⅝	⅝	6	6
175	Carwen Steel	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	5¾
420	‡Chandler Mot.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
2,455	‡Chev. M. Car	136	134	134½	134½
2,000	Cor. of R. & H.	5¼	5½	5	5½
100	‡Crocker Wh.	105½	105½	105½	105½
5,000	‡Cuba Cane S.	61	62	51	52
637	Driggs-Seab.	141	144	141	143
700	‡Electric Gun.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
120	‡Emer. Phon.	*12	*12½	*12	*12¼
100	Kath. Br. pf.	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼
300	Kelly-Spr. Tire	72	72	71¾	72
80	Kelly Spr. Tire, new, 1st pf.	96	96	96	96
400	Manhat. Tran.	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
300	Marc. of Am.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
800	‡Maxim Mun.	6¼	6¼	6	6
5,400	††Midv. Steel	68⅝	69	67⅝	68
85,000	‡Midv. St. rts.	3	3	2⅝	2⅝
3,000	‡Nevins Elec.	¾	¾	¾	¾
100	Peerless Tr. & Motor Corp.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Redtop El., Inc.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	‡Saxon M. Car	70	70	70	70
500	‡St. Joseph L.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
500	Sub. B., v.t.cfs	57⅞	57⅞	57	57
10,000	‡Tob. Pr. com.	44½	45	39	42
2,100	Trl. P., v.t.cfs.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	‡U. C. S., w. i.	98¾	99	98¾	99
2,500	Un. Profit Sh.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	‡Univ. M., w. i.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,000	U. S. L. H.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
800	U.S.L. & H.pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½
800	‡Va. Ry.	24	24½	24	24½
100	W.-P. T., w. i.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
300	White Mot. Co.	50	50⅞	50	50
2,500	W. Film, v.t.cfs.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Net Chge.
22	Ill. Pipe Line	188	188	188	+ 1
250	Ohio Oil	228	228	228	+ 1
10	So. Penn. Oil	365	365	365	— 4
40	S. O. of N. Y.	212	210	212	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,450	Am. Oil & Gas	1	1	1	1⅛
5,200	‡Barnett O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5,600	‡Cosden & Co.	23¾	24	23¼	23⅝
1,600	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	10	10	9¼	9⅜
4,100	‡Cosden Oil & Gas pf., w. i.	6	6	5¼	5⅜
1,000	Empire Petrol.	6⅝	*6⅝	6½	6½
8,800	‡Federal Oil	20¾	20¾	20	20
800	‡Houston Oil	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
800	‡Int. Petrol	15	15	15	15
200	‡Mex. Oil	6	6	6	6
50,000	‡Midwest Oil	68	72	64	70
2,500	‡Midw't Oil pf.	98	98	95	98
750	‡Midw't Refin.	60	61¼	60	61¼
30,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	3¼	3¼	2¼	2¼
1,500	‡Sapulpa Oil & R.	13½	13½	12¾	12¾
500	‡Ventura Con.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
500	‡Victoria Oil	2	2	2	2
25,700	Way'd O. & G.	8¼	9¼	7⅞	8¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	‡Am. Com'd'r.	10	10	10	10
2,700	‡Atlanta	20½	20½	19½	19½
2,400	Bannack Gold.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Butte & N. Y.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
150	‡Cala'ras Cop.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,500	‡Caledonia	97	97	96	96
1,200	Canada Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	C. de P. Cop.	41½	41½	39½	39½
1,200	Cons. Aris. Sm.	1½	1½	1½	1½
300	‡Cons. Cop. M.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
200	‡Dom. Gold (a prospect)	27	27	27	27
25,000	††Emma Cop.	60	67	60	63
1,400	First Nat. Cop.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
2,500	‡Goldfield Con.	92	94	92	94
2,500	‡Gold. Mergr	17	17	17	17
4,150	Howe Sound	6¼	6¼	5	5¼
5,000	Hecla Mining	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
1,800	‡Int. Mines	16	16	16	16
100	‡Jim Butler	95	95	95	95
2,000	Jumbo Ext'n	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10,700	Kenneott Cop.	56	56	55⅝	56
1,000	‡Kewanaa	18	18	18	18
6,000	Magma Cop.	17¾	18	17⅝	18
3,700	‡Majestic M.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2,500	‡Marsh Min'g.	86	87	86	87
1,400	‡Marsh Tunnel	45	45	45	45
1,200	‡Mojave Tung.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	‡Montana Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000	‡Mother Lode.	21	22	21	21⅜
1,050	‡Nat. Zinc	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
800	Nipissing M.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝
100	‡Oatman Gold (a prospect)	61	60	61	60
5,000	††Oat. Crescent (a prospect)	48	46	48	46
12,900	††Oatman Ex. (a prospect)	14	16	14½	16
2,000	††Peterson L.	24½	26	24½	26
100	‡Ray Hero. M.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,400	‡Rex Con. M.	23	23	22	23
4,000	‡Rochester M.	59	61	59	61
800	‡Round Mt.	55	56	55	56
8,000	‡San Toy	17	18	17	18
1,500	††Sand. Kendall	6	6	6	6
800	‡Seven Troughs Coalition	46	46	46	46
2,000	††Silver Pick	3	4	3	4
9,000	††Silver Tip (a prospect)	19	21	19	20
500	Stand. S.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10,000	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
12,700	††Success Min.	92	96	92	95
5,500	‡Super. M. Co., (a prospect)	33	34	33	34
1,150	Tonopah Ext.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
35	Tonopah Min.	7	7	7	7
6,000	††U. S. Con. Mining	12¼	12¼	12	12
1,200	††West El. Con.	78	78	78	78
4,678	U. Verdi	13¾	14	13	13

BONDS.

$30,000	‡Balt. & Ohio new 5s	101⅛	101⅝	101⅜	101¼
1,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper 6s	120	120	120	120
85,000	‡Chi., M. & St. Paul 4s	95⅛	95⅝	95⅛	95⅛
55,000	‡Chi. Union Station 4½s	100⅜	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜
$35,000	‡Midvale Steel con. 6s, w. i.	99	99¼	99	99
10,000	Winchest. Rep. Arms 5 p. c. notes	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. ††Ex rights. Note.—Saturday Bannack Gold sold 4,000 at 1.10@1.62½.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aeolian Weber	24	30	24	30
Am. Drug Syndicate	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12⅜
Balt. Tube Co.	108	111	108	111
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord.	15	16	15	16
Br.-Am. T. Or. B'rer	15	16	15	16
Can. Car & Fdry.	65	68	65	68
Can. Car & F. pf.	83	85	83	85
Crocker Wheeler	104	106	104	106
Curtiss Aero. v.t. cfs.	46	48	48	48
Fed. Dyest. & Ch. w.i.	45⅝	46¼	45⅝	46¼
Guantanamo Sugar	74	76	74	76
Hartman Corp.	74	75	..	..
Hopkins & Al. Arms	65	69	65	69
Int. A. Fuse S. Corp.	18	18½	18	18½
Inter. Mer. Mar.	17¼	18¼	16½	17⅛
Internat. Motors	19	21	19	21
Intercon Rubber	12	18	12	18
Jewel Tea	68	68½	68	68¼
Jewel Tea pf.	104	105	..	..
S. S. Kresge, w. i.	15¼	15½	15¼	15⅜
Lake Torp. Boat	10⅞	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛
Manhattan Transit	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	2
Minn & S.L. nw. w.i.	24½	..	24½	..
N. Y. Transportation	12½	13½	12½	13¼
Poole Eng. & Mach.	115	125	115	125
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	19	20	19	20
Standard Motors	9	10	9	10
Stand. Shipbuilding	13	15½	13	13¼
Texas Co. rts.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Wash.-P. Ter. w. i. pf.	48	49	48	49
White Motors Co.	49⅜	50¼	49⅝	50¼

OIL ISSUES.

Pierce Oil	16¼	16⅝	16½	17

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s	85	88	85	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosive	58	64	58	64
Astna Explosive pf.	81	84	81	84
American Brass	267	283	265	280
Atlas Powder	242	262	242	263
Atlas Powder pf.	102	106	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	118	122	118	122
Bliss (E. W.)	840	855	845	855
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	75	83	73	83
Can. Explosives & Furn.	170	190	170	195
Canadian Explosives	320	340	320	340
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	840	860	835	855
Du Pont Powd.	new 390	400	388	398
Du Pont Powder pf.	106	108	106	108
Hercules Powder	388	398	388	398
Hercules Powder pf.	114	120	114	120
International Arms	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms	495	..	495	..
Scovil Mfg. Co.	470	480	470	480
Winch. Rptg. Arms	2,450	2,525	2,450	2,525

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ATLAS POWDER DIVIDEND UP

St. Joseph Lead Also Announces Increase Because of War Earnings.

The Atlas Powder Company and the St. Joseph Lead Company, whose earnings have been largely increased by the war, raised their regular dividends yesterday. The Atlas declared a regular payment of 2 per cent. for the quarter and 8 per cent. extra, as compared with 1¾ per cent. regular and 5¼ per cent. extra in the preceding quarter. The St. Joseph Lead regular disbursement was made 2½ per cent. for the quarter, against 1½ per cent. regular and 1 per cent. extra three months before.

The Atlas dividend date is March 10 to shareholders on Feb. 29. The St. Joseph Lead payment will be made March 20 to stockholders on the books March 10. The latter concern reported yesterday net profits of $4,892,360 in 1915, an increase of $1,964,674 over the year before.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	101⅝	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅜	104	103⅜	104
4½s	—June, 1965	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
4½s	—March, 1963	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4½s	—Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	—May, 1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	—March, 1964	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
4½s	—March, 1962	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
4½s	—March, 1960	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	—Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1930-60	102⅜	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s	—May, 1960	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s	—May, 1958	98⅝	98⅞	99⅜	99⅝
4s	—Nov., 1958	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s	—May, 1957	98⅝	98⅞	98	98⅛
4s	—Nov., 1956	98	98½	98	98½
4s	—Nov., 1955	98	..	98	..
4s	—Nov., 1936	98	..	98	..
4s	—1917-1919	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	—Nov., 1955	88	..	88	..
4½s	—Nov., 1954	88⅝	89	88⅝	89
4½s	—May, 1954	88⅝	88¾	88⅝	88⅝

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Following is the weekly statement of the local associated banks, with comparisons:

	Feb. 19, 1916.	Inc. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$8,232,000	$30,000
Loans, discounts, and inv.	401,164,000	3,584,000
Ind. deposits, inc. U. S.	352,371,000	16,122,000
Due banks	132,031,000	1,658,000
Due depositors	16,836,000	249,000
Time deposits	18,511,000	1,755,000
Exch. for Clearing House	41,428,000	4,308,000
Due from banks	25,333,000	*841,000
Cash reserve	2,584,000	1,108,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Banks	17,248,000	6,174,000
Res. with other banks	74,193,000	*699,000
Cash excess	55,288,000	5,874,000
Excess in New York	2,084,000	868,000
Exc. with Fed. R. Bank	59,908,000	6,048,000
Total excess		

*Decrease.

FIRE LOSS ON P. R. R. SMALL.

Total for Last Year $278,730 on $350,000,000 Property.

Efficient fire-prevention methods and the alertness of employes held the fire losses on the Pennsylvania Railroad System last year down to the very low figure of eight cents on each $100 of property at risk. The total fire loss for the year was $278,730, which was paid out of the railroad's own insurance fund. The value of the property exposed to fire hazard, and insured by the fund, is about $350,000,000.

Employes using the railroad's fire apparatus extinguished 441 fires before the arrival of public fire companies. Their efforts saved nearly $14,000,000 worth of property from destruction, with a total loss of only $18,362, or 11-3 cents on each $100 of value.

Organized fire brigades among the railroad's employes put out eighty-four of these fires. The value of the property threatened was almost $6,100,000, and the loss actually sustained $7,638. Locomotives equipped with fire fighting apparatus were used in putting out forty fires, chemical extinguishers checked fifty fires, and water casks and fire pails twenty-six. High pressure fire lines built by the railroad were used in six fires.

Altogether there were 1,029 fires on the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad System last year. Many of these occurred from causes entirely beyond the control of the railroad and its employes. Spontaneous combustion caused fifteen fires, thirty-six started on adjacent property, and twelve were of incendiary origin. Lightning caused two, boys two, and tramps eleven, while 180 were of unknown origin. Carelessness with tobacco and matches caused twelve fires which destroyed $10,091 worth of property.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	225	230	225	230
J. S. Young	165	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	218	220	213	220
R. J. Reynolds	460	475	460	475
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON CURB.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
430	Adventure	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
87	Ahmeek	106	103	102½	103
480	Alaska Gold	22⅝	23	22½	22½
150	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
350	Allouez	73	74½	73	73
6,395	Amer. Zinc	82	84½	80½	80½
2,149	Anaconda	90⅝	91	89¾	90⅝
270	Ariz. Com'l	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
20	Butte Ale. Zinc	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Butte & Balak.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,985	Butte & Super.	93½	94¼	93½	93⅝
435	Cal. & Ariz.	74½	74¾	74¼	74¼
40	Calumet & Hecla	585	585	580	580
100	Centennial	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
750	Chino	59⅝	60¼	59⅝	60⅛
1,400	Copper Range	67½	67½	66½	67
2,989	East Butte	14¼	14¾	13¾	13¾
100	Granby	93	93	93	93
50	Greene-Canan	45⅛	45⅛	45¼	45⅛
144	Hancock	17	17	16	16
50	Indiana	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
45	Inspiration	47	47	46	46⅝
10	Island Creek	46	46	46	46
225	Isle Royale	30	30	29¼	29¼
830	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
120	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
60	Lake	18	18	18	18
400	Mason Valley	5⅛	5½	5¼	5⅜
3,150	Mass. Con.	14⅞	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝
30	Mayflower	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	Miami	37	37⅜	37	37⅛
365	Michigan	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
298	Mohawk	95¼	96½	95¼	95¼
30	Nevada Con.	16½	16½	16½	16½
100	New Arcadian	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
60	New Idria	19	19½	19	19
35	Nipissing	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
665	North Butte	29½	29½	28⅝	28⅝
50	North Lake	1½	1½	1½	1½
50	Ojibway	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
820	Old Dominion	71	71	70½	70⅝
105	Osceola	94	94½	94	94½
30	Pond Creek	13	13	13	13
362	Quincy	98	98⅞	96	97½
50	Ray Cons.	26	26	25⅝	25⅝
284	Shannon	11⅛	12	11¼	11¼
195	Shattuck	89	89	88⅜	89
145	South Lake	7	7	7	7
200	South Utah	88c	88c	87c	87c
40	St. Mary's L'd.	72	73	71	71
150	Super. & Bos.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
100	Superior Cop.	21	21	19	19
175	Trinity	10	10	10	10
1,676	Tuolumne	18c	19c	18c	18c
8,445	U. S. Smelters	63⅛	63⅝	60¼	63⅛
631	U. S. Smel. pf.	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
1,047	Utah Apex	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
447	Utah Con.	15¼	15¼	14⅝	15
5	Utah Copper	86⅝	86⅝	86	86
220	Victoria	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Winona	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
215	Wolverine	66¼	66½	66¼	66½
105	Wyandotte	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

RAILROADS.

7	Boston & Alb.	197	198	197	198
20	Boston Elev.	85	85	85	85
88	Bos. & Lowell	145	145	145	145
278	Boston & Me.	45	45¼	44½	44½
82	Bos. & Me. pf.	72	72	72	72
80	N.Y., N.H. & H.	68	68	67⅝	68

MISCELLANEOUS.

46	Am. Agr. Ch.	70	70	70	70
80	Am. Ice Co. pf.	97⅝	98	97½	98
6	Amoskeag	100	100	100	100
105	Am. Pn. S. pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½
19	Am. Sugar	118	118½	117	117½
11	Am. Sugar pf.	117¾	117¾	117	117
879	Am. T. & T.	127⅛	127⅞	127⅛	127⅝
400	A., G. & W. I.	31	31	31	31
810	A., G. & W. I. pf.	46	48½	47	47
25	Bost. Land	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
11	Edison	248½	248½	248	248
20	Ga. Ry. & El.	124½	124½	124½	124½
60	Ga. R. & El. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87⅝
10	General Elec.	171	171	171	171
5	Mass. Gas	86	86	86	86
80	Mass. Gas pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½
127	N. E. Tel.	136½	136½	135½	136½
18	Pullman	163½	164	163½	164
60	Reece Button	15¾	16	15¾	16
16	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
29	Swift	126	127	126	127
444	Torrington	47	47	46	47
20	Torrington pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½
810	United Fruit	145	145½	144½	144½
75	Un. Sh. Mach.	54½	55	54½	55
256	Un. Sh. M. pf.	28⅝	29	28⅝	29
140	U. S. Steel	84	84	83⅝	83½
870	Venture Oil	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
76	Western Union	89	89	88⅞	88⅞

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92½	92½	92⅜	92⅜
8,000	A., G. & W.I. 5s	78⅞	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝
2,000	G., B. & Q. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1,000	Cumb. T. & T. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2,000	Dom. Coal 6s	93½	93½	93½	93½
3,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1,000	Swift 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	97½	97½	97¼	97¼
2,000	West'n Tel. 5s	99⅝	100	99⅝	100

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1	La Rose	.60	.65
Bay S Gas	.20	.25	Majestic	1¼	1⅜
Bingham	.8	8

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Interborough-Metropolitan Company
Interborough Consolidated Corporation

TO THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES:

You are hereby notified that the Voting Trusts under agreement dated March 6, 1906, between Edward J. Berwind, John D. Crimmins, Andrew Freedman, Thomas P. Fowler, Gardiner M. Lane, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, (a Committee under an agreement dated January 26th, 1906, between August Belmont & Co. and said Committee), and August Belmont, Walter G. Oakman, Thomas F. Ryan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Peter A. B. Widener, Voting Trustees, and under agreement dated February 6, 1911, between all the holders of voting trust certificates and of the preferred stock of Interborough-Metropolitan Company who should become parties thereto, and August Belmont, Edward J. Berwind, Andrew Freedman, Theodore P. Shonts and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Voting Trustees, will expire on March 6th, 1916, and that the holders of outstanding voting trust certificates issued under said Voting Trust Agreements may exchange them for certificates of the capital stock of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, successor to the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, to the amount and of the class called for by the respective voting trust certificates. That such exchange may be made at the office of the Company, Room 1213, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on March 6, 1916, and thereafter when and as said voting trust certificates, properly endorsed for transfer, are duly surrendered for exchange.

Dated, February 21, 1916.

AUGUST BELMONT,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
THOMAS DeWITT CUYLER,
THEODORE P. SHONTS,
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
Voting Trustees.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF PREFERRED STOCK.

Detroit, Mich., December 31, 1915.

To the Holders of the Preferred Stock of S. S. KRESGE COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the S. S. KRESGE COMPANY will redeem all of the Preferred Stock of said Company, outstanding on April 1, 1916, at One hundred and ten per cent. (110%) of the par value thereof and all dividends accrued and unpaid thereon to said date.

All holders of Preferred Stock of said Company are notified to present and surrender for cancellation their certificates for such Preferred Stock at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on April 1, 1916. Such payment will be made to those who shall be the stockholders of record named in the stock certificates respectively so surrendered unless the stock certificates so surrendered be accompanied by proper instruments of transfer, duly executed and stamped, in which event such payments will be made to the respective transferees.

On April 1, 1916, all dividends on all the Preferred Stock of this Company will cease and all the Preferred Stock will cease to bear dividends from said date, and no holder of Preferred Stock or of any certificate therefor shall have any right after said date as a stockholder of the Company or any claim of any nature against the Company, except to receive payment of such redemption price of 110% of the par value thereof with the accrued and unpaid dividends thereon to April 1, 1916, upon the surrender of the certificate or certificates therefor, as aforesaid.

By order of the Board of Directors,

S. S. KRESGE COMPANY,
by S. S. KRESGE, President.

165% OF PAR AND INTEREST

THE DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS.

To the holders of the bonds secured by the general mortgage of the Denver Gas and Electric Company, dated May 1, 1903:

You are hereby notified that the Company intends to pay off and redeem the following numbered outstanding General Mortgage 5% bonds, issued pursuant to terms of the General Mortgage of The Denver Gas and Electric Company to the Trust Company of America (The Continental Trust Company of New York, successor by merger), dated May 1, 1903; and the supplemental General Mortgage between the same parties, dated September 1, 1903, to wit:

ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR BONDS.

265	1741	3634	5072	6989
354	1744	3872	5501	6997
419	1956	4107	5518	7289
503	2132	4138	5586	7356
582	2299	4262	6296	7464
856	2405	4473	6354	7524
1193	2742	4493	6675	7595
1252	2874	4581	6753	7668
1271	3054	4588	6780	7672
1314	3167	4613	6827	7706
1551	3182	4783	6905	7953
1580	3279	4903	6926	7995
	3324	4970	6969	

$500 Bond: A29. $100 Bonds: C38, C238, C442, C452.

The above numbered bonds will be redeemed and paid at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on May 1, 1916, at the rate of 165% per cent, plus accrued interest to that date, and upon such date all future interest upon such bonds will cease, and the coupons therefor will be void; of all of which bonds and this date take notice.

THE DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

By FRANK W. FRUEAUFF, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE VICTOR FUEL COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER THE FIRST MORTGAGE OF SAID COMPANY DATED JULY 1, 1903, TO KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Article Eighth of said mortgage, that a meeting of bondholders is hereby summoned to be held at the office of the undersigned Trustee (successor to said Knickerbocker Trust Company), No. 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of March, 1916, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of approving an agreement between the Company and the Trustee altering and adding to said mortgage and the mortgages supplemental thereto, so as to provide for the release therefrom to the Trustee of certain lands the title to which is disputed, and pursuant thereto to effect the confirmation of title in the Company and the Trustee of other lands secured by said mortgage.

Dated, New York, January 12, 1916.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHOENIX MACHINE COMPANY, INC.:

Please take notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of the PHOENIX MACHINE COMPANY, INC., will be held at the office of the company, No. 233 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, for the purpose of taking action and voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from $50,000.00, its present capital stock, consisting of 500 shares of the par value of $100.00 each, to $75,000.00, to consist of 500 shares of common stock of the par value of $100.00 each, and 250 shares of non-voting 7% cumulative preferred stock of the par value of $100.00 each.

Dated New York, N. Y., February 22d, 1916.

(Signed) PHOENIX MACHINE COMPANY,

By F. H. SCANTLEBURY, President,
And W. A. SCANTLEBURY, Secretary.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of The Baldwin Locomotive Works will be held at the General Office, 500 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Thursday, March 2, 1916, 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The stock transfer books will be closed of record as at the close of business February 5, 1916.

WILLIAM deKRAFFT,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Pa., January 13, 1916.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Bank Note Company will be held at its office, 70-72 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the seventh day of March, 1916, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and transacting any other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, including the consideration and approval of the proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee during the past year.

The Preferred and Common Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., February 24th, and remain closed until 10 A. M., March 8th, 1916.

GEO. H. DANFORTH, Secretary.
New York, February 14th, 1916.

Six-in-One Fuse Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Six-in-One Fuse Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 37 Wall St., New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 1st, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M.

W. G. LANGFORD, Sec'y.

COTTON DECLINES ON SALES BY SOUTH

Liquidation of Contracts Is On an increasingly Large Scale.

NET LOSS OF 9 TO 11 POINTS

Traders Feel Opinion Leans Too Strongly to Lower Prices and an Upturn Is Expected.

Cotton closed yesterday at a net loss of 9 to 11 points after a nervous session, which was marked by a good deal of liquidation for Southern account, together with heavy hedge selling by Southern shippers. Spot markets have not been showing any special weakness, largely because the volume of business has not warranted Southern holders in making material concessions. On the other hand, the selling of contracts against these accumulations has been on an increasingly large scale.

In case the Department of Justice goes to the trouble of making an impartial investigation at the instigation of Representatives Heflin and Candler, it will find that most of the recent selling has been for the account of the South. It was difficult to sell spot cotton and the contract markets offered the only outlet for the purpose of protection.

There has been no bear campaign in cotton. Certain firms have felt that prices would work very much lower and have remained steadfastly on the bear side. The rank and file, however, have been alternately bullish and bearish and only in the last week has there been a big shift in sentiment to the bear side. It is probable that opinion leans too strongly at present toward lower prices and this factor is likely to result in occasional sharp upturns.

Thursday will be first notice day for March contracts. There has been a good deal of scattered liquidation in the near positions and it is possible that no important break may result from the deliveries of cotton on contract. Opinions vary considerably as to the number of notices that will be issued. In view of the volume of liquidation, however, it would seem that tenders would be only moderate.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 6 to 19 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline, 11.35 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.30	11.20	11.26@11.27	11.35@11.37
May	11.55	11.45	11.50@11.52	11.61@11.62
July	11.76	11.67	11.71@11.72	11.81@11.83
Oct.	11.94	11.85	11.90@11.92	12c. @12.01
Dec.	12.08	12c.	12.05@12.06	12.14@12.15
Jan.	12.14	12.08	12.12@12.14	12.20@12.21

Total port receipts, 27,028 bales; last week, 24,201 bales; last year, 43,634 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	3,054	2,770	14,914
Galveston	10,441	11,985	10,957
Mobile	155	53	657
Charleston	534	273	967
Savannah	4,691	2,792	9,626
Wilmington	249	301	1,393
Norfolk	2,343	5,347	3,730

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	324	572	
Memphis	1,261	3,563	8,666
St. Louis	175	1,373	
Houston	7,974	10,048	25,990

Exports, 29,359; total thus for this season, 3,311,380; total last season, 5,008,074.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
650 Galveston	11.65	318,900	531,167
2,385 New Orleans	11.25	412,073	454,043
— Mobile	11c.	20,768	54,613
300 Savannah	12c.	178,996	262,807
— Charleston	11¼	83,846	110,246
— Wilmington	11¼	43,946	60,720
305 Norfolk	11.25	133,215	146,693
965 Augusta	11.32	170,719	228,850
1,509 Memphis	11.56	227,632	239,360
— St. Louis	11¾	17,780	36,239
2,586 Houston	11.50	178,991	200,410

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a moderate demand for spot cotton, with middling 6 points decline, at 7777. Sales, 8,000; receipts, 2,000; all American. Market closed barely steady.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	23	25
Adirondack Electric Power pf	76	78
American Light & Traction	370	375
American Light & Traction pf	112	115
*American Gas & Electric	137	137
*American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Gas Co	121	123
American Power & Light	65½	67
American Power & Light pf	86½	87
American Public Utilities	43	46
American Public Utilities pf	73	76
American Waterworks & Electric	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	15	17
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	58
Associated Gas & Electric pf	45	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	28	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	99
Cities Service	117	119
Cities Service pf	75½	77
Colorado Power	25	28
Colorado Power pf	99	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L	61½	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	85	87
Consumers Pow., 1928	102	104
Consumers Power pf., (Me.)	93	96
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric pf	77	82
Federal Light & Traction	12	15
Federal Light & Traction pf	44	47
Gas & Electric Securities	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf	88	92
Great Western P. 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. 6s, '31	84	88
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario L. & Power pf	59	62
Northern States Power	46½	46¾
Northern States Power pf	91	92
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	63	63¾
Pacific Gas & Electric, gold, pf	91	93½
Pacific Gas & Electric, new, pf	89	92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co	21	23
Republic Ry. & Light pf	68	70
Southern California Edison	38½	39
Southern California Edison pf	103	105½
*Standard Gas & Electric	8¼	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	31	31¾
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	10¼
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	44¼	45
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	19	21
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf	50	55
United Light & Rys	50	53
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	74¾	76¾
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf	57½	59
*Par value, $50.		

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Lackawanna, Erie County, New York,
February 14, 1916.

To the Stockholders of the Lackawanna Steel Company:

Please take notice that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lackawanna Steel Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Lackawanna, County of Erie, State of New York, on Wednesday, March 8, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors of the class whose current term expires March, 1916, to serve for the full term of three years thereafter; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on February 17, 1916, at the close of business on that day, and will be reopened on March 9, 1916, at 9 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board.

E. A. S. CLARKE, President.
FRED. F. GRAHAM, Secretary.

WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY,
50 Union Square North,
New York, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY will be held at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at 2:00 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of March, 1916. The transfer books of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of February, 1916, and will be reopened at 10:00 A. M. on the 8th day of March, 1916.

I. L. ELLIOTT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY,
61 Broadway, New York.

A quarterly dividend of twenty-five cents per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable March 20, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1916. The transfer books of the company will be closed from March 10, 1916, to March 20, 1916, both dates inclusive.

LEONIDAS H. BESSON,
Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 802, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Keyport Harbor and Shrewsbury River, N. J., will be received here until 12 M. February 24, 1916, and then opened. Bids for one or both of these works will be considered. Information on application.

COURT RESTRAINS TRUST CO.

The Equitable Forbidden to Continue Railway Bond Sale.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Judge W. C. Van Fleet in the United States District Court has issued an injunction to restrain the Equitable Trust Company of New York from any further proceedings in its suit for a construction of the contract under which the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad guarteed interest on the $50,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds issued by the Denver & Rio Grande's subsidiary, the Western Pacific. Judge Van Fleet, who issued a temporary restraining order on June 11, 1915, now enjoins permanently the trust company from bringing any action affecting this agreement outside of his court.

The $50,000,000 first mortgage was executed in 1908 for construction, and the Denver & Rio Grande took advantage of its credit to guarantee any deficiency of earnings of the Western Pacific below the interest and sinking fund requirements of the mortgage. Five years later a second mortgage for $25,000,000 was put upon the property, all the bonds being taken into the parent company's treasury.

Interest on the first mortgage was defaulted a year ago, and the proposed reorganization plan provides for wiping out the second mortgage.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
Atlantic Refining	660	670	660	670
Borne-Crymser	310	325	300	320
Buckeye Pipe Line	105	108	105	108
Chesebrough Mfg	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	275	*280	273	279
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. L.	65	70	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
Galena Signal Oil	154	157	150	155
Galena Signal Oil pf	135	138	135	138
Illinois Pipe Line	186	188	185	188
Indiana Pipe Line	104	107	105	108
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	12½	13	12¾	13
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit	200	205	200	205
Northern Pipe Line	104	107	104	107
Ohio Oil	227	229	226	*228
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	64	62	64
Prairie Oil & Gas	413	418	415	420
Prairie Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
Solar Refining	293	305	295	305
Southern Pipe Line	205	210	215	215
South. Penn. Oil	365	370	365	370
Southwest Penn	112	117	112	117
Stand. Oil of Cal	370	373	368	371
Standard Oil of Ind	520	530	525	530
Standard Oil of Kan	445	455	445	455
Standard Oil of Ky	355	365	355	365
Standard Oil of Neb	355	370	350	370
Standard Oil of N. J	507	512	507	512
Standard Oil of N. Y	215	218	212	215
Standard Oil of Ohio	550	580	550	560
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	135
Union Tank	84	86	84	86
Vacuum Oil	227	231	227	231
Washington Oil	48	53	48	53

*Ex dividend.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.10
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.35	4.15
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.35
Car., C. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	4.58	4.38
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.20
Chi. & East. Ill.	1916-'25	5½	5.55	5.00
Chi. & Northw.	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.20	4.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.50	4.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.20	4.10
Erie R. R.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.45	4.25
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.12
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.20	4.05
Mo., Kan. & T.	1916-'23	5	5.60	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. C. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.40	4.15
Nort. & Western	1916-'23	4½	4.20	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.35	4.20
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.15	3.95
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.70
St. L. & San F.	1916-'23	6	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5	4.58	4.35
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.30

CRUDE OIL UP TO $2.40.

Price Again Advanced to Get Stock from the Producers.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21.—Another step toward the price for which crude oil producers are said to be holding their stocks were taken today by the principal purchasing agencies when the South Penn Oil Company announced another advance, as follows: Pennsylvania crude, 5 cents a barrel, to $2.40; Cabell, 7 cents, to $1.95; Corning, Mercer black, and New Castle, 5 cents, to $1.90; Somerset, 5 cents, to $1.78; Ragland, 2 cents, to 82 cents.

Reports reaching the oil refiners showed that during January there was a falling off of about 6,000 barrels a day in normal runs and shipments, and the advance was made in the hope of making up this deficiency. Competent authorities, however, believe that the immense amount of crude oil now held in storage will not find the market until the price has reached $2.50 a barrel, as the producers are not pressed for money.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French	5	Oct. 15,'20	94½	94¾	6.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101½	101¾	3.75
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101¾	102	4.80
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	103⅜	101⅞	5.50
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100½	4.70
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100½	4.85
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¾	101	3.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101¼	101¼	3.90
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99¾	6.30
Norway Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'38	101	101½	4.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101⅜	101½	4.80
Norway Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100½	101½	5.73
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.62
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.70
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1929	99⅛	100¼	4.83

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101½	102	4.03
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	101¼	1.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅛	1.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅛	4.10
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101⅜	101⅜	3.40
Ark. V. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	97	98½	6.50
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	101	101½	2.00
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	101½	101¾	2.00
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	101⅛	4.45
Canadian Nor.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	100	5.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 2'24	102⅞	103⅛	4.45
Chi. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅞	100	5.00
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅝	100¾	4.45
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	96	96	13.70
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	99⅜	100½	5⅝
C., P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅜	103½	4.50
E. P. & L. C.	5	Mar., 1918	95	98	6.00
Erie	5	Apr., 1916	100½	100½	1.00
Erie	5½	Apr., 1917	101¼	101⅞	1.80
Gen. Rubber	6	Dec., 1918	100⅝	101½	4.45
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅛	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100⅛	100⅛	3.65
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅜	100¼	4.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	3.90
Int. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅛	2.00
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	2.00
Mich. Cent.	5	Oct., 1931	101⅛	101¼	4.80
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	92	94½	...
M. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
M. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1, '23	95	96⅝	6.50
Mont. P. & P.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	6.00
Mor. & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¼	5.45
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅜	100⅜	5.95
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1917	100⅜	100⅜	5.00
Nor. States	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101⅛	5.05
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	101⅜	101⅞	4.10
P.S.C. of N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅛	100½	4.90
Rem. Arms. Un.					
Mer. Corp.	6	Feb., 1919	99½	99⅝	5.10
Sear's A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	3.80
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¼	100¼	4.30
U.S.S.R.& M.	6	Feb., 1926	104⅛	104½	4.85
U.S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	99½	6.20
†United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	1.80
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101⅛	101⅜	4.30
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.45
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅞	101⅞	3.85
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	101	5.10
W. Va. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Western Pow.	6	Mar., 1926	99½	100⅜	6.40
W. S. El.	6	Oct. 1917	100	101	5.00
Winch. R. A.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	100	5.00
Win. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100	100⅜	5⅞

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 100. ‡To be called March 31, 1916, at 101.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Another sharp break occurred in the wheat market yesterday, which resulted in a net loss of 2¼@2¾c from the final of last week. At the low point of the day values showed a net loss of 4⅝@5¼c from Saturday's high point, and it was evident that there was distinctly less confidence in the long side of the market. The visible supply of domestic wheat showed a decrease for the week of 2,269,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,813,000 last year, and the total is about 12,000,000 in excess of a year ago. The visible supply of bonded wheat decreased 485,000 bushels, and Canadian decreased 1,222,000 bushels. The total American visible is 104,146,000 bushels, compared with 85,386,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 1 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.36¾; No. 1 durum, $1.43¾; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.45¾, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.54, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	...	...	$1.32⅝	$1.36¾
July	...	...	1.25⅞	1.29¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	$1.27	$1.24¼	$1.24⅝	$1.27½
July	1.22	1.19¾	1.20½	1.22⅝

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and prices were easier, closing with net losses of ¾@⅞c. The decline in wheat had a tendency to discourage buying, but, moreover, the movement at interior points was heavy, amounting to 1,934,000 bushels, and the visible supply increased 2,241,000, compared with an increase of 1,136,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86¼@86¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	77½	76¾	76⅞	77¾
July	77¼	76⅝	76¾	77⅝

OATS.

The market for oats was only moderately active, but prices were easier, in sympathy with wheat and corn and owing to larger receipts and a lack of export demand. The local cash market was easier. Standard quoted at 52½@53c; No. 3 white, 51¼@52c; No. 4 white, 50@51c; fancy clipped white, 53@55c; ordinary clipped white, 51@53c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	47½	46½	46½	47¼
July	45⅛	44⅛	44⅜	45⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed a steady undertone, but while prices were slightly higher, buyers were inclined to be cautious about favoring the long side in face of the break in grain, and consequently fluctuations were confined within a comparatively narrow range. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 59,000; estimated for Tuesday, 33,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 14,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
May	10.37	10.30	10.35	10.30
July	10.55	10.47	10.52	10.47
Ribs—				
May	11.55	11.47	11.47	11.52
July	11.62	11.57	11.60	11.62
Pork—				
May	20.77	20.60	20.70	20.70
July	20.77	20.62	20.75	20.75

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active at times, but on the whole the undertone was firm, and final prices were 2 to 8 points net higher. Total sales were 9,500 barrels. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	9.70@...	9.65
February	...	...	9.70@...	9.65
March	9.70	9.70	9.70@9.80	9.68
April	9.50	9.50	9.53@9.56	9.45
May	9.46	9.40	9.46@9.48	9.43
June	9.48	9.42	9.46@9.50	9.43
July	9.46	9.41	9.45@9.47	9.40
August	9.46	9.42	9.45@9.47	9.41
September	9.45	9.44	9.46@9.48	9.44

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very feverish yesterday, with active liquidation at times, especially in the March position, which included switching from the near to the distant months. At the outset April was 2 points lower, and the other months were 5@12 points higher, with May selling up to 8c. During the day selling pressure increased and prices gave way, and closed 4@9 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	...	...	7.65@7.67	7.74
March	7.86	7.70	7.70@7.71	7.79
April	7.81	7.75	7.75@7.76	7.84
May	8.00	7.81	7.81@7.80	7.88
June	...	...	7.87@7.88	7.93
July	8.08	7.93	7.92@7.94	7.97
August	...	...	7.97@7.99	8.02
September	8.14	8.02	8.02@8.04	8.06
October	8.16	8.16	8.06@8.08	8.11
November	...

WANT NEW HAVEN TO RUN SOUND BOATS

Shippers Tell Commerce Commission Present Service Is Excellent.

DON'T NEED COMPETITION

Object to Divorce of Rail and Water System—Merchants' Association Joins in Petition.

With traffic managers from a dozen large New England concerns asking the opportunity of testifying to their satisfaction with the present ownership of the Sound steamboat lines by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, the Interstate Commerce Commission concluded for the time yesterday its hearings in this city on the application of the Panama Canal act to the railroad. The next session will be in Boston tomorrow, but counsel for the railroad asked Commissioner John H. Howell to return here for further evidence.

None of the shippers would admit that they would be as well satisfied with independent steamship lines, and many objections were raised to the divorce of the rail and water means of transportation. The chief of these were fear that the present excellent service could not be kept up, and disinclination to do business with companies financially inferior to the New England Navigation Company, the New Haven's steamboat subsidiary.

George G. Hichborn, general manager of the United States Rubber Company, said an independent concern went out of business once at a time when the United States Rubber Company had heavy claims against it. Mr. Hichborn dwelt on the advantage of shipping rubber to downtown piers, from which it was easy to make quick deliveries to the shoe district. He said his company or its subsidiaries never enjoyed discriminatory rates.

Everett J. Lake, an ex-Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, and President of the Hartford Lumber Company, presented a resolution from the Hartford Chamber of Commerce and spoke in favor of the existing system in behalf of others as well as himself. Harold L. Derby, who looks after the traffic of half a dozen cnoderns, compared the freight situation to that of the telephone.

"Would not the competition of several steamboat lines be better for you?" asked A. H. Elder of counsel for the commission.

"Competition is a good thing if the accommodations are equal," Mr. Derby said. "But in this case the independent lines would have no railroads with which to connect. My companies would resent any change."

Charles A. Pease, President of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, with 15,000 members in thirty-five towns, presented a petition for the continuation of present conditions, and a similar petition was handed in from the Merchants' Association of this city.

The counsel for the commission tried to ascertain how the Merchants' Association petition was obtained, but could get no information.

H. F. Iverson, Traffic Manager of the Perkins-Goodwin Company, a paper concern, told of delays in shipping wood and pulp by independent steamboat lines. J. Roth, Traffic Manager of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company, declared that even if competition led to lower rates the new service would be less useful to shippers.

Thomas A. Gantt, Traffic Manager of the Corn Products Refining Company, which sends 50,000 tons of freight a year over the New Haven's Sound lines, said that even if Mr. Elder suggested an independent gave his concern a 10 per cent. reduction he would go with reluctance to a concern of more doubtful financial standing.

Further testimony in the same line was given by the representatives of Colgate & Co., soap manufacturers; the Maxim Munition Corporation, the Diamond Match Company, and others.

CENTRAL DIRECTORS SUED.

Ouster Proceedings Begun in Chicago by Minority Stockholders.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Ouster proceedings were begun in the Circuit Court here today against fifteen Directors of the New York Central Railroad Company by fifteen minority stockholders, who were unsuccessful candidates against the defendants at the meeting of the company held at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 26.

State's Attorney Hoyne declined to sign quo warranto proceedings presented to him by counsel for the petitioners, and the present petition is in the form of a mandamus petition to compel him to sign the ouster suit. It is alleged that the defendants, under the laws of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois are not qualified to serve as Directors of this road because they are also Directors of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

PITTSBURGH COAL CO. PLAN.

Announces Manner in Which $28,600,000 Debt Will Be Retired.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company announced its capital readjustment plan yesterday. The company has been at work on plans for retiring the $28,000,000 of bonded debt in order to pave the way for making up part of the 44 per cent. accumulation of back dividends on the preferred stock. The announcement states:

"Holders of the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the New Jersey Company will, for each $100 (par value) of such stock and all accrued dividends thereon, amounting as of Jan. 1, 1916, to $44.58 1-3 per share, receive 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Pennsylvania Company to the par value of $133.33 1-3. Holders of common stock of the New Jersey Company will for each $100 (par value) of such stock receive common stock of the Pennsylvania Company to the par value of $100."

National Carbon Earns $2,550,518.

The National Carbon Company reports for 1915 net earnings of $2,550,518, against $2,215,880 the year before. This was equivalent to 25.6 per cent. on the common stock after preferred stock dividends of 6 per cent. After paying dividends the company carried $1,560,588 to the surplus account. President James Parmelee said in the annual statement that while no actual "war business" was done, the company's output was largely increased because of the war. England, Norway, Sweden and Russia were large buyers and South American purchases increased.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	42.12½	42.37½	41.87½	42.25
Lead	6.27½		6.27½	
Spelter	21.00	21.50	21.00	21.50
Antimony	43.50	44.50	45.00	44.50
Quicksilver	$300.00	.....	$300.00	
Aluminium	*97.00	99.00	*97.00	99.00
Nos. 1 & 2 Copper	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 21½@21¾c per pound in the open market.

London quotations were:

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copper, spot	108 0 0	108 0 0
Copper, futures	106 15 0	106 0 0
Tin, spot	180 5 0	180 0 0
Tin, futures	180 5 0	180 0 0
Spelter	103 0 0	102 0 0
Lead	32 0 0	32 0 0

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Forty-eight corporations were chartered today, with $3,491,250 aggregate capital stocks. They include:

White Oak Mines, Consolidated, Inc., mining, metallurgical operations in ores, minerals, oils, volatile substances, hotels, restaurants, retail stores, trucking, contracting, stevedores, $1,000,000; J. B. Collins, W. H. Horsall, F. H. Ashley, 17 W. 52d St.

Atlantic Dyestuffs Corporation, refine, deal in dyestuffs, explosives, coaltar products, common stock of no par value, to begin business with $105,000; J. I. Mutch, J. H. Walsh, R. J. Fuller, 2,356 Foster Av., Brooklyn.

Wood River Iron Works, Inc., plants, engines, other machinery, brass founders, mechanical, civil, water supply engineers, $500,000; Gordon Miller, P. B. and J. W. Sullivan, 54 Vanderbilt Av.

E. P. Lenihan & Co., Inc., insurance agents, brokers, $50,000; E. P. Lenihan, W. P. Barker, R. P. Van Iderstine, 27 William St.

People's Corporation, Manhattan, mercantile, merchandise, $300,000; F. Dobmeier, W. A. Holzworth, A. C. Secord, Buffalo.

The Scout Press, Inc., Manhattan, publishing, $850,000; L. R. Coles, T. F. and Ben F. Amos, Mt. Vernon.

Automatic Irrigating Machinery Corpn., to carry on business with $540,000; W. A. Read, R. V. Mathews, A. E. Norton, 30 E. 42d St.

Emergency Umbrella Corpn., Central Valley, mechanical instruments, canes, umbrellas, sporting goods, clothing, $150,000; L. Mayer, G. Rand, S. Berman, 740 Riverside Drive, Manhattan.

Nash Receiver Sight Corpn., sights for rifles, small arms naval and field guns, ordnance, $10,000; E. Meyer, F. W. Gordon, L. S. Freeman, 120 Broadway.

The Commercial Decalcomania Company, Inc., decalcomania, cut stone, molded and pressed glass letters, $50,000; J. F. Brown, D. L. Beatty, R. W. Crawford, 52 Broadway.

Weber and Levy, Inc., underwear, hosiery, sweaters, wearing apparel, $30,000; A. and S. Levy, Jr., N. Weber, 90 Rodney St., Brooklyn.

Wolverine Spark Plug Company, Inc., ignition devices for internal combustion engines, $100,000; W. S. Bohleber, F. S. Linton, C. H. Braselton, Reibold Building, Dayton, Ohio.

Glens Falls Forging and Welding Company, Inc., Glens Falls, foundry pattern, forging welding, machines, motor vehicles, hardware, $75,000; J. H. Conley, C. Hibbard, J. A. Curley, Glens Falls.

Lewis Gun Company, Inc., Albany, fire-arms, ordnance, munitions, $10,000; E. F. Goetz, J. Knorr, N. H. McLaren, 15 Lancaster Street, Albany.

Sovereign Pearl Button Company, Inc., Peekskill, buttons, footwear, $50,000; J. C. McCarthy, H. P. Butler, G. W. Potter, 588 East 28th St.

Efficiency Systems Company, Inc., Buffalo, efficiency work on farms, in factories, taking inventories, systematizing methods, $30,000; J. W. Ellis, H. F. and F. A. Converse, 355 Crescent Av., Buffalo.

Brooklyn Violin Mfg. Corp., Brooklyn, musical instruments, $50,000; F. M. Ashley, R. Haight, C. Hamlin, 103 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

National Salesman's Registration Bureau, Inc., employment agency, $25,000; E. Davis, C. J. Hagerling, H. L. Vreeland, 1,386 Broadway.

F. A. Naufftus Company, Inc., stocks of other corporations, agents, $20,000; H. F. McQuade, W. A. Brennan, F. A. Naufftus, 8 West 100th St.

Augustus F. Dejouge, Inc., Manhattan, jewelry, $20,000; J. N. Hogan, Mrs. M. M. and A. F. Dejouge, 97 Louis St., Tompkinsville.

Henry Wallner & Son, Inc., wearing apparel, $10,000; M. E. Karas, A. J. Halprin, S. Wallner, 1,281 Park Av., Hoboken, N. J.

Rowland Read & Co., Inc., advertising, bookselling, publishing, newspapers, $25,000; H. Dahn, R. R. Read, S. L. Melliday, 347 West 122d St.

American Metallic Pattern and Toy Co., Inc., foundry, patterns, models, toys, experimental work, $25,000; G. E. Hebel, V. Warth, C. E. Wenzel, 207 East 74th St.

Warren & Smallridge Co., Inc., Irondequoit, commission brokers, produce, farming, gardening work, $10,000; C. E. Graffath, F. J. Smallridge, A. J. Warren, Irondequoit.

Gordon Webbing Co., Inc., elastic webbing, braids, trimmings, $15,000; A. S. I., and M. Gordon, 200 West 180th St.

National Noodle Co., Inc., noodles, macaroni, $10,000; A. Ferrara, J. Deprado, F. S. Sautoro, 1,571 Fulton Av., Bronx.

Creston Building Co., Inc., Bronx, builders, contractors, masons, plumbers, decorators, realty, $10,000; A. and A. N. H. Shuck, 2,768 Webster Av., Bronx.

Victor A. Picard & Co., Inc., jewelry, novelties, metal enameling, $10,000; Berthold Holzel, V. A. and A. J. Picard, 12 West 31st St.

Portland Opera Co., Inc., theatres, $10,000; E. Orr, H. N. Sternfeld, Nat. Royster, 105 West 40th St.

New York Map and Guides Corporation, advertising, publishing, printing, maps, pamphlets, books, magazines, $10,000; H. C. Kayer, E. Miehling, S. A. Rockefeller, 102 West 78d St.

Masterpiece Talking Machine Co., Inc., talking machines, $10,000; J. Godfrey, S. Mandell, A. H. Figner, 1,613 Avenue A.

Federal Investors' Syndicate, Inc., Elmira, agents, merchandise, stocks, bonds, $5,000; E. V. Zeziorski, C. A. Heim, D. M. Kennelly, 661 Davis St., Elmira.

P. J. Howley Music Co., Inc., music publishing, $10,000; Catherine Leary, J. G. Dyer, Patrick J. Howley, 146 West 45th St.

Hayes Textile Co., Inc., Oswego, hosiery, underwear, $10,000; N. T., E. T., and T. J. Hayes, Oswego.

Parkway French Bakery, Inc., Brooklyn, lunchrooms, bakeries, $5,000; W. W. Brandt, E. G. Wolff, M. Hausig, 61 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

Fashion Fabric Co., Inc., Kings County, woolen, Angora, worsted, cotton goods, spinning yarns, $5,000; G. M. Bouvard, C. Isaac, C. Lange, 2,676 Catalpa Av., Brooklyn.

Mariposa Exploration Co., Inc., mining, $10,000; R. P. Buell, C. S. Stanton, J. F. Hory, 42 Broadway.

Rollin Subscription Agency, Inc., Buffalo, books, magazines, advertising, printing, publishing, $10,000; C. C. Lean, H. G. Cutler, B. R. Roblin, 657 Prospect Av., Buffalo.

Allied Arts, Inc., Buffalo, commission, art products, $10,000; E. D. McCarthy, S. Kellogg, Jr., B. Fleming, 4 Penhurst Place, Buffalo.

Starr Corporation, motion-picture manufacture, capital no par value, to begin business with $500; W. R. Milholland, C. Lyon, R. F. Drenge, 37 Wall St.

U. S. Clasp Co., Inc., fasteners for dressmakers' supplies, trimmings, embroideries, $5,000; L. Stimel, W. Scudder, E. Unger, 645 Greenwich St.

Richard Dorsa Novelty Shop, Inc., women's wearing apparel, $5,000; J. C. Jackson, R. Darre, F. E. Molntosh, 146 West 42 St.

The Runge Synthetic Dye Company, Inc., chemicals, dyes, drugs, $5,000; D. Tuir, G. H. Selleck, A. J. Fox, 224 Park Place, Brooklyn.

James M. Simpson Company, Inc., contracting, construction, realty, brokerage, $5,000; W. R. King, A. C. Wilkins, J. M. Simpson, 349 West 20 St.

Fenhenf Realty Corporation, Cold Spring, realty, $5,000; V. J. Destasio, H. E. Henderson, M. F. Pendergast, Frankfort.

Gomez-Cutler, Inc., Buffalo, women's wearing apparel, $5,000; B. Bissell, K. C. Cutler, L. G. Gomez, 165 Mariner St., Buffalo.

The Plattsburg Theatre, Inc., Plattsburg, theatrical, motion pictures, $5,000; F. H. Hay-Burlock Producing Corporation, motion pictures, capital no par value, begin business with $500; M. Schlesinger, B. Cohen, S. H. Smith, 1,476 Broadway.

Authorizations: International Variety and Theatrical Agency, Ltd., Great Britain, music hall, concert, theatrical, variety, entertainment, amusement, and exhibition agent, buying, selling agents; no capital given. Representative, Max A. Schlesinger, 10 Wall St., Manhattan.

Frank Calder Amusement Company Inc., Chicago, Ill., theatrical enterprises, $25,000. Representative, Frank Calder, Gaiety Theatre Building, Manhattan.

Capital increase: Genesee Valley Trust Company, Rochester, $400,000 to $500,000; Gessler Brothers, Inc., New York, $50,000 to $100,000; Berges & Compagnie, Inc., New York, $1,000 to $100,000; E. G. W. Musbach & Son, Inc., Middletown, $3,000 to $10,000; New York Plumbers' Specialties, Inc., New York, $5,000 to $4,000; Bobra Spark Plug Company, New York, $12,000 to $25,000; Ames Transfer Company, Bronx, $10,000 to $20,000.

Capital reduction: Phillips & Sons, Inc., New York, $60,000 to $35,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Bernstein, Pitt & Golberg, Inc., Manhattan; The Manhattan Coat Front and Pad Company, Inc., New York; H. Manisof & Co., Inc., Manhattan; John O. Merritt Company, Port Chester.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—Charters filed: Oxford Market, L. Metzger Co., Long Branch; meats and provisions; $25,000. Leonard Metzger, Edward Weiss, West End; Fred Ruch, Allenhurst.

Copeley Mfg. Co., Irvington; to manufacture metal goods; $25,000. William H. Peck, Glenridge; Herman Crowe, Emerson; John W. Crandall, New York.

Acme Textile Co., Paterson; to deal in textile and other fabric.; $25,000. Nathan M. Reingold, Harry Reingold, Nathan Robinowitz, Paterson.

Harry F. Thompson Co., Hoboken; groceries and provisions; $10,000. Henry F. Thompson, Madeline, O. Thompson, Robert E. Sheridan, Hoboken.

Comfort-Realty Co., Paterson; real estate; $10,000. Arthur Immerman, Harry Joelson, Anthony J. Rose, Paterson.

United Motor Car and Supply Co., Inc., Newark; automobiles; $25,000. Charles S. Bennett, Newark; John D. Nichol, Bloomfield; George S. Blake, Montclair.

Guaranty Building Co., Newark; real estate; $100,000. John F. Faugman, Norris Lubetsky, David Kraftsot, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 21.—Charters filed here: General Latin-American Corporation; $8,000,000; to obtain and develop public utilities of all kinds in Latin-American countries. Incorporators, local Wilmington (Del.) parties; S. D. Townsend, Jr., Robert Pennington, Emile V. Tomkis.

Eatonic Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill.; $1,000,000; to manufacture a digestive remedy or medicine known as Eatonic. Jackson J. Gelis, Kenneth B. Hawkins, Albert K. Hutchingson, all of Chicago, Ill.

International Munition and Supply Co., New York; $500,000; to manufacture all kinds of powder and explosives. Arthur McMahon, Matthew Doran, both of New York; John Holman, College Point, L. I.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Drugs and Chemicals Are Among the Imports Classified.

The Hanover Vulcanite Company won yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a protest dealing with the classification of so-called pyrographic bulbs which had been returned by Collector Malone for duty at 15 per cent. as "druggists' sundries." After hearing the witnesses for the importers, the board decided that the claim for entry at 10 per cent. as manufactures of india rubber not specially provided for was well taken. The Collector was reversed.

The board, in a decision by Judge McClelland, declined to upset the classification of the Collector at Indianapolis on importations of women's lambskin gloves imported by L. S. Ayres & Co. Duty was taken on the goods at $2.25 per dozen pairs, as being over 14 inches in length and lined. The importers asked a rate of $1 per dozen pairs as schmaschen. The evidence was insufficient, in the opinion of the board, and a perusal of the Custom House papers in the case did not afford ground for reversal of the Collector's assessment. It was decided, in the protest case of C. B. Richard & Co., that unfinished glove leather was wrongly taxed by the Collector at New York and properly was free of duty.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company was successful in a claim affecting chrome green oxide, which was returned at 20 per cent. as a chromium color. It was decided that the oxide was entitled to enter at 15 per cent. as a "color."

Considerable testimony was taken in a case brought by John O. Notari & Co., Chicago, regarding ruscus leaves, which were assessed for duty at 60 per cent. as leaves for decorative or ornamental purposes. Free entry was claimed as vegetable substances crude or manufactured, and alternatively that duty should have been assessed either at 10 or 15 per cent. as unenumerated unmanufactured articles, or as manufactured ones not specially provided for. It was shown that the merchandise had been dried in the sun and sulphured. Judge McClelland said the board was satisfied that the leaves were not adapted for ornamental or decorative use, while on the other hand the sulphuring process had so changed the condition of the leaves as to preclude them from being classed as crude vegetable substances. Being partly manufactured, and there being no more specific provision therefor, the board held the leaves properly dutiable at 15 per cent. as unenumerated manufactured articles, the protest being sustained to this extent.

Ungerer & Co. were overruled in claims relating to balsam styrax, which had been assessed at 10 per cent. as a crude balsam. Claims were made for entry at lower rates, or free of duty as a crude drug. None of the claim was held applicable, the Collector being affirmed.

Wool-wearing apparel from W. B. Columbine, Nottingham, was held undervalued by Judge Cooper in an appraisement made yesterday. The merchandise consisted of misses' gauze merino bodies, pantalettes and sleeves, which were advanced by the General Appraiser a shilling or more per dozen for all classes.

NATIONAL BANK RESOURCES

Aggregated $13,467,887,223 at the End of Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Total resources of all the national banks in the United States which reported to the Controller of the Currency Dec. 31, 1915, aggregated $13,467,887,223, an increase during the year of about $2,110,000,000. There were 7,607 banks reporting, as compared with 7,581 in December, 1914.

Deposits at the end of last year reached a total of $10,379,000,000, an increase in the year of about $2,163,000,000 and an increase over November, 1915, of about $225,000,000. Loans and discounts in the year increased about $1,010,000,000 and over November, 1915, about $128,000,000.

Specie holdings by the national banks increased $154,000,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week of February showed the following changes compared with last year:

Colo. & Southern	$283,280	+ $14,258
Grand Trunk	957,195	+ 138,940
Int. & Gt. North.	1,176,740	+ 207,295
Southern Ry. System—		
Southern Ry.	1,312,346	+ 174,656
Ala. Gt. Southern.	97,994	+ 11,249
Cin., N. O. & T. P.	210,453	+ 33,320
Mobile & Ohio	202,236	+ 4,140
Va. & Southw'n.	85,513	+ 6,827
Tol., Peo. & West'n.	22,707	+ 271
Tol., St. L. & West'n.	126,698	+ 1,218

The following is a summary of the gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the second week of February:

Eighteen roads	$7,778,280	+ $1,352,018
Five roads	1,268,508	+ 174,695
Total, (23 roads)	9,046,588	+ 1,177,326

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for January—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	778,445	788,851	927,020
Net aft. taxes	201,187	217,102	299,329
7 mos. gross	6,107,296	6,075,027	6,386,304
Net aft. taxes	2,138,601	1,627,022	2,136,311

Miscellaneous Earnings.

GEORGIA RAILWAY & LIGHT for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	596,517	560,304	36,212
Exp. & taxes..	330,436	331,317	*882
Net earnings..	266,081	228,987	37,094

*Decrease.

GREAT WESTERN POWER COMPANY for January. (Western Power Corporation subsidiary.)—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	321,414	235,344	86,070
Net aft. taxes	231,565	182,324	49,249
Surp. aft. chgs.	107,217	78,890	28,327
12 mos. gross.	3,124,274	2,685,930	438,344
Net aft. taxes	2,211,533	1,984,804	226,733
Other income.	216,900	204,069	12,831
Total income..	2,338,440	2,038,873	299,567
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,019,503	837,885	181,618
Bal. aft. Cal. El. Gen. pf. divs.	869,506	677,885	191,618

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Revenue	15,795,001	13,165,055	15,294,087
Expenses	10,776,506	10,968,408	10,488,580
Depreciation	492,084	503,460	534,704
Net revenue	4,526,411	4,696,186	4,271,402
Gen. exp.	139,331	134,589	131,460
Taxes	625,036	625,932	540,710
Int. on fd. dt.	1,179,876	1,190,095	994,202
Amt. dis., &c.	79,657		
Income	2,513,009	2,704,835	2,599,325
Dep. acc'ts.	214,298	214,256	227,812
Net income	2,298,840	2,483,578	2,372,510

†In 1914 this item was charged directly to profit and loss account.

LOUISVILLE RAILWAY CO. for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	243,661	243,891	270
Net aft. taxes	124,049	118,430	5,619
Bal. aft. chgs.	47,237	45,180	2,057
Other income.	10,476	11,106	*635
Surplus	57,707	56,275	1,422

*Decrease.

Net sales of gas and electric properties controled by the MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING COMPANIES—

Jan. sales	105,536	93,167	10,369
7 mos. sales	635,874	577,902	42,029

NATIONAL CARBON CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earn.†	2,550,518	2,215,880	1,476,621
Pref. divs.	962,000	872,750	815,000
Balance	2,165,518	1,843,130	1,161,621
Com. div.	597,950	562,950	330,000
Surplus	1,560,588	1,280,200	831,621
Dep. &c.	1,000,000	434,580	335,714
Surplus	1,560,588	$25,619	495,907

†After depreciation charges and adjustment of inventories, amounts of these items not being shown, as compared with a charge of $434,580 from depreciation, &c., deducted from surplus after dividends in 1914.

PACIFIC TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO., for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	20,114,459	19,221,602	19,568,688
†Expenses	15,385,732	14,896,168	15,159,614
Net earnings	4,728,726	4,325,434	4,433,922
Interest	2,707,136	2,045,266	2,177,833
Surplus	2,021,600	2,280,175	2,256,089
Pfd. divs.	1,920,000	1,920,000	1,920,000
Surplus	101,600	360,175	336,089

†Includes operating expenses, $14,312,782, and taxes, $1,258,501, also non-operating revenue of $185,561.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	2,123,920	1,948,396	175,525
Net	353,352	324,627	128,745
Sur. aft. chgs.	136,605	12,224	124,381
7 mos. gross	14,870,822	13,943,518	927,374
Net	6,410,419	5,871,080	539,339
Sur. aft. chgs.	997,849	210,671	687,178

ST. JOSEPH LEAD CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Net profit	4,283,420	2,317,040	1,966,380
Other income	108,992	110,046	*1,714
Total income	4,392,580	2,427,086	1,964,674
Charges	1,002,268	980,411	21,856
Net income	3,430,894	1,547,275	1,942,689
P. and l. deb.	636,101	15,304	651,405
Dividends	854,980	352,532	502,448
Surplus	1,904,835	1,179,439	$19,444

*Decrease.

FIGHT RIKER'S ISLAND GARBAGE DISPOSAL

Bronx Board of Trade Fears a Duplication of Barren Island Odors.

PROTESTS TO ALDERMEN

Board of Estimate Has Authorized $2,500,000 Contract for Plant at Entrance to Sound.

On behalf of the Bronx Board of Trade, and other representatives of business interests in that borough, David Welsh of 35 Nassau Street filed with the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a protest against the location of a garbage disposal plant on Riker's Island. The Board of Estimate has authorized a $2,500,000 contract with Gaffney, Gaghan & Van Etten and the issue of $2,500,000 corporate stock. The Aldermen are considering this corporate stock issue.

The selection of Riker's Island by the Board of Estimate was made, according to Mr. Welsh, without consulting any of those interested in the welfare of the Bronx or having property interests there. Mr. Welsh made formal protest at a meeting of the Finance Committee and was told that the system to be used in the Riker's Island plant was the Cobwell system and that there would be no offensive odor even when the wind blew out of the southeast. It was explained that the proposed plant was to be similar to one now in operation at New Bedford, Mass.

"I was told," said Mr. Welsh yesterday, "that this New Bedford plant was situated in the residential section of New Bedford and that it was an odorless affair. Since the meeting I have been out to New Bedford with a number of engineers and we have investigated the plant thoroughly."

Taking up a series of photographs showing a plant upon a desolate snow-covered moor, Mr. Welsh continued:

"Does this look as though the plant was in the residential section of New Bedford? There are, within a mile and a half of it, just forty houses. The residents of thirty-nine of these houses have all made affidavits that the plant is a menace to health and a pesthouse to the community. It is time to call a halt, and we are crying out in the interest of business interests and property owners representing $20,000,000 in investments."

The area that will depreciate in value, Mr. Welsh said, because of the unpleasant odors that those in the Bronx believe will come from Riker's Island, extends along the East River entrance to Long Island Sound from the Harlem River on the south to beyond Hunt's Point on the north. This takes in the Hunt's Point residential district that centres about Westchester Avenue and Southern Boulevard. Within this area are three hospitals, one of the largest public schools and churches that fringe the southeast shore of the Bronx.

Mr. Welsh's brief says a menace to navigation as well as to health and comfort will be the daily procession of twenty-two garbage-laden barges going through the narrow channel of Hell Gate and the East River.

"Barren Island has decreased the valuation of property along the Rockaways," said Mr. Welsh, "so why should we expect that such a plant up here is going to stand at the beautiful entrance to Long Island Sound giving off attar of roses? We have seen just what the placing of one such plant in a section will do in the way of attracting others. At first there was only one such plant on Barren Island, and then came seven or eight. It is the same way everywhere and it will be the same way on Riker's Island if the proposed plant is placed there.

"The island is beautifully situated and would make an ideal place for the use of the city's poor. Instead the city would place up there a plant that will intensify the conditions that offend the residents of Riverside Drive. The rich can move away or go for fresh air in their automobiles, but those who are less fortunate in the Bronx will have to stay and suffer if this criminal act is done."

It is said that there is also opposition in Queens against the placing of the plant on Riker's Island.

TO OPPOSE SHIPPING BILL.

Chamber of Commerce Delegation Going Before Congress.

A delegation of twenty from the Chamber of Commerce will leave tomorrow afternoon for Washington to attend a hearing on the Administration Shipping bill favoring Government ownership of American merchant vessels. The hearing will be held on Thursday before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, of which Congressman Joshua W. Alexander, the introducer of the Administration bill, is Chairman.

Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company, will head the delegation, and among the others will be F. A. S. Franklin, J. Parker Kirlin, James Barber and M. A. Bouvier.

The delegation will oppose the governmental ownership of American merchant vessels, and will call the attention of the committee to the features of the new shipping bill just drawn up by a committee from the Chamber of Commerce and introduced into the House of Representatives last Saturday by Congressman Frederick W. Rowe of New York. Three committees on ways and shipping matters from the Chamber of Commerce have been at work for over a year preparing this bill. It provides for the creation of a shipping board and for governmental aid in the construction of vessels for foreign trade.

Staten Island Wants Military Camp.

The Staten Island Chamber of Commerce is taking steps to bring about the establishment of a business men's camp for military instruction on Staten Island. A committee consisting of State Senator George Cromwell, Carl F. Grieshaber, and William Knauth has the matter in charge. Senator Cromwell saw the Adjutant General of the State relative to the matter, and was referred to Major Gen. Leonard Wood. The committee will seek a conference with General Wood in the near future. It is thought the camp could be run in connection with Fort Wadsworth, although possibly not on the grounds of the fort.

Kresge Co. Issues 7% Preferred.

The S. S. Kresge Company, which operates a chain of 139 five and ten cent stores, has sold to the banking firm of Merrill, Lynch & Co. 200,000 shares of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. The stock has a par value of $10 a share, and will be offered to the public shortly at $10.75 a share. The first Kresge store was opened in Detroit in 1897 with a capital of $6,700. A letter from President Kresge to the bankers says that the gross sales last year were in excess of $20,000,000, and net profits amounted to $1,295,219.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—John J. McCall of Albany, John J. Beattie of Warwick, Leonard Smith of New York City, Clarence Aiken of Albany, and James Richard Larkin of Boston, Mass., were admitted to practice.

12—The Carolina Glass Co. v. The States of South Carolina.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

9—Carolina Glass Co. v. W. J. Murray et al., &c., et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

205—Same v. same et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

204—Same v. same.—Judgment reversed at cost of plaintiff in error and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the writ of error for want of jurisdiction.

114—The Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland v. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

170—Seaboard Air Line Ry. v. Railroad Commission of Georgia et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

183—J. Butler v. J. W. Perry, as Sheriff of Columbia County, Fla.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

37—Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. v. The Wolf Brothers & Co.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

78—Guerini Stone Co. v. P. J. Carlin Construction Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

80—Union Naval Stores Co. v. United States.—Judgment affirmed and cause remanded.

644—D. O'Keefe, rec. of New Orleans, Texas & Mexico R. R. Co. v. United States et al.—Decree affirmed.

140—St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co. v. H. B. Shepherd.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

187—W. S. Embree et al. v. Kansas City & Liberty Boulevard Road Dist. of Clay County et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

104—G. D. Rogers et al., &c., v. the County of Hennepin et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

176—Illinois Surety Co. v. United States to the use of J. A. Peeler et al., &c., et al.—Judgment modified by striking out the provision in favor of the Carolina Electrical Co., and as so modified, affirmed with costs, and cause remanded.

138—United States v. W. J. Morrison et al.—Decree of district court affirmed, and cause remanded.

450—The Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Ry. Co. v. J. T. Botkin, Sec. of State of Kansas.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

85—The Kansas City Southern Railway Co. v. Guardian Trust Co. et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

184—Isidor Straus and Nathan Straus, trading as R. H. Macy & Co., v. Notasome Silencer Co.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

73—Banning Company et al. v. People of the State of California.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

171—Carnegie Steel Co. v. United States.—Judgment affirmed.

259—Y. R. Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co. et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

393—Tyee Realty Co. v. C. W. Anderson, Collector, &c., and

394—E. Throne v. C. W. Anderson, Collector of Int. Rev.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

396—J. F. Dodge et al. v. W. H. Osborn, Com., &c.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

213—J. F. Dodge et al. v. J. J. Brady, Collector, &c.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

539—Ida May Innes v. J. W. Tobin, Sheriff, &c., and

538—Victor E. Innes v. J. W. Tobin.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

815—The Title Guaranty and Surety Co. v. State of Idaho to the use of C. W. Allen.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

226—F. S. Male v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

192—J. S. Cardona v. F. P. Quinones et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

193—United States v. L. C. Andrews.—Judgment affirmed.

222-223—Tuliuli Falls Ry. Co. v. Macon County Supply Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

227—Illinois Central R. R. Co. v. C. W. Cousins.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

794—F. Dzesche v. A. Bollschweiler, D. S. Marshal, &c.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

230, 231, 232, and 233—Southern Railway Co. v. Mrs. Thurston.—Judgments reversed with costs.

No.—Original—State of South Dakota vs. C. B. Collins.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint granted, and process ordered to issue returnable on the first day of the next term.

611—J. J. Abbott vs. J. C. Brown, U. S. Marshal, &c.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis granted, and case reassigned for April 8 next.

868—United States vs. Lehigh

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

MONDAY, FEB. 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 142d St, 99.10x30x irregular; Cornelius J. Behan to Simon Siebel, 122 West 121st St, all liens, Feb. 18; attorney, Morris Stein, 46 Cedar St. $100

BROOME ST, 268, n s, 43.8 ft e of Allen St, 24x75.9; Julius B. Fox to Charles Rutbtger, 1,000 7th Av, all liens, Feb. 18; address 220 Broadway. $100

CHERRY ST, 490, n s, 49 ft w of Corlears St, 27.8x250; Louis Grossman to Mary, his wife, on the premises, all liens, Feb. 19. .$1

GOERCK ST, 144, e s, 75 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Therese Weil to Mathilda Kasewitz, 58 North 5th St, Newark, N. J., Feb. 21; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St. $100

HENRY ST, 156, s s, 105 ft e of Rutgers St, 24.1x100, foreclosure Feb. 11; Charles D. Donohue, referee, to St. Vincent's Hospital of the City of New York, 153 West 11th St, Feb. 21; attorney, Bayard L. Peck, 26 Liberty St. $15,500

HOE AV, w s, 24.8 ft s of 29th St, 24.8x25x27.4x95; Mayer Katzenberg to Santo Genovese, mtg $16,400, Feb. 21; attorney, S.dney Nordlinger, 115 Broadway. $100

JAY ST, 231 East, n s, 327 ft e of Avenue B, 20.8x96; Vintage Realty Co. to Fanny Weinfeld, 231 East 3d St, mtg $18,750, Jan. 31; attorney, Hy. C. Neuwith, 120 Broadway. $1

LEWIS AV, 1,422, w s, 54.4 ft s of 81st St, 25x100; Rachel Wolinsky to Joseph Rosenberg, 210 West 110th St, mtg $32,000, all liens, Feb. 21; attorney, A. Rosenblum, 320 Broadway. $1

4TH AV, 880-882, w s, 49.4 ft n of 24th St, 49.4x100; foreclosure, Feb. 16, John J. Hynes, referee, to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 19; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St. $140,000

5TH AV, 2,220, n w corner of 126th St, 32.5x100, foreclosure Feb. 17; Sol. Simmons, referee, to Charles B. Ross, Grantland, N. J., mtg $41,500, all liens, Feb. 25; attorney, Isaac Levison, 309 Broadway. $2,000

9TH AV, 70, e s, 19.8 ft s of 15th St, 19.8x100; Chesver N. Ely et al., executors of Smith Ely, to Martin O'Dowd, 418 West 130th St, Feb. 7; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway. $10,000

24TH ST, 29-31 East, n s, 40 ft w of 4th Av, 40x49.4; foreclosure, Feb. 16, Herbert H. Gruber to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 19; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St. ....

28TH ST, s s, 216.8 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x98.6; James H. Brennan to Thomas M. Brennan, 215 East 39th St, mtg $10,000, all liens, Feb. 21; attorney, J. A. McCreery, 119 Nassau St. $100

47TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Philip A. and Lulu De Troy of The Geysers, Sonoma County, Cal., to Kate De Troy, 789 West 44th St, 1-5 part, all liens, Jan. 14. ....$1

50TH ST, 323 West, n s, 241 ft w of West End Av, 43x49.6x irregular; Hudson City Savings Institution to Hy. B. Anderson, at Lawisboro, N. Y., mtg $34,000, b. and s., c. a. r., all liens, Feb. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $100

Bronx.

BECK ST, 897, w s, 36.6x100; Marie Gutman to Elizabeth W. Moll, 78 Locust Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., mtg $26,000, Feb. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

COURTLANDT AV, 628, e s, 29.1x100; John Keating to Phanton Estates, Inc., 2,806 3d Av, $15,000, Feb. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

CROTONA AV, n s, 85.10 ft e of Franklin Av, 23x100.11; also plot begins at s e corner of Lot 6, map Fairmont, 19.1x20.5x20.4x20.5; Mary A. Crowe to James McCauley, 711 Crotona Park north, Oct; 29, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

HOE AV, 1,469, s, 25x100; Sarah Kitt to Solomon Silverstein, 1,519 Charlotte St, mtg $9,000, Feb. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

JEROME AV, e s, 170 ft s w of Mount Hope Place, 41.2x115.9; Hugh C. Munday to George W. Fraser, 2,070 7th Av, Dec. 30; attorneys, Brooker & S., 4,205 3d Av. $10

LOTS 46 and 47, Block 35, map of Morris Park West; Margaret Morgan to Wallada King, 30 Rutland Av, West Englewood, N. J., Feb. 21; attorney, Hy. M. Nekerman, 35 Rutland Av, West Englewood, N. J. $1

LOTS 29, 32, 33, 34 and 97, 98 and 99, and 129 and 130, map of Thomas O. Woolf; Francis E. Shane and another to Henrietta H. Woolf, 74 Leicester St, Port Chester, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1915; attorney, Hy. Deeming, 155 Broadway. $1

MORRIS AV, 2,680, e s, 50x122.4; Charles H. Stonebridge to August Elner, 190 Riverside Drive, March 29, 1915; attorney, James L. Robinson, 100 Broadway. $1

RYER AV, w s, 93.10 ft s of 187th St, 57 ft to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x 25x59x 25.1; Kate McNevin to George T. Moody, 122 West 80th St, Feb. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

TRINITY AV, w s, 200 ft n of 161st St, 25x100; Harry B. Moll to Marie Gutman, 307 Beck St, mtg $5,500, Feb. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

WALENTINE AV, 2,336 and 2,208, e s, 49.11x 115; Otto Mesloh to Charles J. Gerlich, 3d Av, 166 East 84th St, ¼ part, Nov. 11, 1915; attorneys, Gerlich & S., 4,511 3d Av. $100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,450, e s, 100 ft n of 163d St, 50x100; Charles J. Kalt, referee, to Thomas Regan, 127 West 121st St, mtg $36,000, Feb. 18; attorney, Daniel Daly, 20 Nassau St. $40,000

170TH ST, 452 East, s s, 16x90; Adolph C. Furthman to Harry Rissick, 2,064 Valentine Av, mtg $3,300, Feb. 18; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St. $160

170TH ST, 49 to 75 ft e of Bathgate Av, 20x72; Arthur N. Geigerich to Gustav A. Morhaviweg, guardian, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 21; attorney, S. A. Byrne, 6 South 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y. $2,500

183D ST, n s, 75 ft w of Tiebout Av, 62.5x84.10; County Estates, Inc., to John Keating, 125 West 524 St, mtg $35,000, Feb. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

235TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x100; John A. McEvesty, referee, to Gottlob H. Stuber, 245 East 253d St, and another, mtg $4,000, Feb. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $2,614

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

2D AV, w s, 24.8 ft s of 29th St, 24.8x95; Santo Genovese to Mayer Katzenberg, 206 East 60th St, Feb. 21, 5 years; attorney, S. Nordlinger, 115 Broadway. $13,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $13,000, Feb. 21, installments, 6 p. c.; same attorney $3,400

3D AV, s w corner of 97th St, 25.11x80; Cora de J. Heine to John T. Wall, Tenafly, N. J., prior mtg $23,000, Feb. 21, due Feb. 15, 1919, 6 p. c.; address, 303 West 54th St. $8,000

9TH AV, e s, 19.8 ft n of 15th St, 19.8x100; Martin O'Dowd to Chesver N. Ely, executor, 140 West 58th St, Feb. 14, due as per bond; attorneys, Wherry & M., 40 Wall St. $6,500

39TH ST, s s, 216.8 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x98.6; Thomas M. Brenan to James H. Brennan, 215 East 39th St, Feb. 21, due June 1, 1921; attorney, J. A. McCreery, 119 Nassau St. $3,000

80TH ST, n s, 241 ft w of West End Av, 43x—; Henry B. Anderson to Hudson City Savings Institution, Feb. 21, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $34,000

120TH ST, 112 East, s s, 152.6 ft e of Park Av, 20.10x100.10; Courtney Development Co. to Louise A. S. Sinclair, trustee of Francis F. Spies, 261 West 98th St, Feb. 18, 2 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title Co., 160 B'way. $7,500

130TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Frank Weymann to Elliott Mortgage Co., 277 Broadway, Feb. 19, due Aug. 19, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. H. Elliott, 277 Broadway $4,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner Cedar St, 55.1x 87.8; Anna Dannies to Eastchester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $3,500

DECATUR AV, w s, 125 ft s of Scott Av; 20x110; Charles H. Marshall to William H. Hyland, 117 West 89th St, prior mtgs $3,500, Feb. 3, due Jan. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. A. Michell, 32 Nassau St. $421

LOTS 10 to 174, map of Century Investing Co.; Abraham Chopak to Sarah W. Terry, 188 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, Feb. 18, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Walter C. Low, 346 Broadway. $3,000

RYER AV, w s, 93.10 ft s of 187th St, 57 ft to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x25x 59x 25.1; George T. Moody to Kate McNevin, 2,400 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Feb. 19, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $500

WASHINGTON AV, 1,450, w s, 18.9x150; Franz A. Bachmann to Stephen Parker, 1,497 Bunning Av, Feb. 16, 3 years; attorney, O. A. Furthman, 3d Av. and 148th St. $5,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, q s, 7.8 ft n of Lydig Av, 67.8x irregular; North Side Investing Co. to Morell B. Beals, 498 West End Av, Dec. 28, 1915, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

2351H ST, n s, 210 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x 100; Gottlob H. Stuber et al. to Anna L. Buggein, 444 East 137th St, prior mtg $4,000, Feb. 18, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

235TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of Katonah Av, 50x 100; Harmony Construction Co., Inc., to E. S. Prince Co., 1,870 Webster Av., Feb. 4, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. S. Prince Co., 1,870 Webster Av. $350

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BOWERY, 99, store; Bernard Flynn to Ludwig Sobel, 125 W. 111th St, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1916; address 99 Bowery. $2,400

BROADWAY, 2,826, part store; Louis Kaplan to Guiseppe Masselio and another, 187 W. 100th St, 8 10-12 years, from Nov. 15, 1912; attorney, Julius J. Popper, 51 Chambers St. $2,300

BROADWAY, 3,103, north store and basement; James W. Hawes and another to Leopold Oppenheimer, 509 W. 110th St, 5 2-12 years, from March 1, 1916; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St. $1,200

CHERRY ST, 132, store and half basement; Antonetta Irmeila to Guiseppe Montesano, 132 Cherry St, 3 years, from Dec. 1, 1915; attorneys, Paskus, G. & W., 2 Rector St. $720

DELANCEY ST, 132, store; Bessie Blinderman to Harry Illinderman, 132 Delancey St, 9 9-12 years, from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av. ....$4,80)

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 79 and 81, all; Foglian Construction Building Co. to Ida Johnson, 319 W. 57th St, 10 8-12 years, from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, Charles W. Clowe, 165 Bowery $10,500

1ST AV, 2,246, all; Emily Simon to Otto Tesoro, 2,246 1st Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, S. A. Cotillo, 95 Liberty St. $2,100

87TH AV, 115 to 119, all; Thomas Dimond, (guardian,) to Morris Needle, 224 8th Av, 10 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, W. B. F. Rogers, 27 Cedar St. $3,000

107TH ST, 152 East, all; Elizabeth Fernbacher to Louis Denes, 151 E. 18th St, 2 years, from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, Charles Goldstein, 150 Nassau $1,500

42D ST, 15 to 21 West, Office 202A; State Realty Co. to Oliver T. Keep, Rutherford, N. J., 6 years, from May 1, 1916. ....$375

74TH ST, 324 East, store floor; Bohemian Realty Co. to Albert Wenik, 410 E. 76th St, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, W. H. Returning at $420

Bronx.

173D ST, 501 East, also Bathgate Av, 1,67S, all; Florence T. Valory et al. to Martha Wise, 1,017 Trinity Av, 5 years, from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, Philip Cohen, 520 Courtlandt Av. $2,900

173D ST, 501 East, all; Sigmund Fuchs to Joseph Zalamick, 501 East 173d St, 4 years and 11 months, from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, same ....$570 to $600

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ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages, 115 Broadway.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

90th St., convenient to Broadway subway station, plot 56x100, two double flats; rental, $7,680; mortgage, $51,000; price, $65,000.

HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 5th Av. Bryant, 7682.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

A private house on plot 30x150, with garage, good location on Ocean Parkway; equity $10,000, will sell or exchange. Attorney, 135 Times Downtown.

Four-story brick corner building, 20x80, with yard, near Williamsburg Bridge and all freight stations. Inquire 40 Penn St., Brooklyn.

To rent, furnished, detached suburban dwelling, 10 rooms, near 4th Av. subway; excellent neighborhood, 442 80th St. Phone 2504 Main.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Roomy, well built 8-room house, on large plot, all hedged in; laundry in cellar; hot water heat, hardwood flooring, artistic combination electric and gas fixtures, modern throughout, magnificent view of Long Island Sound and privilege of bathing beach; near station and trolley; $350 cash, balance in 7 years; title guaranteed. Shore Front, Bay. 122 Times Downtown.

FORREST HILL GARDENS.

Sage Foundation plot, near station; 2½ per cent. less than Sage's price. Terms. P 91 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

To Sublet.—Northeast corner 5th Av. and 45th St., second story, five rooms and kitchen apartment; suitable for business and residence; splendidly fitted; unfurnished; $4,000 a year. Apply Mr. Manalmi, 547 5th Av.

Two suburban residences; will exchange, for 1915 automobiles. G. P. Butterly, Times Building.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED,

For a cash buyer, residence between 51st and 80th Sts., 6th to Park Av.; no agents; owners only please communicate with Frederick Southack and Alywn Ball, Jr., uptown office, 354 5th Av.

Responsible man seeks leases, flats and tenements, long or short terms. Reliable. M 173 Times.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—An extensive area of high barometric pressure has moved to the Atlantic States from the region of the Great Lakes, bringing with it decidedly colder weather in the Lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, and the North Atlantic States, although this cold change will be of short duration, a southerly winds will set in over these regions by Tuesday morning.

Moderate temperatures prevail generally throughout the South, the Mississippi Valley, and all districts to the westward.

Fair weather prevailed generally during the past twenty-four hours, except in California, Arizona, Nevada, and Southern Utah, where rains fell.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday east of the Mississippi River.

It will be much warmer Tuesday in the Ohio Valley, the lower Lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, and on Wednesday moderate temperatures will prevail generally east of the Mississippi.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south and southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south; South Atlantic and Coast, variable except moderate east on Carolina Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New York and New England—Fair and warmer Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Overcast and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	40	19	4 P. M.	48	15
9 A. M.	42	17	6 P. M.	46	15
10 A. M.	43	16	8 P. M.	40	15
11 A. M.	47	7	10 P. M.	39	15
12 M.	44	10	11 P. M.	36	14

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 16; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 6, at 8 P. M. it was 16. Maximum temperature 22 degrees at 12:30 A. M., minimum 5 degrees at 8:10 A. M. Humidity 80 per cent. at 8 A. M., 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.51 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

2:37—8-12 Jones St.; Lewis & Son...Not given
3:15—501 to 505 Atlantic Av.; Sinclair & Co...Slight
5:10—106 Fourth St.; Samuel Ginn...Slight
6:32—Front 458 Park Av., (auto); Nat. Casket Co.....$600
6:37—78 E. 3 St.; Schlotters.....Slight
8:00—1,900 Bway.; Mecca Realty Co...None
10:30—320 Gerard Av.; J. Dougherty...Slight
10:30—2,384 Hoffman St.; J. Dalstino...Slight
11:10—81 E. 76 St.; H. Chisilin....Not given
11:50—149 E. 126 St.; Jacob Fox.....Slight
12:30—115 Delancey St.; Max Klein....Slight
1:30—1,760 2 Av.; Rose Mahr.....Not given
1:45—139 Baxter St.; not given.....Slight
6:15—1,491 Madison Av.; Hishkowitz & Raphes.....None
8:10—206 E. 101 St.; Eva Winokur.....Slight
8:45—117 Chambers St.; Cosmopolitan Hotel.....$500
9:40—720 11 Av.; Frank Landau.....Slight
9:45—1,720 2 Av.; H. Moskowitz.....Slight
9:50—161 E. 112 St.; H. Moskowitz.....Slight
10:30—28 Henry St.; A. Antonello.....Slight
10:40—102 E. 26 St.; John Prince.....Slight
11:00—Rear 2,500 Southern Boulevard; Max Nimon.....Slight
11:05—1,626 Wash. Av.; Isaac Affel.....Slight
11:00—131 St. Ann's Av.; S. Skolnick.....Slight
11:00—8 Av.; Wood Pub. Co.....Not given
11:45—187 E. 4 St.; Jacob Appelbaum.....Slight
12:00—1,026 6 Av. Angelo Soranni.....$100
9:45—Willis Av. & 132 St.; New Haven Railroad.....Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The promotion list to Inspector of Elections, Third Grade, Building Bureau, Manhattan, is as follows: P. C. Foley, 84.60; A. A. Irving, 81.0; Kraus, 78.85; J. S. Wilson, 77.761; M. Beckler, 73.56; William Bigelove, 72.96.

There are thirty candidates for Superintendent of Industry. The receipt of applications has been closed.

United States.

The commission announces for March 23 at the New York Custom House an examination for teacher of free-hand drawing to fill a vacancy in the Indian Service at the Carlisle Indian School, Penn., at $720 per annum. The appointee will be required to teach free-hand drawing in the grades where it is intended to prepare students for taking up mechanical drawing in the advanced vocational courses. Competitors will be examined in pedagogy, with special reference to the teaching of free-hand drawing; arithmetic and computations, drawing, free hand, and training and experience. Applicants must show that they have received instruction in free-hand drawing for at least one year during their school course and that they have taught free-hand drawing for at least one year. They must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A meeting of the Board of Education will be held tomorrow.

The Wadleigh High School Alumnae Association will have a tea and dance at the P. M. C. A. at 41 West 124th Street.

The Local School Board of District 44, Queens, in its semi-annual report calls attention to the need of new school buildings in that part of the town.

Gamma Chapter of the Delphic Fraternity of the Jamaica Normal and Training School will have a dinner at the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Eleventh Street, on the evening of March 4.

The elocution contest at Erasmus Hall High School will be held on March 10.

Joseph S. Taylor will probably be elected tomorrow to succeed himself as District Superintendent.

The question of increasing the number of days in the school year will be decided at tomorrow's meeting of the Board of Education.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. YANT & LOTT'S office on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5786.

2,000 2d Av., west side, near 115th St.; elegant store; fine, big, up-to-date, attractive show window; splendid location; reasonable terms. Apply John A. Schoen, 119 Bible House, or janitor.

OFFICES AND LOFTS to sublet for unexpired terms at saving in rent; all parts of city; large or small, long or short periods. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 99th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

Offices.—Large and small attractive offices, modern conveniences; $17.50 to $50 monthly. 209 Broad St. Apply on premises.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Offices to let.—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42d St. & 2 E. 43d St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

EXCELLENT LOFTS, $600 UP. 6 and 8 West 32d St., near 5th Av.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 9 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM PINSKER, Bankrupt. Take notice that the claim of Walter A. Hirsch as trustee herein, against the Carnegie Trust Company in the sum of $392.70 will be sold at public auction, under the direction of said trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, at the auction warerooms, 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., pursuant to the rules and regulations of this Court.

WALTER A. HIRSCH, Trustee.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 209 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILBUR J. DAWES and MARTHA BARRY, individually and as copartners, doing business under the firme name and style of W. J. DAWES & CO., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 19,801.

Referee: WILLIAM H. WILLIS, 82 Beaver Street, New York City.

Attorneys for Trustee: HARRY BOWERS KINGLEY, 233 Broadway, New York City.

Time of sale: At final meeting of creditors, to be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., Referee, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the third day of March, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

To be sold: Whatever right, title, and interest the Trustee may have in the following premises:

Lot 10, Block "D."

E2 of SE4 of SW4, Section 17, Township 29, South of Range 24, East, or Lots 53 and 54.

W2 of SW4 of SE4, Section 17, Township 29, South of Range 24, East, or Lots 52 and 61, all, as shown on plat of W. F. Hallam & Co.'s Cloth Colony Tract, Lakeland Highlands, Polk Co., Fla.

Trustee: JUAN D. MIRANDA, 233 Broadway, New York City.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—Col. C. J. Crane, 9th Inf., to his home about March 1, preparatory to retirement.

First Lt. M. C. Love, Signal Corps, (Cav.,) is attached to 4th Cav., effective March 10.

Name of Capt. G. M. Holley, 24th Inf., to detached, effective March 11, and name of Capt. W. T. Merry, General Staff, removed, effective March 10.

Capt. M. C. Korth, 30th Inf., is detailed a member of the General Staff Corps, effective March 1, vice Capt. W. T. Merry, General Staff, relieved as a member of that corps, effective March 10. Capt. Korth will report to this city at proper time and report on March 11 to the Chief of Staff for duty.

Leaves: Col. C. J. Crane, 9th Inf., from about March 1 to and including April 30; Capt. A. E. Warfield, Q. M. C., one month; Maj. T. J. Munroe, Ordnance Dept., 15 days; Capt. W. F. Martin, 3d Cav., 15 days, and Capt. A. N. McClure, 11th Cav., 1 month and 15 days.

Navy.

Ensigns F. E. Pelton, San Francisco Training Station, to receiving ship at San Francisco, and R. S. Quillian, San Francisco Training Station, to the Raleigh.

Passed Asst. Surgeon D. H. Casto, Portsmouth, N. H., Hospital to Fourth Regiment, Marine Expeditionary Force, San Diego.

Asst. Surg. F. F. Murdoch, M. R. C., to Portsmouth, N. H., Hospital.

Paymaster W. A. Merritt, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific fleet, March 31, to Washington, D. C., Yard, May 1, as Assistant to Supply Officer.

Asst. Civ. Engr. C. A. Bostrom, Norfolk Yard, to Charleston (S. C.) Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cyclops, at Lambert Point; Glacier, at San Francisco; Hannibal, at Cristobal; Nanshan, at La Paz; Patapsco and Patuxent, at Guantanamo; Ferry and Whipple, at Sausalito; Prairie, at Cape Haitien; Saturn, at Mare Island; South Carolina, at Guacanayabo Bay; Yorktown, at Topolobampo, and Wahneta, at Norfolk Yard.

Sailed—Celtic, Boston for New York Yard; Chicago, Ontario, and Wyoming, Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay; Osceola, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Proteus, San Fran. for Honolulu, and Glacier, San Fran. for San Diego.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Departmental recognition has been awarded to the following members of the force for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in the line of duty:

Commendation—Patrol. C. Naimoli, Shield 9041, II.

Commendable Merit—Police Matrons: Isabella Goodwin, designated as Act'g Detective Sergt., First Grade, and Adele D. Friess, designated as Act'g Detective Sergt., Second Grade, effective March 1, and name of Capt. W. T. Merry, General Staff, removed, effective March 10.

Capt. M. C. Korth, 30th Inf., is detailed a member of the General Staff Corps, effective March 1, vice Capt. W. T. Merry, General Staff, relieved as a member of that corps, effective March 10. Capt. Korth will report to this city at proper time and report on March 11 to the Chief of Staff for duty.

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ESTATES APPRAISED.

BOUVIER, Miss ALEXINE E., (Oct. 30, 1914;) net estate, $194,029, to which is to be added the value of other property passing by virtue of the exercise of a power of appointment vested in the decedent under the will of Michael Bouvier, father of decedent, who died in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1874, amounting to $75,732, making total value of all property passing upon the death of decedent $273,853. Miss Mary Howell Bouvier, sister, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $176,-478, of which $75,000 was deposited with M. C. Bouvier & Co. of 20 Broad St.; notes receivable, $40,000; jewelry, $2,055; stocks and bonds, $49,686. Principal item of stocks was 400 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. common, appraised at $55,000.

PENNIMAN, EDWARD A., (in Lucerne, Switzerland, July 11, 1915;) net estate, $48,-016, to which is added property passing under the decedent's will by virtue of a power of appointment as the last surviving child of Edward Livingston Penniman, who died in 1871, a resident of Massachusetts, amounting to $84,691, making the total of all the property passing upon the death of this decedent $112,707. Seventy-three beneficiaries are named in the will, most of them being relatives and friends of the decedent, and the legacies were specific articles of jewelry or other personalty of small value. The largest bequests were: Metropolitan Museum of Art, $5,000 in cash, which institution was given several miniatures, coins, and articles of jewelry, but did not accept any of the items except the cash; Brooklyn Institute of Arts, a collection of miniatures appraised at $1,020; Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, $10,000; Dedham (Mass.) Public Library, $5,000; Dedham Historical Society, $5,000; Fisher Ames Club of Dedham, Mass., $2,000; Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J., $5,000; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $10,000; Congregational Home Missionary Society, $10,000; Esther M. Baker, decedent's nurse, $20,223; Edith Vose Burrage, not related, $10,296; Ada Crosby, not related, $3,179. Three cousins were each given $2,000 in cash in addition to gifts of personalty; thirteen cousins were each given $1,000 in cash besides the personalty, and ten cousins were given $500 each in addition to gifts of personalty. Assets: Deposits, $14,160; personalty, jewelry, and miniatures, $9,828; stocks and bonds, $33,088, and the trust fund over which he had the power of appointment.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Millinery salesman with capital, to purchase half interest in successful wholesale ladies' trimmed and pattern hat business, established fifteen years; located 5th Av., above 42d St.; low rental; owner thoroughly understands factory work and has considerable following; best department stores throughout U. S., but finds work too much for one person; considerable opportunity right party; applications regarded confidential; legitimate. M 134 Times.

AUTO, AUTO WHEEL, ACCESSORY manufacturer can secure interest in several patents recently granted; simple device; unlimited possibilities; must be equipped turn out spring, metal and small castings; state location first letter; principals only; agents ignored. N 318 Times Downtown.

Metal specialties; a thoroughly up-to-date factory with extra capacity invites inquiry from concerns or agents requiring novelties or like goods; can make tools and provide any finish. Apply N 361 Times Downtown.

Capital and services; successful business man will invest money and services in business offering opportunity for development; particulars confidential. B 96 Times Annex.

Office in centre of city, established 9 years; seek to represent high-class proposition, any territory; references and security. J. M. Gilmour, 8 West 40th St.

Must sell rooming house, furnished in leather and fumed oak, parquet floors, electric lights; profit $165. 35 West 91st.

ADVERTISE AND WIN.
I'll write Al sales letters, booklets, circulars on approval; reasonable; shall I call? Taylor, 355 West 26th. F 101 Times.

Treasurer wanted, to enlarging manufacturing business; broadening; references; investment required. Y 347 Times Annex.

Woman's ready to wear shop, elaborate fixtures; greatly reduced stock; Tremont Av., Bronx. Write F. R., 2,040 3d Av.

Partner wanted to invest $1,000 and services as salesman in an active concern; half interest. F 96 Times.

Interest in metal manufacturing corporation for sale; officeship if desired. F 82 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 31 Chambers St. World 2004.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 500, $1.50; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 12 Trinity Place. Rector 8294.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

57 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms, private bath, board. 1978 Gramercy.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053.—(123d.)—Opportunity secure fine rooms; steam; phone; home cooking.

10TH, 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

NO. 16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with or without bath; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; electric lights; suit people desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with excellent table; references.

72D, 142 WEST.—French home, French conversation; Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board; exceptional cooking.

76TH, 161 WEST.—Attractively, large single room; parlor dining; social surroundings; summer rates.

76TH, 106 WEST.—Medium room; steam; phone; first-class board and house.

77TH, 201 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Sunny rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; electricity; excellent table; references.

82D, 134 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large second, also third floor, sunny, medium rooms; exceptional house.

82D, 130 WEST.—Desirable rooms, hot and cold water, large closets, with board.

83D, WEST.—Suite, singly; steam, electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room to gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumesfeld.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Elegantly furnished back parlor; private bath; electricity; suitable gentlemen; board optional; Jewish family.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; high-class elevator apartment; all conveniences. Chevalier.

30TH ST., 7 EAST.—Large rooms; hot, running water; all improvements; refined environments; phone.

81ST ST., 112 EAST.—Large, attractive front room; gentlemen; private house.

84TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath, electricity; $6.50; telephone.

86TH ST., 252 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences; private; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 581, (52d.)—Connecting front rooms; gentlemen, couple; private; $12. Sodervall.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, second floor back, private house; owner.

MADISON AV., 223.—Nicely furnished room for gentlemen only; $6 weekly.

West Side.

13TH, 104 WEST, (6th Av.)—Desirable square; hall room; adjoining baths; gentlemen.

26TH, 23 WEST.—Medium rooms; comfortable; hot and cold water; bath adjoining.

35TH, (250 Lexington Av.)—Single, double, or suite; newly furnished; all conveniences; brownstone high stoop house; one block "L" or subway; references exchanged.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant large front room; magnificent bathroom connecting; for particulars apply Room 12 West 39th.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; abundance hot water; electric light; gentlemen; gentlemen only; $8 weekly; references.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; gentleman; references.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Cheerful single and double rooms; running water; desirable, large basement.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; modern improvements; nice surroundings; quiet house; telephone.

57TH.—Attractive large front rooms, bath, electric light, telephone; suitable two; exclusive neighborhood. Plaza 6057.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Elegant large parlor, suitable two; other room $4; front basement; all new; convenient; phone; gentlemen.

66TH, (66 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett, Col. 5902.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Very warm rooms; hot water, steam, electricity; references; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Attractive suite; also single; elevator, subway; couple, gentlemen; references. (Brown.)

71ST, 130 WEST.—Elegant rooms; running water; convenient car lines; front parlor; reasonable.

73D, 103 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath, dressing room; private; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

West Side.

73D, 162 WEST.—Back parlor; southern exposure; running water; subway express; references.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Private house; suite, also front parlor; large, small rooms.

76TH, 156 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; running water; piano; all improvements; reasonable.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, large front room; southern exposure; refined home; reference; telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; references.

78TH ST., 142 WEST.—Single rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 up; board optional.

79TH, 214 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, double; also parlor floor; conveniences; block subway.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, near bath; suitable married couple or bachelor; board optional. Apt. 8, North.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Front room and bath; private entrance. Apartment 8 south.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny front room; twin beds; adjoining bath with shower; desirable single room, lavatory; steam. Barney.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Large and small rooms, running water, electric light, and elevator.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room and front bedroom, suitable two. Koenig.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large, newly furnished bedroom with bath, or suite; breakfast served.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; second floor; private bath; telephone; private house.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large sunny room, private bath; medium room; lavatory; breakfast.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; near Drive; breakfast; reference.

90TH, 58 WEST. — Newly furnished attractive rooms, single and en suite; references. Barry.

91ST ST., 75 EAST.—Neat hall room; reasonable; telephone; references.

96TH, 836 WEST, (West Point).—Attractive bed, living room, piano; $8. Call after 7.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 329 WEST.—Elegant large, sunny, warm room; moderate. Apt. 41.

118TH, 836 WEST.—Large, outside room; attractively furnished; all conveniences. Apartment 83.

121ST ST., 414 WEST.—Furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Apply Apt. 41.

123D, 111 WEST.—A large, handsome room, in refined, quiet home; reasonable.

125TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms; lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

126TH, 606 WEST.—Unusually large rooms; well heated; running water; telephone; near subway.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; scrupulously clean; elevator. Apt. 37.

BROADWAY, 936 West End Av.—Beautiful front room; running water; elevator. McNamee.

CLAREMONT AV., 140.—One or two attractively furnished outside rooms. Apt. 54.

ALLERTON HOUSE for Bachelors, 302 West 22d St.—The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof bldg.; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two $8 to $9.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,643, (100th.)—Large sunny corner; mahogany furniture; references; private; fifth south.

LARGE attractive room, bath adjoining, west 70s. L. W., Times Downtown.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, (near subway.)—Attractive large room for woman of refinement; private family; no other roomers; references. Post Office Box 373.

WEST END AV., 350.—Attractive furnished rooms; private house; electricity; references.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

SINGLE GENTLEMAN wants sitting room, bedroom, with connecting bath, in private, refined family in desirable neighborhood uptown New York City. H 241 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, radical, desires quiet room suitable for studying, with liberal-minded people; state full particulars. N 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG COUPLE desire a furnished room, with all improvements, near 96th St. subway station; state particulars. M 170 Times.

LADY wants furnished room with breakfast. S. A., Hotel Royal, 505 West 113th St.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Colonial, 7 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., large rooms, excellent table; select; beautiful surroundings; reasonable; many conveniences. Phone 697.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. B. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

The Waldorf, 134 Crescent Av., Plainfield, N. J.—A refined home, reasonable terms; proper equipment and service; situated on a beautiful avenue, 6 minutes' walk from station; booklet. Mrs. A. Waldorf.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence, exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2077.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—6 minutes Highland Station, Lackawanna R. R.; single, double rooms; board moderate; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; high-class elevator apartment; all conveniences. Chevalier.

30TH ST., 7 EAST.—Large rooms; hot, running water; all improvements; refined environments; phone.

81ST ST., 112 EAST.—Large, attractive front room; gentlemen; private house.

84TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath, electricity; $6.50; telephone.

86TH ST., 252 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences; private; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 581, (52d.)—Connecting front rooms; gentlemen, couple; private; $12. Sodervall.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, second floor back, private house; owner.

MADISON AV., 223.—Nicely furnished room for gentlemen only; $6 weekly.

West Side.

13TH, 104 WEST, (6th Av.)—Desirable square; hall room; adjoining baths; gentlemen.

26TH, 23 WEST.—Medium rooms; comfortable; hot and cold water; bath adjoining.

35TH, (250 Lexington Av.)—Single, double, or suite; newly furnished; all conveniences; brownstone high stoop house; one block "L" or subway; references exchanged.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant large front room; magnificent bathroom connecting; for particulars apply Room 12 West 39th.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; abundance hot water; electric light; gentlemen; gentlemen only; $8 weekly; references.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; gentleman; references.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Cheerful single and double rooms; running water; desirable, large basement.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; modern improvements; nice surroundings; quiet house; telephone.

57TH.—Attractive large front rooms, bath, electric light, telephone; suitable two; exclusive neighborhood. Plaza 6057.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Elegant large parlor, suitable two; other room $4; front basement; all new; convenient; phone; gentlemen.

66TH, (66 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett, Col. 5902.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Very warm rooms; hot water, steam, electricity; references; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Attractive suite; also single; elevator, subway; couple, gentlemen; references. (Brown.)

71ST, 130 WEST.—Elegant rooms; running water; convenient car lines; front parlor; reasonable.

73D, 103 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath, dressing room; private; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

West Side.

Apartment, four large, handsomely furnished rooms and bath, sublet, $50 month, to September 1; every window has sunshine and extensive view; telephone, electric light; non elevator. Armstrong, 654 St. Nicholas Av., near 145th St. Telephone Audubon 6460.

TO SUBLET, CENTRAL LOCATION. Nicely furnished apartment, 8 rooms and bath; 3 months or longer; rent $225 per month; reasonable reduction for long period. THE SONOMA, 1,720 BROADWAY, AT besth ST.

CONCORD HALL
Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 50 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5892.

THE WILSONIA.
228, 227, 229 West 60th, near Broadway, fully rented; waiting list now open to refined and respectable people.

105th and Broadway.—Handsomely furnished, modern 6-room apartment, sublet June, longer; sacrifice. F. L. Hurt, 90 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

96th, 215 West, (corner Broadway,) Apt. 11A.—Elegantly furnished corner apartment, seven rooms, three baths, large foyer, until Oct. 1.

Beautifully furnished apartment, 7 large rooms, 2 baths, Central Park West, lower 90's; immediate possession. M 169 Times.

West End Av., 845, Apt. 8D.—Very desirable apartment to let, furnished or unfurnished, six rooms, three baths, until October.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOBAN, 165 WEST 72D ST.

Furnished.

West Side.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 3076.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel. 7540 River.

116th, 606 West.—Seven, all outside, southern, large, modern; reasonable. Apartment 82.

94th, 201 West.—Sublet furnished four-room apartment, all conveniences; telephone. Espenhain.

86th St, 131 West.—Beautiful furnished apartment, housekeeping; $100 a month. Lang.

Sublet, six rooms, bath, high class elevator apartment. 705 West 141st. 2960 Audubon.

70th, 64 West.—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette apartment, $35 and $60.

667 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Young couple, German, both in business, would like four-room apartment, unfurnished, in private house preferred; must be up to date, all improvements, location from 80th to 86th, between Lexington and 5th Avs. Z 208 Times Annex.

Furnished.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Wanted—5-room furnished apartment, west side, $45, by March 1. P 99 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER; must have thorough retail experience; trial balance essential. Apply Avelon, Broadway and 110th St.

GROCERS,
276 96TH AV.,
require saleswomen for millinery and dressmaking departments; must be experienced to sell high-class goods; also long-experienced women for stock room; long season.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
PLATED JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.
Only those with high-class experience need apply.
Apply at employment office, 9th Floor, 330 St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
GIRLS FOR THEIR
INSPECTING DEPARTMENT.
MUST BE OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE AND MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 330 St. side.

GIRL for general housework who can cook wanted; city references required. Apartment 8-E, 318 West 100th St.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME
by applying your spare time without interfering with your regular work; opportunity for big money; experience not necessary; commission basis. A. C. Stephenson, 345 West 34th St., New York City.

SECRETARY and office nurse in eye specialist's office; bright, intelligent, quick young woman; stenography and typing essential; nursing experience not required; must be well educated of good personality, and be well recommended. Address own handwritten, stating salary expected. Specialist, 46 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent law stenographer wanted; intelligent and conscient

ROCKEFELLER BOARD ATTACKED BY STATE

Controller Charges Foundation Is Performing the Functions of a Trust Company.

SEEKS TAX ON A BEQUEST

Counsel Holds Oil Man's Millions Might Be Disposed Of Without Paying Transfer Tax.

Lafayette B. Gleason, attorney for State Controller Travis, yesterday appealed to the Surrogate's Court from the action of Transfer Tax Appraiser Spencer in exempting from taxation the residuary bequest of $438,593, made by the will of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, to the Rockefeller Foundation. The fund was turned over from the estate of Mrs. Rockefeller by her executors and trustees, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mrs. Alta Rockefeller Prentice, who is the wife of E. Parmelee Prentice and daughter of the testatrix. They had discretionary power to give it to any charitable institution they deemed proper.

The appeal is based on the ground that the Foundation is not a charitable corporation, and that it is performing the functions of a trust company, and that when it receives bequests it is not exempt from the transfer tax.

The action of the attorney for the State is important because it strikes at the very essence of the Foundation, according to Schuyler C. Carlton, deputy attorney who has charge of the details of the proceeding for Mr. Gleason. Mr. Carlton pointed out yesterday that if the State failed to exact a tax from the Foundation in this instance it might be possible for the entire Rockefeller millions to be turned into the Foundation, which is not restricted from passing the bequests to other than charitable objects, and thus the great estate of Mr. Rockefeller could possibly pass on to other members of the family through the Foundation, and escape paying any transfer tax to the State.

Expects Hard Legal Fight.

Mr. Carlton said yesterday that he realized the import of the proceeding, and that the State would be opposed by the ablest lawyers in the country. He said, however, that he had the details of the law looked up and that his appeal was partly based on the report of the Rockefeller Foundation, published by the corporation itself. In an affidavit which he has filed, together with the appeal, he has incorporated statements and letters from the report, which, he believes, will prove his contention.

One letter, which he characterized as typical, he filed yesterday with others taken from Pages 182 to 186 of the report of the Foundation shows: "The Foundation has received gifts of securities amounting in par value to $48,000 from Mrs. John D. Rockefeller. The gifts were communicated by the following letters." Then follows this letter:

26 Broadway, New York, June 7, 1913.
The Rockefeller Foundation,
26 Broadway, New York City.

Gentlemen—At the request of Mrs. Laura S. (Mrs. John D.) Rockefeller I herewith hand you ten Colorado Industrial Company 5 per cent. convertible gold bonds, due 1934, the income to be paid as it accrues to the Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York so long as in the judgment of the Foundation it is wise so to do. Should it at any time during Mrs. Rockefeller's life discontinue paying the income to that society it is to pay it to such other object within the corporate purposes of the Foundation as she shall designate. If three months after the Foundation has advised her in writing of its purpose to discontinue the further payment of income to the beneficiary last designated by her she shall not have appointed in writing another beneficiary, or if after her death the Foundation shall determine that it is not wise to continue to apply the income to the Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York or such other object as she has designated, the Foundation may then determine to what object the income of the fund shall thereafter be applied and may also, in its discretion, dispose of the principal.

The Foundation is to have the power, in its discretion, to sell these bonds and reinvest the proceeds and to change the investment from time to time as it deems wise, but the bonds and their proceeds shall be kept upon its books as a separate fund. Very truly yours,

STARR J. MURPHY.

Sees Violation of Law.

Mr. Carlton said that under the provisions of that bequest the Foundation was entirely free to turn the money over to any person. He also said that it was surely one corporation holding a trust for the benefit of another corporation, and that this was in violation of the statute which expressly stated that a trust could be created to last only for the length of two lives in being at the time the fund was set aside, plus twenty years after. He pointed out that a corporation may never die, that therefore the trust would be held in perpetuity, which is contrary to the statute.

After offering other letters showing different bequests included in the $48,000 held in trust, Mr. Carlton cites the instance of ten bonds of the Colorado Industrial Company left in trust with the Equitable Trust Company of New York by Mrs. Rockefeller for the benefit of the Baptist Home Society of New York. He states that later Mrs. Rockefeller having expressed the wish that the Rockefeller Foundation be substituted as trustee instead of the Equitable, her wish was complied with. A letter to the Foundation, written by Starr J. Murphy shows this compliance. The letter includes the beneficiary's letter to the Equitable asking that the change be made. It reads:

New York, Dec. 2, 1913.
The Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street.

Gentlemen: The Baptist Home Society of the City of New York has at the request of Mrs. Laura S. Rockefeller consented to the substitution of the Rockefeller Foundation in the place of your company as Trustee of the trusts under which she has heretofore delivered to you ten Colorado Industrial Company 5 per cent. convertible gold bonds in trust for this society. We hereby request you to deliver the same to the Rockefeller Foundation. Very truly yours,

THE BAPTIST HOME SOCIETY,
Mrs. JOHN F. STEEVES, President.
Mrs. JACOB HAYES, Secretary.

Mr. Murphy's letter went on to say:

I understand these bonds have been delivered to you by the Equitable Trust Company. It was understood that the income should be paid to the beneficiaries free from any charges on the part of the Trustee. Will you kindly send me, as Mrs. Rockefeller's representative, a certified copy of the resolution accepting this trust? and oblige yours very truly,

STARR J. MURPHY.

Foundation's Big Surplus.

Mr. Carlton said yesterday that he has the letter which shows that the Foundation accepted the trusteeship. His affidavit in the Surrogates' Court also recited from the Foundation's report the fact that the income of the Foundation for the period extending from its beginning, May 22, 1913, to Dec. 31, 1913, was $1,447,242.90, and that the appropriations of the Foundation from its general fund for the same period was only $346,140. He pointed out that this might show that the Foundation was distributing only about a fourth of its income and hording up the other three-fourths. This policy pursued for years, he said, might be dangerous.

The lawyer for the State then went on to show that the $96,000,000 which the Foundation now holds from Mr. Rockefeller, the senior, if it drew only 4 per cent yearly would accumulate an additional $3,840,000 in a year. Then, if only a fourth of this were distributed to charities there would have been a reserve of $2,880,000 from the income. It would not take many years, Mr. Carlton thought, for a separate immense fund thus to be accumulated, and then, unless the courts forbade it, this fund could be turned over to individuals and not to charitable purposes.

The four reasons given by the State, objecting to the exemption, are filed in these words: "First—The property construed to pass under the residuary clause in the will of said decedent is taxable against the executors and Trustees named in said clause. Second—On the ground that the property construed to pass under the residuary clause of the will of the said decedent is incorrectly construed to pass to exempt corporations when such is not the case. Third—That the said executors and Trustees in distributing or claiming to distribute the property of the Rockefeller Foundation did not comply with the terms of the will of the said decedent, and the amount claimed to pass to such Foundation is therefore taxable. Fourth—That it appears by the report of the Rockefeller Foundation that it holds approximately $48,000 in bonds, the property of the decedent, as a trust company, under certain trust agreements which are illegal and void, and which said property or some part thereof is taxable as property of the decedent."

The appeal will come before Surrogate Cohalan on Friday, when permission will be asked by the State's attorney to have the affidavit of Mr. Carlton made part of the proceeding.

$5,000 for Actress's Drowning.

William Bremer of 339 Ninth Street, Jersey City, received notice yesterday that the United States District Court of Norfolk, Va., had confirmed a verdict of $5,000 in his favor for the death of his wife, Mrs. Sarah Catherine Bremer, motion picture actress, known on the stage as Lottie Gibson. Mrs. Bremer was killed in the collision of the steamship Nantucket, of the Merchants and Miners' Line with the Old Dominion liner Monroe off the Virginia Capes on Jan. 30, 1914. She was a passenger on the Monroe. The total of claims for the accident was $1,000,000.

EXPERTS OFFER AID IN PARK DIFFICULTY

C. W. Rice Thinks Engineering Societies Should Try to Solve the Morningside Problem.

FAVORS AIR-LIFT SYSTEM

Several Technical Organizations Are Already Investigating the Pump Station Situation.

Prominent engineers said yesterday they were willing to co-operate in any way they could to solve the problem of emptying the Catskill tunnel in an emergency without maintaining a disfiguring structure in Morningside Park.

Calvin W. Rice, a well-known engineer and secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, said he was in favor of the proper authorities inviting the co-operation of engineering societies to find out if it were practical to attain the desired result by other methods.

"Some other method might be found," continued Mr. Rice, "which would do away with a structure which, if permanent, would be a detriment to the beauty of Morningside Park. I am confident that, in the various societies, there are men who would gladly offer their services without compensation for the purpose of assisting the Department of Water Supply in its wonderful work.

"Engineers have for the Commissioners and for their engineers the highest regard. They fully appreciate that the task of building this great aqueduct is one which ranks in importance with the digging of the Panama Canal. This stupendous work has required the aid of an army of workers. The chief engineer, J. Waldo Smith, is one of the leaders of his profession in the United States.

"It is far from the intent of any one with whom I have talked to do anything to embarrass the engineers of the Catskill Aqueduct in any way, for they are associated with us in many ways.

"However, in view of the attention which this question of the pumping station has attracted, there might be other methods suggested, through consultation, which would be efficient."

Scenic Society to Act.

The Trustees of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society on next Monday night will take up the Morningside Park matter. It is thought that Dr. George F. Kunz, President of the organization, will at that time announce the names of a committee to investigate the question.

From various sources it was learned that several technical organizations are making investigations. They believe their members may be able to suggest something which will smooth out the present difficulties.

It is admitted that there might be extra cost by employing some of the methods suggested, and yet the present floating pumps now being installed and the apparatus for hoisting the platform are themselves expensive, to say nothing of the building which is part of the present plans.

The air-lift system is favored by many experts as an efficient method which has the merit of not requiring any overhead structure. The compressed air system has been used in waterworks in other cities for much the same purpose.

Favors Air-Lift System.

A civil engineer has written to THE TIMES telling of the successful use in the Brooklyn Navy Yard of large electrically driven centrifugal pumps, which are underground. Concealed machinery, along the lines which the friends of Morningside Park would like to see adopted, has been in common use in other cities.

Leopold Philipp, formerly connected with an hydraulic company of this city as consulting engineer, said yesterday that the air-lift system was simple in its application and that he had installed it some years ago at Fourth Avenue and Sixth Street, Brooklyn, for pumping water from artesian wells. The changes in the water system necessitated the abandonment of the underground pumping station at that point.

"There was at first great objection by the residents of the neighborhood," he said, "when they found that a pumping station was to be built, but it was so hidden and so noiseless in its underground chamber that they were never able to know where it was. The air-lift system is used in the water works in Washington and is regarded as very efficient.

"There is no reason, in my opinion, why the tunnel should not be unwatered by compressed air. It is only a question of the size of the compressors required and such details. The compressors could be concealed several blocks away, outside of the park. If they were placed a thousand feet distant from the station itself there would be no very great loss of power through friction. In fact, compressors have been placed half a mile or so from the point where the air power was applied.

"The problem at Morningside has special features and difficulties, but the use of compressed air is entirely practicable. The method has given good results in cases which closely resemble the one with which the water supply engineers are now engaged in Morningside Park."

FIGHT CAPITAL HEAT PLANT.

Council of American Institute of Consulting Engineers Protests.

Resolutions adopted by the Council of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, protesting against the Government heat, light and power station being erected on the Potomac River near East Potomac Park in Washington, D. C., were made public yesterday. The resolutions were, in part, as follows:

The American Institute of Consulting Engineers hereby enters its earnest protest in the interest of the American people against the erection of a power station upon the proposed site on the waters of the Potomac River in the City of Washington, and recommends that work thereon be suspended pending a thorough and disinterested inquiry into the subject by the National Art Commission, aided by competent engineering advice, with a view to a selection of a site that will not be offensive to the citizens of the nation and that will conform to economic principles; and

Be it Further Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Chairmen of the various legislative committees at Washington now considering this subject, and to the press, and also the members of the Institute, with a request that they bring the facts of the attention of those within their circle who will endeavor to convince their Representatives in Congress that this matter is of national importance and should have the attention recommended herein.

The resolutions were based on an inquiry conducted by a special committee of the institute, of which William J. Wilgus, formerly Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, and Reginald Pelham Bolton, Colin M. Ingersoll, Charles W. Leavitt, and Ralph D. Mershon, all prominent engineers, were members.

The committee went to Washington, inspected the site of the plant, and interviewed President Wilson, Senators, and others.

"There is ground for the belief that something like $500,000 in the first cost and a large amount in annual cost of maintenance and operation will be saved through the enlargement of the existing Capitol power station rather than through the building of a second plant remote therefrom," the committee reported.

The published statement of the Secretary of the Treasury and his assistant that the protest against the power station was animated by a rival company in Washington, the committeee said, was "untruthful and unjust."

FATHER HIGGINS SAYS KINGSBURY IS UNFAIR

Charges Institutions Have Been Assailed Because of Honest Errors.

CRITICISES DR. R. R. REEDER

German Odd Fellows' Home Official Admits Beer Was Served, but Denies Children Were Present.

The Rev. James J. Higgins, who is in charge of the Catholic charitable institutions in the Long Island Diocese, was the chief witness yesterday in the State charities investigation at the Bar Association. Father Higgins, who declared that his position was "that of an innocent bystander who had been hit by a brick-bat," replied in detail to the charges regarding the institutions which had been made by the city Inspectors.

"To have our institutions besmirched by the Mayor and by Commissioner Kingsbury because of an honest error is not fair," he said, after answering a charge that one woman's name was carried on the books for several months after she was dead. "The Mayor knew about the case or should have. I wish to protest against the notoriety given to this case."

Father Higgins criticised Dr. R. R. Reeder's statements to the effect that New York is the worst institution-ridden city in the country, and that the number of inmates now cared for would be greatly reduced if they were placed with private families, so great was the demand for inmates by institutions who wished to make something out of the children. Father Higgins denied that there was any money made from the city funds.

William H. Hotchkiss caused to be read into the record a statement from the Controller's office, showing that the four institutions under Father Higgins's supervision derived 82 per cent. of their revenues from city funds in 1914. Mr. Hotchkiss read an article from The Tablet, the Long Island diocesan paper, in which Father Higgins wrote that the city Inspectors had "dashed in" and ordered the Catholic charity workers to "throw up their hands as if they were a band of counterfeiters."

"When did the City Inspectors act like that?" Mr. Hotchkiss asked.

"That is a figure of speech," Father Higgins replied.

"Did you write that to deceive the Catholics of Brooklyn as to this investigation?"

"No. It was published while I was away. I wrote it in a hurry. It is not my opinion now. I am sorry I wrote it."

The other witnesses yesterday were Dr. J. J. McDonald, attendant physician for the Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, who testified that the charity school was as good as the city schools, and Frank Wuttge, President of the German Odd Fellows' Home and Orphanage in Yonkers, who replied to charges made by the City Inspectors that the children were used as waiters to serve beer.

"Did you have beer when the Odd Fellows met there?" Mr. Hotchkiss asked.

"Yes, we are Germans," was the reply. "But the children never waited on us and there was no beer in the orphanage."

CITY BREVITIES.

Congressman Walter M. Chandler will speak on "The Republic of the Fathers" tonight at 8:15 o'clock in the Museum of Natural History, under the auspices of the Board of Education.

Congressman Meyer London and Frederick W. Hinrichs will speak at the dinner of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, 50 Church Street, on Saturday evening.

A meeting of the Sisterhood of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue will be held on Thursday evening at 2 West Seventieth Street. An address will be delivered by John Collier on "Who Is My Neighbor?"

An entertainment and dance will be given by the Israel Orphan Asylum at the New Star Casino on Sunday to raise funds for the erection of a building at 274 Second Street. Through an error it was announced that the affair would take place today.

The Standard Oil Company's big tanker John D. Archbold, which was beached at Owl's Head, Brooklyn, on Saturday after a hole had been made in her side when the tank ship was blown loose from her moorings and into the bow of another steamship, was floated yesterday after a quantity of the cargo of oil had been pumped out into barges. Five of the Standard Oil tugs then towed the tanker to Bayonne for repairs.

Mandeville de Martigny Hall went back to Ludlow Street jail yesterday because he failed to pay a judgment of $10,119 obtained against him on Oct. 30 by Miss Florence G. Finch, a daughter of the late President of the Finch Manufacturing Company of Scranton, Penn. The plaintiff said she had given Hall money to pay a loan of $9,500 and take up 190 shares of the Finch Company that had been deposited as collateral. She said that Hall sold the stock and kept the proceeds.

In the report of the psycho-therapeutic class work of the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, the Rev. Thomas Elliot Calvert, who is in charge of the work, asserts that more than a thousand persons have been cured in the last year of various disorders by spiritual suggestion. The report shows that with the co-operation of physicians excellent results have been obtained in cases of alcoholism, melancholia, and neurotic diseases.

TELEPHONE CO. TAXES UP.

City Expects to Get Increase of $169,021 This Year.

The tentative figures from the Tax Department to the Board of Aldermen on March 1, from which the tax rate for this year may be fixed, will be show an increased assessment against the New York Telephone Company of $8,951,080. The assessment of 1915 was $63,432,300. This year the company will pay taxes on $72,383,380. It is estimated that the additional revenue to the city will be approximately $169,021.

President Lawson Purdy of the Tax Board said that the increase has resulted because of new rulings by the State Tax Board which gave the city assessors much information they did not have before. The assessors also had the benefit of details brought out at rate hearings in Albany by the Public Service Commssion of the Second District.

J. A. CHALONER IN COURT.

Introduces Stories of Insane Asylum Life Into Libel Suit Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—John Armstrong Chaloner, who was declared legally insane in New York and legally sane in Virginia, today told his story on the witness stand in Circuit Court No. 2 here. Mr. Chaloner was testifying in his libel suit against a local newspaper for its account of the death of John Gillard on Mr. Chaloner's plantation. But his testimony took a wide range, and the witness was interrupted by the court only when he began to recite details of the lunacy proceedings in which he figured.

Gillard was a man on Mr. Chaloner's plantation whom he had helped in various ways. But it was said that Gillard was a wife-beater and that Mr. Chaloner had told the wife that if her husband attacked her again she might take refuge in one of his buildings. According to the story told at the time, on the morning of March 15, 1909, Mr. Chaloner found Gillard beating his wife in the Chaloner dining room. In the struggle that ensued a revolver was discharged and Gillard was killed. The suit is now brought on account of a published version that Mr. Chaloner, who said the death was accidental, himself fired the fatal shot.

In the course of his testimony Mr. Chaloner told the court of his incarceration in the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum. There, he said, he acquired the habit of working at night, which he still follows, and as a result he finds it difficult to keep awake while the sun is shining. He told the court he was the author of "Chaloner on Lunacy," a study of the lunacy laws of various countries. But his work "Four Years Behind the Bars" he described not as an account of his enforced detention, but as a story of "the Four Hundred from the inside."

ANSONIA STRIKE SPREADS.

Labor Unrest at Other Factories Appears on Surface.

ANSONIA, Conn., Feb. 21.—While the American Brass Company and its 2,500 striking employes were still deadlocked tonight over the matter of an increase in wages, the strike spread to other factories in Ansonia and vicinity. Four other concerns are now having trouble with their employes, but there has been no disorder.

The 120 employes of the Union Fabric Company in Derby today asked for an increase of 15 per cent. in their wages, an eight-hour day, and Saturday afternoons off with full pay. Most of the employes are women. One hundred employes of the Schnelbert Osborne & Cheeseman Company, eyelet makers, have asked for an increase of 10 per cent. in their pay. Fifty girls employed at the Osborne & Cheeseman Company, textile manufacturers, walked out today after their demands for an increase had been turned down.

The Brass Company strike was marked today by a series of fruitless conferences. Both sides appear to be firm in the positions they have taken. There was a slight disturbance tonight when forty foreign laborers, after visiting several saloons, tried to cross the railroad tracks to go to the Farrel Foundry. The police drove them away with their clubs.

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